QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1. NO. 69. QUINCY, MASS., TUESDAY, JULY 1, 1890. PRICE 2 CENTS.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Sidebar Extension Top Carryall, nearly new. Call or address No. 3, cor. Franklin and High St. J23—6t*

FOR SALE.—A fine black Kentucky Horse, 5 years old, good roadster, warented sound and kind, can be seen at John Hall's stable. Address Lock Box 1332, Quincy, Mass. June 9—tf P. 14—1w

WANTS.

WANTED.—Foreman capable of taking charge of a stone yard. State experience; salary wanted; references required. Address Box 560, Quincy, Mass.
June 30—3t July 5—1w*

WANTED.—A young man 16 to 20 years old, that understands taking care of horses and cow, can hear of a steady job with good pay by applying at this office.
Quincy, June 30. 4t

WANTED.—By a boy, a recent graduate from a grammar school, something to do—haying, pulling weeds, errands, by the day or hour. Apply at LEDGER OFFICE.
Quincy, June 30. tf

WANTED.—People to know that it costs but 25 cents the first day and 75 cents a week, for four lines in this column. tf

WANTED.—A young man acquainted with the grocery and provision business for an order team. One that can cut meat preferred. State references. Address Box 728, Quincy. May 26—tf

WANTED.—A young Protestant girl to assist in light housework in a small family. Apply to C. F. PARKER, cor. Grand View and Lincoln avenue, Wollaston.
May 15. tf

WANTED—A MAN

COMPETENT to run a Vertical Polisher. One who understands and can take care of a boiler and engine, to run the same. Also, a tool sharpener who can run a small engine. Inquire at this office.
Quincy, June 28. 4t

TO LETS.

A pleasant and convenient tenement on Spear street, 2d door from Public Library, now occupied by Geo. H. Brown. Rent $15. Inquire of GEO. W. PRESCOTT, Patriot Office.
Quincy, June 21. tf

TO LET.—In French's building, Chestnut St., opposite the Congregational church, desirable rooms up one flight. Suitable for Dressmaker, Tailor or Barber. Apply at Bussell's Studio, Adams building. 11-tf

B. N. ADAMS,

— AGENT FOR —

Greenleaf
Land
Associates.

Most Desirable Location

Easy terms of Payment. Money Loaned to Build. Fine Roads and best of Neighborhood. Call and see Plans and get your Choice of Lots.

B. N. ADAMS,

REAL ESTATE AND AUCTIONEER.

Quincy, April 21. 12—tf

SEASONABLE GOODS

— AT —

BOSTON BRANCH GROCERY.

CANNED MEATS,
Fruits and Vegetables,

of every kind. Only Good Qualities kept in Stock.

Dried Fruits,

including Evaporated Apples, Peaches, Apricots, etc. Prunes of all Sizes. Raisins, Currants, Figs, Dates, etc.

BUTTER.

All Grades are Cheaper and Quality is Excellent.

Coffees and Teas

are always in order and everyone knows we sell the **Best!**

FLOUR

is one of our great Specialties, and our Sales are Large because we give the Best at Low Prices.

J. F. MERRILL,

Durgin & Merrill's Block, Quincy
April 17. 9—tf

QUINCY AND SISTER CITIES.

A Statistical Comparison of Various Departments of the Smaller Municipalities of Massachusetts for 1889.

QUINCY THE SMALLEST, BUT MAKES A VERY GOOD SHOWING.

Compiled for the DAILY LEDGER by a Citizen Interested in Her Progress—Comparisons in Population, Valuation, Tax Levy, Debt, Schools, Fire Department, Highways, Street Lights, Police, Poor, Etc.

Population.	Quincy.	Brockton.	Waltham.	Northampton.	Malden.
By census, 1885,	12,145	20,783	14,609	12,896	16,407
Estimate, 1890,	15,000	30,000	17,000	15,000	25,000
Valuation, Etc.					
Total Valuation, 1889,	$12,319,245	$15,808,388	$13,958,330	$9,501,742.80	$16,210,600
Real Estate,	$9,736,625	$13,254,195	$10,704,200		$14,073,900
Personal Estate,	$2,582,620	$2,554,193	$3,254,130		$2,136,700
No. of Polls, (Male)	4,310	7,365	5,014		$6,093
Rate per $1000—1889,	$10.80	$15.70	$14.20	$15.00	$15.50
State Tax,	$9,780	$14,860	$13,040	$9,260	$16,140
County Tax,	$6,193.80	$15,394.16	$10,110,33	$13,165.87	$12,513.62
Total amount Tax Levy,	$141,657.23	$265,662.98	$208,254	$163,428.08	$264,689,20
Average Tax per Poll (Male)	$32.86	$35.93	$41.53		$43.44
Total Value City Property,		$349,844.58	$1,154,183.6)	$612,000	$668,569.70
Debt, Ftc.					
Total municipal debt, (including water debt if any),		$578,500	$796,000	$374,693.05	$800,650
Water debt,		415,000	392,000	155,500.00	580,000
Other Loans,	$168,811.79	163,500	404,000	219,193.05	220,650
Schools.					
No. of pupils enrolled, 1889,	3,287	3,723	2,183	2,615	2,973
Total expenditure,	$55,109.86	$55,618.28	$48,825.50	$38,310.39	$71,788.67
Average cost per scholar,	$16.76	$14.94	$22.37	$14.65	$24.14
Salaries of superintendent and teachers,	$37,845.95	$45,645.87	$39,542	$27,703.19	$49,743.60
No. of teachers employed during the year,	104	93	70	67	82
Salary of superintendent,	$1,700	$2,180.00	$2,200	$1,800	$2,100
Salary High school principal,	$1,400	$1,930.00	$2,000	$1,500	$2,200
No. of school buildings,	8	27	14	24	13
No. of janitors,	7	25	10		13
Salaries of janitors,	$3,100.41	$3,617.37	$3,444.52	$1,584.42	$3,887.66
No. of teachers in the High schools,	3	6	7	6	7
No. of teachers in the Grammar schools,	24	38	26	18	
No. of teachers in the Primary schools,	39	36	18	35	
Text books and supplies,	$2,299.26	$3,578.72	$2,289.90	$2,588.48	$4,952.92

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

BRAINTREE.

William A. Hollis of Union street, employed as edge trimmer, by the firm of T. A. Whicher & Co. boot and shoe manufacturers, Quincy, while at work yesterday forenoon, was struck down with paralysis. Medical aid was summoned and he was conveyed home in a carriage furnished by Mr. John Hall. The manner of his coming home was quite a surprise to his family for when he left in the morning to go to work he expressed himself as never feeling better. Mr. Hollis passed a comfortable night, but he has never recovered the power of speech. He is conscious however, and the family physician Dr. T. H. Dearing is in hopes that he may succeed in bringing his patient out of his trouble. Mr. Hollis is not an old man but he has been a hard working man, in fact too much so.

Hon. F. A. Hobart returned from Washington last night, where he has spent a week visiting political friends and promoting his appointment as best he knew how to the surveyorship of the port of Boston. He saw everybody who could advance his interests save Senator Hoar, who was absent from Washington at the time. Mr. Hobart says he is not begging for the appointment. He says that it was extremely hot in Washington.

Warrant for another special town meeting is out which is proposed to be held on the evening of July 8, the same evening, to which the last town meeting adjourned. A big meeting is anticipated and a lively time.

The M. E. Society including the Sunday School and whomsoever might be disposed turned out in mass for their annual "outing" this morning at Houghs Neck. They were conveyed in a tallyho and barges.

The last night's edition of the Boston Herald published the following under the heading "Braintree booming," which is truthful in every respect. "The town of Braintree is about entering upon an era of unusual prosperity, which will place her in the front rank of the enterprising towns of eastern Massachusetts, and at no distant day render a city charter necessary for the proper transaction of municipal business. Rice & Hutchins, the well known boot and shoe manufacturers of 125 Summer street, Boston, have purchased a large tract of land contiguous to the Old Colony railroad at South Braintree, and it is stated will erect a large factory at an early date for the prosecution of the business. Mr. T. A. Watson of the Fore River engine works, who is one of the largest real estate owners in the eastern part of the town has offered building sites free to any manufacturing firm which will locate there. This land is conveniently located within a short distance of the railroad, and is most desirable for the purpose. Building operations have been unusually brisk this season, and a large number of the better class of residences have been erected. It is only a question of time when the Old Colony railroad will move its repair shops and freight business from Boston to the extensive territory recently purchased by it along the easterly line of the railroad between Braintree and South Braintree. The removal of the Old Colony business to Braintree will cause a large influx of new residents and a consequent increase of the population.

St. John Festival.

The fourth annual festival of the St. John's Sunday school, was held in Hancock hall Monday evening. The programme consisted of the following:

Opening chorus by the choir,
Recitation, Master McCabe
Violin solo with piano accompament, John and Willie Cuffe
Dialogue, Masters Garvin, Collins, McCabe and Conarty.
Laughable spectacular entitled "The Shakers."
Three policemen, Masters Collins, Ford and Adams.
Recitation, Miss Coffey
Operetta, "Visitors from Foreign Nations," by the children of the Sunday school.

Miss Margaret Garrity presided at the organ.

After the concert which was very interesting, ice cream, cake and strawberries were served.

Street Sprinkling.

A subscription paper has been started in West Quincy to defray the expense of watering some of the principal streets in that section. The paper was started this morning has been signed by a large number of the people living on those streets. This is something that is needed as the streets are in a terrible condition on account of the heavy teaming on them and it is hoped that all will be generous in order to have them watered for the next three or four months.

West Quincy Post Office.

Letters advertised June 30:

Mathilda Anderson,	John McArran,
John Dewolf,	Emma McNett,
Michael Downey,	Maria Wilson,
Garmin Earend,	C. J. Olsen.
Thomas D. Fenton,	John F. Sullivan,
John Fineran,	Lizzie Sullivan,
Thomas Fahey,	Dennis Sugrue,
John Finneran,	Bridget Tymon,
John Howlehan,	Jamie & Wm. Toka,
Timothy Keefe,	John F. Walsh,
John Kyan,	Annie Young 2.
Joseph Mitchell,	

Wm. P. Nutting, postmaster.

Wallace Bennett of Wollaston received a painful injury to one of his legs, by the falling over of a pile of lumber, at the Perry building, Monday afternoon.

—"The Fall of Babylon" opened auspiciously at Oakland Gardens last evening. As the Globe says, "it is obviously destined to be the summer sensation of Boston, an outdoor spectacle of hitherto unapproached extent and scope."

Wollaston Unitarian Picnic.

The annual picnic of the Unitarian Sunday School, which took place at Merry Mount Park Saturday, was an unqualified success. Early in the morning a band of earnest workers started for the rendezvous, where they fixed swings, hammocks, tents, seats, tables and tennis nets, taking along with them the commissariat department, consisting of an abundant supply of ice cream, peanuts, fruit, etc. At 10.30 the little folks were conveyed from the hall in barges while fathers and mothers and big sisters and brothers trudged afoot. The weather was delightfully fine throughout the day, and in a shady nook by the lakeside the picnickers enjoyed themselves to their heart's content. During the afternoon there were all sorts of grotesque and old time sports, intermingling with base ball and tennis. Mr. Frank Bates was also on hand with his camera and secured three or four snap shots of the entire crowd to be preserved as mementoes of this happy day. It was unanimously voted the most successful picnic yet held by the society.

A Heavy Sentence.

John A. Doherty of Woburn was sentenced last Friday at the Superior Court in East Cambridge to be imprisoned in the House of Correction for the term of nine months and pay a fine of one hundred dollars.

He is an ex-alderman of Woburn, and was tried in the District Court and found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment for four months and to pay a fine of fifty dollars, from which sentence he appealed, and the Superior Court gave him a double dose.

A Noble Work.

Four young girls from Wollaston were busy last Friday evening gathering and arranging 120 bouquets, and on Saturday morning they took an early train to the city and distributed them among the inmates of the City hospital, the Girls Reformatory school and the Children's Mission. As they wended their way along Kneeland street, they were besieged by the poor little street Arabs entreating them for a few flowers. And the girls anticipating this demand, had thoughtfully provided themselves with large bunches of loose flowers, which they distributed among the waifs and strays on the street. The delight with which the flowers were received by the inmates of the institutions they visited, coupled with all they saw and heard of the unfortunate ones more than compensated them for the labor attending their praiseworthy undertaking.

HOUGHS NECK.

The Manet people have run two new streets through the Littlefield estate recently bought, and are building a breakwater.

Officer Spear was on duty at the beach Sunday.

Frank Hall and family of Brockton Heights has taken one of the Linden cottages for a week.

Mr. Evans of Newton is having a cottage built on Great hill by Martin French.

The Quincy PATRIOT and DAILY LEDGER are for sale at the post office.

The mail arrangements at the post office are as follows: Mails close for Quincy and Boston at 7.30 A. M. and 4.30 P. M. Mails arrive from Quincy at 9.30 A. M. and 6 P. M.

Postmaster Boyd reports an increase in mail matter this week, Monday mornings mail being quite large.

The electric street railway will not be opened this week, and work must be rushed to have it in running order next week. All the rail is laid, the poles are up, the feed wire run, aad the brackets up, but only one-third of the trolley run. Gangs are at work at both ends, but there are an unusual number of curves on the route and the progress is slow.

TODAY'S COURT.

John Schetzl of West Quincy, for an assault on Phillip Garrity, was fined $5 and costs.

John Carey of Brockton, arrested at Randolph for being drunk, was fined $5 and costs. In default of fine was committed.

A lady in North Bellingham has a bedquilt of the crazy design in silk and fine plush, with over 500 pieces and over 300 designs, worked with sewing silk, besides all the different stitches. The sewing silk alone cost $150. It has been on exhibition in England, France, Italy, and several other foreign countries.

A man in Texas recently inserted a card in the village newspaper, thanking the undertaker "for the pleasant and satisfactory manner" in which that functionary buried his wife.

—Rev. J. J. Lewis of the Broadway Universalist church, and well known to Quincy people, goes abroad July 16, and will visit Germany, France, Switzerland and Italy, returning in November.

The preparation which most closely resembles mother's milk is confessedly the best food for babes, and the preparation which is most grateful and nourishing to the delicate organism of the invalid or convalescent is destined to win the favor and confidence of the medical profession and the public. Mellin's Food has long since been found to meet these requirements.

Class of 1890 Statistics.

The following Class History was read by Charles Parker Slade, at the graduating exercises of the Washington school, Quincy, on Wednesday, June 25:

This class of '90 that meets together for the last time this afternoon, we think is a very interesting one. We have been drifting together for seven years, now losing, now gaining, and today we number eighteen. I can remember one only of this class that was in the C Primary with me. Five others joined us the next year, and in the winter term we welcomed one of our fairest from distant California, and another who soon became our leader, and today is the valedictorian.

The next year we numbered fifteen at first, but five left us on account of sickness and other good reasons, and ten of us went into the C Grammar grade as classmates together. This year our baby sister and one of the brightest among us bade us goodbye, and I suppose today is so interested in her own school that she forgets that we miss her from our number.

We lost Mollie, but an English boy came to us from over the ocean to help fill her place, and with others who joined in September we have worked very steadily and happily up to today. One of our most faithful and smartest scholars left us only a few months ago. It seemed best for him to leave, but we miss him most of all today. When we entered school we averaged six years. Now we average fifteen and one-third years, the oldest being seventeen years, one month, one day, the youngest thirteen years, nine months, six days. In size we are a pretty sturdy lot, in fact we have a good many heavy weights, our average being 110 pounds. I think you would smile if I told you how heavy one of us is; I want you to be happy today so I'll whisper that *she* weighs 144 pounds, all told. The lightest one is a young man weighing eighty-two pounds, and is distinguished specially by being a member of the quartette, wearing long trousers. Two of this famous four, also claim the honor of being the tallest in the class, and so we very naturally look up to them for higher ideas and loftier notions. As they proudly look down and say to us little folks, "We are five feet, eight inches high—what do you think of that?" The one nearest the ground, with his boots on and high heels, can only make four feet, ten inches, being the only member of the class that cannot put the top of his head on a level with a mark five feet high, with his heels on the floor. Our average in height is five feet, three and one-half inches.

I mustn't forget to tell you about our eyes, some of them being very handsome. There are a great many brown eyes, a few black and five pairs of beautiful blue eyes. I thought you might be interested in the size of our feet; well, a few of us have remarkably big ones, but being a small boy myself, I think I'll keep quiet about the owners, for they are very sensitive, I find, and might make it unpleasant for me if I should call the attention of the general public to them. So far in life, we have not distinguished ourselves in anyway, and I cannot think of anything more about us that will interest you, except the attendance. A few of us, have had remarkably good records in the past four years. One member of the class has the fine record of being absent one week only in his school career, another four days in the last six years, and a third four and one-half days in the last four years.

The last two years we have had many pleasant times together, and have managed to have a good deal of real solid fun. We have been to Boston to sing in Music hall and to eat candy and peanuts coming home on the cars. We have been on a jolly sleigh-ride to Brighton, and have been introduced to the statue of Leif Ericsson. We have played base ball, been on many a tramp and good time with each other, and as we part today, to go our different ways, let us resolve never to forget these happy days passed in the Washington school.

The Difference.

The new Manet Beach Railway is being equipped with the Sprague system, the existing roads being of the Thompson—Houston system. We are indebted to the Salem News for the following information:

"There may be people interested to know what is the difference between the T. H. electric street railway system, in use in Lynn and Boston, and the Sprague and Proctor systems which are to be used on the Naumkeag and Essex roads respectively. As far as the poles and wires are concerned, there is practically no difference. Anybody can put up a wire for carrying electricity without infringing on any patent. There are some patented features about the motor, but even in these the principles are all the same, nobody having a monopoly of any very valuable features in motors. Therefore the general public will never see any difference between the systems, except that the Essex road will use two wires on the poles, and the others one."

Mr. J. L. Whiton, Jr., with Batchelder & Lincoln, of Boston, is spending his two weeks' vacation at Quincy Point and Cottage City.

A Close Call.

Neighbors last evening discovered smoke issuing from the cellar windows of the new house of Mr. John Harkins on Main street, causing the alarm at 6.55 from Box 75. The fire started among a pile of wood and shavings, but being discovered early, a few buckets of water extinguished it. The fire department was promptly on hand. The cause of the fire was either carelessness or spontaneous combustion. Loss trifling; insured.

HOUGHS NECK.

Will it be Re-Christened Manet Beach as Several Wish?

It is a fact that there is a movement on foot to change the name of this delightful little resort, and that considerable progress has been made. Anything but "Houghs Neck" say the interested parties. They are tired of hearing it called "Horse Neck," "Huffs Neck," "Sheeps Neck," etc. They say it is not a pretty name, and further that another section of the city is known as the neck, and hence there is confusion.

These parties were prominent in building the new electric railway, and the name they adopted for that corporation they intend shall supplant Houghs Neck. "Manet beach" is new and sounds pretty, but whether it will be adopted by the summer visitors and the townspeople remains to be seen. Houghs Neck has been good enough for two centuries; it is an old landmark, and is pretty well known throughout Norfolk county. History says Sea street to Hough's Neck was laid out in 1673, and was in 1808 relocated.

What do the residents, property holders and summer guests think? The DAILY LEDGER is anxious to know whether to call the resort Houghs Neck or Manet beach. Will the people please vote by using the coupon printed below:

Which shall it be
Houghs Neck or Manet Beach?
—o—
My preference is:
....

This coupon will be printed in the Houghs Neck news for a week or ten days, and the progress of the voting and the result announced. The DAILY LEDGER would be pleased to receive communications on the subject. The paper is for sale daily at the post office and by newsboys.

$10 REWARD.

TO any person who will find and bring such evidence as will convict the man who crossed Mrs. Bigelow's Lawn, South street, between the hours of 2 and 3 P. M., on Sunday, June 29th.
Quincy, June 30. 3t

Will be Closed
ON THE
FOURTH OF JULY,
Rogers Bros.' Market.

LET all who wish a **Good Dinner,** or **Fruit** of any kind, send in their order on **THURSDAY.**
Quincy, June 30.—4t p,1w

Do You Celebrate
— THE —
4th of JULY.

Whatever you do go to Saville & Jones' for

Boots and Shoes, Hats, Shirts and Neckwear.

SAVILLE & JONES,
Adams Building.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
NORFOLK, SS. PROBATE COURT.

TO the Next-of-Kin, Creditors, and all other Persons interested in the Estate of
ALICE McGUE,
late of Milton, in said County, deceased, intestate:

Whereas, application has been made to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased, to Elizabeth A. Murphy, of Milton, in the County of Norfolk.

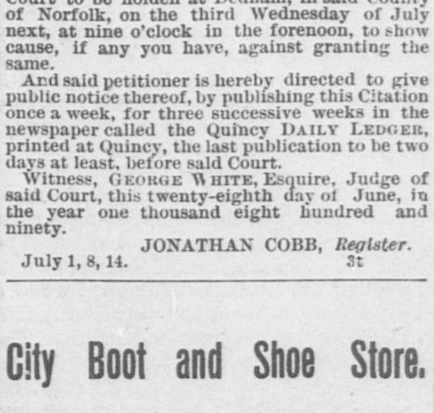
You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Dedham, in said County of Norfolk, on the third Wednesday of July next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, against granting the same.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this Citation once a week, for three successive weeks in the newspaper called the Quincy DAILY LEDGER, printed at Quincy, the last publication to be two days at least, before said Court.

Witness, GEORGE WHITE, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this twenty-eighth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

JONATHAN COBB, *Register.*
July 1, 8, 14. 3t

City Boot and Shoe Store.



JOHN PAGE

Carries all the latest styles in Russetts and Tennis Goods. The largest line of Low Shoes in the City. Twenty different manufacturers' lines constantly on hand. Men's, Ladies' and Children's Footwear sold at a Bargain.

Mislaid or Stolen,
FROM THE CITY HOSPITAL,
On the 17th,
A Bag of Flags

Whoever will return the flags to the LEDGER OFFICE, or give any information concerning the same will be liberally rewarded.
Quincy, June 30. tf

MOWING BY MACHINE.

THE Subscriber is prepared to cut grass, by the hour or acre, at reasonable prices.
C. L. PRESCOTT, North St.
Quincy, June 30. tf

'Rah! 'Rah!!

We Will All

Celebrate July 4th.

THE Committee having in charge the Celebration of the Fourth of July, are pleased to announce that the birthday of this, the grandest Nation of the World, will be observed in a fitting and appropriate manner. Five years have elapsed since a similar observance by our Citizens kindled anew the spirit of Independence in both old and young, and the Committee hope that all will take pride in keeping the day, thus fully impressing upon the minds of the Public at large that the City of Quincy is alive with Patriotism.

It is proposed to follow out a Programme similar to that of 1885, which gave such universal satisfaction.

PROGRAMME.

At Sunrise, Noon and Sunset, the bells throughout the City will be rung. A Morning Parade of Trades, Fire Department, Civic Organizations, Humorous Features, Tableaux, &c., will march through some of the principal streets of the City.

A Children's Entertainment, a Base Ball Game and Band Concert will be given in the afternoon in Merry Mount Park.

The usual display of Fireworks and Band Concert will be a closing feature of the day's pleasures, and will take place in Merry Mount Park.

PRIZES.

As Prizes were offered in 1885 with such good results, it has been again decided to adopt that method of making the Morning Parade a still greater success. The Prizes are as follows:

	1st.	2d.	3d.
Most Humorous Features,	$15,	$10,	$5
Best Trades' Representations.	15,	10,	5
Finest Tableaux,	15,	10,	5
Best Display of Civic Organ's	15,	10,	5

The Judges on the Features are as follows:

TRADES. Mr. Levi Stearns, Hon. William A. Hodges, Mr. P. H. Gavin.

HUMOUROUS FEATURES and TABLEUX. Hon Chas. H. Porter, Mr. Edward Whicher, Mr. John Shaw.

CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS. Mr. Peter Dakers, Mr. George Cahill, Mr. E. B. Souther.

The Base Ball Game

In the afternoon will be between the St. Marys of West Quincy, and Quincys

For a Purse of $50.00.

CAUTION.—All parties are cautioned not to build features too high, as the trolley wire of the Electric Street Railway is only 18 feet from the ground.

Headquarters have been established in the Court Room building, where the Chief Marshal will be every evening for the next ten days until 10 o'clock, to give any information that may be desired.

The public are all invited to participate in the parade without any special solicitation.

For information as to route and order of procession see the local papers.

Mr. Albert H. Taber will erect elevated reserved seats in Merry Mount Park for the accommodation of all those who wish to see the ball game and fireworks, and avoid the crowds.

FRED F. GREEN, Chief Marshal.
ALBERT KEATING, Chief of Staff.
Quincy, June 28. tf

To the People of Quincy.

GREETING:

Having opened a first-class Furnace and Plumbing establishment in Pierce's Block, cor. of Hancock and Washington Sts. We are prepared to do all kinds of Furnace and Plumbing work in all its branches, either New work or Repairing by Contract or by the Day.

If you have a Furnace and cannot heat certain rooms, we can heat them for you. If you have a Plumbing job that the circulation is poor, water cannot be heated or the sanitary condition is defective, or otherwise poor, as practical experts in our profession, we can obviate those defects.

We have not come among you as itinerant botches, but as thorough, practical mechanics on Heating and Plumbing. We propose to make Quincy our home, as we have come to stay, and by square dealing and strict attention to business, we desire a share of your patronage, and in order to expediate a better acquaintance with you as to our ability, will say that we have for years and are today performing the work at our other store for many of the leading citizens and corporations of Weymouth and Braintree, a few of which we will name:

A. S. Morrison & Bros., Jenkins' Manufacturing Co., Columbia Rubber Co., Allen Fan Co., Fore River Engine Works, Ambler & Hobart, Hon. Edward Avery, A. E. Avery, Col. A. C. Drinkwater, Joshua Wilkins, T. A. Watson, Dr. G. W. Tinkham, Dr. F. F. Forsaith, Dr. T. H. Dearing, I. Morrison, Horace Abercrombie, Hon. F. A. Hobart, Aubrey Hilliard, C. N. Wallace, A. J. Bates, N. F. Hunt, O. W. Allen, Mrs. B. T. Loring, Mrs. Ellen Stetson, Haywood Bros., Geo. H. Holbrook, Thomas Penniman, William Penniman, Elmer Morrison, and many others. We also carry a full line of Rogers' Oil Stove, Agate and Tin Ware.

We are agents for Magee Furnaces and Ranges, and welcome you one and all to visit our establishment, inpect our goods, compare our prices and find that you can do better at home than you can in Boston.

Respectfully yours,
G. B. BATES, Hancock St., Quincy.
May 27. tf

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)
— BY —
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REPORTORIAL STAFF.
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JAMES E. WODDICK, JAMES S. WHITING,
MISS FREEMAN.

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By Carriers or Mail.

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Three months,	1.50
Six months,	3.00
One year,	5.00

CASH IN ADVANCE.

Single copies 2 cents, delivered daily by carriers; to be paid for weekly.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One inch, one insertion, 50 cents; one week, $1.50; one month, $5.00.
Short advertisements, such as Lost, Found, Wanted, For Sale, To Let, etc., not exceeding four lines in length, 25 cents first insertion; 10 cents each additional insertion.
Births, deaths and marriages free.
Funeral notices 25 cents each; obituary and reading notices 10 cents per line.

TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

The Somerville Citizen says: In our judgment if the legislators want to punish the West End road for employing the lobby they ought to contrive some way to do it without punishing the people of Boston and its suburbs too. A refusal to pass the West End Bill would be punishing the population of Boston and vicinity quite as much as the West End road, for an elevated road is greatly needed.

The Salem News hits the nail squarely on the head, in commenting on a Springfield marriage, where the groom was 72 and the bride 20, and the following from a local paper. "There is a romance connected with the wedding, but the secret is being jealously guarded at present."

One does not need to be a prophet nor the son of a prophet to unravel the basic "secret" of such an alliance as this. It can be revealed in one word: Money. It is utterly repugnant to all natural promptings and instincts for a girl hardly out of her teens to ally herself matrimonally with a decrepit man of rising threescore and ten years. Tender passion there can be none, nor any sentiment save that of the most sordid and mercenary character. The prattle of romance in such an ill-assorted and repulsive union would be amusing were the exhibition less disgusting.

The proposition now before the Harvard board of overseers in favor of opening some of the college scholarships to general competition, without regard to the pecuniary circumstances of the applicant, has much to recommend it. As scholarships are now distributed, a student in poor circumstances at Harvard possesses an unfair advantage over his well to do classmates, and the result is that the wealthy student is not offered the same incentive to close study that the young man in poorer circumstances.

A scholarship is generally a reward for superior proficiency, and the rich ought to be allowed to compete for it as well as the poor. There are other ways by which an indigent student may be helped, and the element of charity may thus be eliminated from a prize that ought to be open to all comers for competition.—Boston Herald.

A word for "loafers" ought to be uttered now and then. The "loafers" we have in mind are the young men who in the evening walk our streets, sit on our stone fences, and otherwise obtrude themselves unpleasantly upon our attention. They smoke and chew a good deal of bad tobacco, too, and with their expectorations plentifully stain our church steps. They are not, for the most part, loafers perpetual; but loafers for a few hours, or so, and for recreation. They work hard all day in the quarries, or stone sheds, or shoe shops, and when work is done and they have washed themselves and "suppered" they stroll out to see the world and be sociable. To stay in their little lodging rooms is impossible, they have no gardens to promenade in, no parlors or libraries to read in, no club room to play billiards and chat with their mates in; so into the street they must go, and as the hard work of the day has wearied them and walking gets monotonous, they sit on the walls and steps. Perhaps we do not like to see them there, but where can they go? As in the case of "poor Jo," the officers keep telling them to "move on!"—but where? In the city of the future we shall have small parks with settees, and large halls with chairs and tables for the "loafers" who still do the hard work of the world.—Sounding Board.

The mills of the Ray Woolen company, Franklin, will shut down about July 10.

An Old Trick in a New Dress.

Street fakirs have been reaping a big harvest from the sale of little glass vials like those used to hold homœopathic pellets. The vials cost at wholesale a fraction of a cent apiece, and the fakirs have been retailing them for five cents each. Their value as a street hawker's novelty consists in the fact that a remarkably funny practical joke can be played with them. Each of the little bottles now being sold in the streets has a small hole drilled or blown in the bottom. When filled with water and corked tightly the vial will apparently be perfectly sound. The water will not escape from the little hole in the bottom of the vial until the cork is withdrawn from the other end. As soon as the cork is pulled out, however, the water will run out of the little hole.

The joke consists in offering a filled and corked bottle to the chosen victim with the question, "Can you tell me what that perfume is in that bottle?" At first the victim attempts to smell it through the cork. Failing to perceive any odor in this way he naturally withdraws the cork, and the chances are about twenty to one that the contents of the bottle trickle down his coat sleeve and wet his arm to the elbow. Then the perpetrator of the joke laughs fiendishly and the victim says: "By Jove, that is the best thing I've seen yet! Where can I get one?" The trick is an old one, but it has probably never been sold before.—New York Sun.

Turned Up Trousers.

It seems to be raining in London a great deal nowadays. All the young swells, and some who are old enough to know better, go about in Cambridge and Brookline, and even in Boston, with tennis trousers turned away up around the bottom; and this whether the weather is wet or dry, or whether they are walking upon the grass or upon the driest of sidewalks. The trousers are simply to be turned up at the bottom, and that is all there is of it. Even the tailors and the furnishers, when they expose the goods for sale, exhibit them with the bottoms turned up.

The turning up is done in an artfully careless way, and one begins to suspect that there is a secret about it that only the born swell knows, so that the improperly turned up trousers betray the spurious article of swell. The trousers are actually made long enough to lie upon the ground, so that when they are turned up the edge will descend to the ankle. This merely moderately amusing fashion has no particular interest, but it has occurred to me that it will be an interesting item in the twenty-fourth or fifth century to the sociological student of the curious customs of the present period.—Boston Transcript.

The Lightning Rod Season.

Now is the time for inhabitants of the rural districts to conjure up the annual thunder storm scare and invoke the shade of Ben Franklin by converting houses and barns into the semblance of colossal metallic porcupines. Scoffing neighbors console them with jeers, but perhaps erect wooden rods to scare away that "hardy perennial," the lightning rod agent. Something is to be said on both sides of the question. It is quite certain that a well grounded network of conductors will avert to a very great extent danger from lightning, but it is extremely likely that the same result is not attainable by the average rod that thrusts its point a few inches above the chimney top. It is well to remember that a few tall trees around a house form a very efficient and artistic system that is always well grounded and never needs overhauling.—Electrical World.

Treed by Wild Geese.

Irwin W. Bossler, of Blandon, while fishing in the Maiden creek, was attacked by two wild geese. He was standing in the middle of the stream, when one of the geese suddenly flopped upon him, knocked off his hat and sent his rod and line flying into the water. As Bossler grabbed for his hat he received a blow which almost broke his arm and sent him sprawling upon his back. He waded out, but had no sooner reached the bank when another goose attacked him and dealt him such severe blows that he was compelled to retreat. He finally crawled up a tree, where he was rescued completely exhausted.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

Sleeping Passengers Saved by a Dream.

J. J. Tilford, an employe of the Louisville, St. Louis and Texas railroad at Hawesville, dreamed Friday night that the west end of the switch at that place had been left open for the side track, and that the fast freight train was nearly due. At this point he woke up, and was so impressed by his dream that he got up and went to investigate. To his surprise he found the switch set for the side track. He set it right, thus saving many lives. There were sixty men sleeping in the cars that were then lying on the side tracks. He also saved the company thousands of dollars' worth of property.—Louisville Courier Journal.

A little 3-year-old daughter of James McNamara was the victim of a peculiar accident at Butte, Mon., recently. The child was walking on the sidewalk opposite the old Lexington foundry, when a severe gust of wind blew her bodily into the street, about ten feet below. The shock broke her arm, and she also received other injuries. A suit for damages will probably be brought against the city by the parents of the little one.

A 150 pound turtle was delivered at Thomas Cable's Broadway cafe, New York city, and the chef sharpened his carver and cut it open. A huge nest of golden eggs was brought to view. It took Thomas Jordan, brother of Conrad N., twenty minutes to count the eggs. There were 1,620 eggs.

A novel method of plowing was that recently adopted by a colored man in North Carolina. His steer refused to work when hitched to the plow, and thereupon he hitched it to a cart and fastened the plow behind the cart. He proceeded to plow with the steer without any further trouble.

FORGIVE.

Is it farewell? I murmur not.
  Mine was the fault, be mine the loss!
You tried my love; the furnace hot
  Revealed not gold but dross.
I bear my punishment—and yet
I cry, Forgive me and forget!

I bear my woe in silence; sure
  If love's true way I have not learned,
At least I know how to endure!
  The heart that thou hast spurned
Will not repine its fate—but yet
I cry, Forgive me and forget!

Forgive! Forgive! No more I ask!
  Forgetting easily will come,
But pardon is a heavier task!
  Though love's sweet lips be dumb
May pity's eyes with tears be wet,
With tears that plead Forgive! Forget!

Let me not pass beyond thy sight
  With soul of all its sins unshriven,
To wander in an exile's night,
  Forgot but not forgiven!
But ere the sentence seal be set
Forgive! Forgive!—and then—Forget!
—New York Tribune.

How It Looked.

It is the all but universal custom among the fashionable ladies of Venice of the present day to smoke cigarettes, both when alone and in company. The hostess at a ball among the nobility receives her guests with a cigarette between her fingers, and all the fair dames smoke in the pauses of the dance.

The wife of the son of Robert Browning, an American lady, created a profound sensation in Venetian society by declaring that she would not invite ladies to smoke at her house, and the little daughter of another American lady unconsciously uttered a severe criticism upon the custom.

The mother was visiting an Italian woman of title, and in her honor a ball was given in the palace of the hostess. The little girl, who was 6 years old, was taken by her nurse from her bed to a gallery where she could look down into the ball room after the company had assembled. She looked at the brilliant sight for a moment in silence and then asked in much wonder:

"Where are the ladies?"

"Why, the hall is full of them," answered the nurse.

"Oh, no," said the child, "all those women but mamma are smoking."—Youth's Companion.

Now!

An English nobleman who died recently was frequently spoken of among his fellows as being "too good for this earth." He was excessively absent minded when in society, and passed much of his time in solitude and meditation. "He was as pure and unworldly," says his biographer, "as a being of another sphere."

Looking closely at his life, however, it appears, in spite of the large opportunities which his wealth and rank gave him, to have been of little use or value to his fellow men. Aspirations and dreams, however high and noble, which never pass into words or actions do not weigh heavily in the world.

When Prince Bismarck retired from public life a member of the Reichstag said, shrewdly: "The power of the prince for good or evil lay in the use which he made of the present moment. He never worked for to-morrow, but for today."

Probably the same criticism could be made upon every man who exerts a living force upon his generation. He lives not to dream of the past, nor to hope for the future, but to work—now.—Youth's Companion.

A Floral Monster.

On the 9th of January, 1890, which was the twelfth anniversary of King Humbert's accession to the Italian throne, the ladies of Rome united in presenting him with a bouquet. It was not a nosegay, or a fragrant trifle that could be worn in his buttonhole. On the contrary, it was between 6 and 7 feet high, and required six stout porters to bear it to his majesty's apartments. It was, in truth, a floral monster. It consisted of a base 3 feet square and a stem surrounded by a vase of graceful shape, the sides being covered with an inscription done in pansies, mignonette and violets.—St. Louis Republic.

A Missouri Girl's Foot.

There is on exhibition in Keokuk the pattern of the insole of a pair of shoes made at Kahoka for a girl living at Rainbow, Mo. The girl for whom these shoes were made is only 17 years old, and is 7 feet 7 inches in height and weighs 285 pounds. She has had many offers to pose in museums, all of which she has rejected. The insole referred to measures 15½ inches in length and 6½ inches in width at the broadest part.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Uses for a Sheet of Stencil Board.

A sheet of "stencil board," obtained at any complete stationery house or bindery, is a great convenience in many ways. A large piece carefully bent double is convenient for holding loose manuscripts when in actual use. A sheet of this material also makes a smooth, hard surface for writing upon if your table is rough, and a small piece, card size, makes a choice paper cutter.—Cor. Author and Writer.

One of the Reasons.

There are 1,000 men in the United States who would at once set out for Africa on exploring expeditions if they only had the money to go ahead on. This want of money is one of the reasons why so many of our enterprising men remain at home and unknown.—Detroit Free Press.

If you wish to insult a man without imperiling your personal safety disarm him in advance with this saving clause, as thus: "Beg your pardon, sir, but what you say cannot be the fact; it is utterly impossible." The deprecatory prefix is like a whiff of chloroform before the pulling of a tooth.

A candidate who had failed in the civil service examinations was exceedingly critical of the system. "I'm not ashamed to be unable to answer such foolish questions," he said, "especially with such high personal recommendations as I had!"

Children's Embroidered
MUSLIN HATS
50 cents,
$1.00,
$1.50,
$2.00.
Just received from New York,
— AT —
Miss C. S. Hubbard's,
158 Hancock St.,
Quincy, - - Mass.

Quincy City Grain Store.
BEST GRADES OF
FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY AND STRAW,
Brick, Lime, Cement and Drain Pipe.
Agent for the Celebrated
Bowker's Fertilizer.
Superior to all others.
Edward Russell.
PROPRIETOR.
24 Washington St., cor. Coddington.
Branch store at South Quincy, near Railroad Station.
☞ Telephone Connections.
April 8 1—3m

We have about FIFTY PAIRS
of
Odd Oxford Ties
—AND—
SLIPPERS
Which will be sold at a very LOW PRICE.
D. B. STETSON,
54 Washington Street.
Quincy, May 7. 3mos.

Real Estate for Sale.
Prices ranging from $1500 to $10,000.

Estates situated on Coddington, Elm, Franklin, Garfield, Greenleaf, Mechanic, Putnam, Spear and Washington streets in Quincy.

Also estates on Beale street, Brook street, Newport avenue and Webster street, in Wollaston.

Two estates on Appleton street, and one on Billings, Hancock and Walker streets, in Atlantic.

Beach property at Hough's Neck for sale, on easy terms.

HOUSES TO LET.

New house, 10 rooms, all modern conveniences, in Quincy Centre. Splendid place for a physician or dentist.

Elegant new residence on Lincoln avenue, Wollaston, 11 rooms, all modern conveniences.

New house, 9 rooms, bath and furnace, on the hill off Beale street, Wollaston.

Fine residence, No. 25 Greenleaf street, will be let furnished or unfurnished. Nine rooms, all modern conveniences. 1 1-2 acre of land, with quantities of fruit, trees, etc.

House, 6 rooms, No. 7 Spear street, Quincy.

Modern house, 12 rooms, and stable, No. 112 Washington street, Quincy. Will be let furnished or unfurnished.

The Baptist church at Quincy Point will be remodelled and leased for a term of years for manufacturing purposes.

Also stores and tenements in all parts of the city.

Cottages at Houghs Neck and Hull to let for the season.

Choice house lots for sale on easy terms.

Agents for the Greenleaf Land Associates.

Care of property and collection of rents a specialty.

Geo. H. Brown & Co.,
Insurance, Real Estate and Mortgages,
Adams Building, Quincy.
Branch Office at Williams' Jewelry Store
West Quincy.

WILLIAMS' CHARGES

Of Corruption on the Part of the West End Company

UNSUPPORTED BY EVIDENCE.

Verdict of the Investigation Committee Upon the Eight Specific Charges—Futility of Attempting to Abolish the Lobby—Senator Fassett Exonerated.

BOSTON, July 1.—At a meeting of the legislature the committee—J. Otis Wardwell, George P. Sanger, Jr., John W. Kimball, Josiah Quincy, Wilbur H. Powers, William E. Meade and John W. Coveney—appointed to investigate methods used for and against legislation concerning elevated railroads, and to inquire into the conduct of members of the house in connection therewith, submitted its report, as follows:

The committee—who were appointed under the following order, viz.:

Ordered, That a special committee be appointed, to consist of seven members of the house, to inquire into the methods for and against applications for legislation concerning elevated railroads, and to inquire into the conduct of members of the house in connection therewith. Said committee shall have the authority to send for persons and papers, and shall have authority to employ a stenographer, and report in print—present the following report:

The hearings of the committee extended over ten days; the number of sessions held was seventeen, and the number of witnesses examined was fifty-five. Two of the witnesses summoned failed to appear. As it was evident to the committee that counsel should be in charge of the investigation, the attorney general of the commonwealth was requested by the committee to act in its behalf in conducting the examination of witnesses. This arrangement was made with the knowledge and approval of Representative Williams, whom the committee deemed it advisable to consult, as the mover of the investigation, and through the hearing Mr. Williams has sat by the attorney general and given him the benefit of his suggestions and information. It should be stated that the attorney general consented to act in the matter, principally in view of the fact that the charges of the use of improper methods were directed chiefly against a corporation created by the commonwealth. As it would have been both improper and impracticable for the committee, the duty of examining witnesses without the aid of counsel, and as Mr. Williams did not feel, at the outset of the inquiry, that it properly devolved upon him to employ counsel at his own expense to conduct the investigation, the committee feels that it is under obligation to the attorney general for his prompt acceptance of a disagreeable and onerous duty, and for the faithful manner in which he has performed it.

After the eight specific charges against the West End Railway company and against one member of the house, Mr. Williams' statement concludes as follows: "I also have had evidence offered me which I wish to submit to a committee authorized to administer oaths, tending to show—

"First—That one or more members of the house have asked compensation of elevated railway petitioners for their support.

"Second—That members of the house have received money from agents of the West End Railroad company."

As these charges affecting the integrity of members of the house are of a more serious character than the others included within this inquiry, the committee deems it proper to state, at the beginning of its report, that no evidence has been submitted in support of either of such charges, and that the committee therefore finds that they are entirely unsustained.

As to the first eight charges made by Mr. Williams, the committee finds the following facts:

The first charge was as follows:

"1st. That the West End Railway company has maintained a large corps of lobbyists and legislative counsel, and made expenditures through them and its officers beyond any legitimate purpose in securing legislation."

Under this charge the committee finds that the West End Railway company did maintain "a large corps of lobbyists and legislative counsel," and this fact was admitted by the counsel for the company.

The second statement was as follows:

"2d. That the officers and agents of said company have given numerous banquets and dinners to members of the legislature and that while some of the members were under the influence of wine and liquors there furnished, the merits of the plans of said company have been presented to them."

As to this, the committee finds, and it was admitted by the counsel of the company, that several dinners were given to members at the Algonquin club, in behalf of the West End company and at its expense, by Henry M. Whitney, its president, and Henry D. Hyde, its general counsel; and that, after the dinners were over, the merits of the plans of the company were presented by Mr. Whitney. It seemed to the committee that the only material fact in relation to the use of wine was that it was furnished with the dinners for all who desired it, and no evidence was offered to show that any member of the legislature was under its influence.

The third statement was as follows:

"3d. That carriages have been furnished and paid for by the agents of said company to convey members to and from such dinners, and that hotel lodgings of members have also been so paid for."

Upon this the committee finds that it is a fact, and it was admitted by the counsel for the company that carriages were furnished to convey members of the legislature from the state house to the new power house of the company upon Harrison avenue, and to its present power house in Allston, and from there to the Algonquin club, and that after the dinners carriages were also furnished to carry the members from the Algonquin club to the railroad stations and hotels.

The fourth statement was as follows:

"4th. That members of the house have, on behalf of said company, and on the floor of the house, extended invitations to other members to attend such banquets."

The committee finds that such invitations were so extended.

The 5th statement was as follows:

"5th. That a house member of the committee on street railways has consulted with two or more of the petitioning elevated railway companies with reference to giving his support to each of such companies, and is now sustaining the West End elevated railway bill."

No evidence of this was presented so the committee, and the committee, therefore, finds that the statement is not sustained.

The sixth statement was as follows:

"5th. That the West End company, or its representatives, have, since last year's session of the legislature, paid money to other petitioners for an elevated railway, to prevent a renewal of their petition."

On this the committee finds, and it was admitted by the counsel for the West End company, that the company has, since the last session of the legislature, paid a large sum of money to one of the persons who was last year a petitioner for a charter for an elevated railway in Boston and its suburbs, principally for the purpose of preventing a renewal of his petition at the present session.

The seventh statement was as follows:

"7th. That a member of the house has called upon a representative of one of the petitioning companies, and asked him whether there was anything in it for him."

The committee finds that this charge is not sustained.

The eighth statement was as follows:

"7th. That counsel for the West End Railway company requested of the speaker of the house that he appoint certain persons on the street railway committee, which persons were not appointed."

The committee finds on this that, while it was a fact admitted by counsel for the West End company, that the names of certain members of the house were mentioned as suitable for appointment upon the street railway committee at a conversation between officers of the road and their counsel, ex-Governor Long, no names of individual members were presented to the speaker for this purpose.

After dwelling upon the eight charges for some time the committee feels that the time has passed for mere denunciation of corporations or individuals for employing lobbyists to assist in securing legislation, or of lobbyists themselves for consenting sell their services in this respect. While a large portion of the public, unfamiliar with the conditions of legislation, may believe that it is possible to altogether eliminate the lobby as a factor in connection with it, the committee is thoroughly convinced, from the experience of its members and from the facts which exist in connection with other legislative bodies, from congress down, that it is entirely impossible to do away with the lobby, and so remove its influence in promoting or opposing legislation.

While, therefore, an effort to abolish lobbyism would, in the opinion of the committee, be utterly vain and futile, it believes that the evils connected with it could be very considerably diminished by making the members of the lobby responsible, where they are now entirely irresponsible; and by insuring publicity, where secrecy is now maintained. Past experience in legislation has shown in many notable instances that evils which cannot be directly done away with by statue can be very largely diminished by turning on the fullest light of publicity.

The committee believes that the time has come to frankly recognize the existence of a body of men who make there livelihood by watching and seeking to influence legislation, and to endeavor to secure in the future the conduct of this business under conditions which will favor responsibility and publicity. The committee believes that there is reason to expect that this will result in the employment of a more reputable class of men, in confining such employment within smaller limits, and in removing some of the evils which are necessarily incident to the present condition of things.

J. OTIS WARDWELL,
GEORGE P. SANGER, JR.,
JOHN W. KIMBALL,
JOSIAH QUINCY,
WILBUR H. POWERS,
WILLIAM E. MEADE,
JOHN W. COVENEY.

CHARGE WAS GROUNDLESS.

Committee Exonerates Senator Fassett from All Blame.

The senate investigating committee have made a long report on the charges against Mr. Fassett. The concluding paragraphs are as follows:

The committee find the charge not only unsubstantiated but unjustifiable. It was irrelevant to the subject-matter of the debate during which it was uttered. And your committee cannot forbear the expression of their surprise that a member of the co-ordinate branch of the legislature, knowing its irrelevancy, should have publicly and deliberately made such a statement without a careful preliminary investigation of the facts of the case.

To adopt such methods is to place the reputations of legislators at the mercy of irresponsible adventurers. For no one acquainted with the fact that the so-called People's Elevated Railroad company had no existence, that there was but one petitioner for a charter, and the men working with him were for the most part without character or standing, and were seeking to obtain a charter solely for speculative purposes, would make a charge so far-reaching in its consequences, which must have caused to an honorable member of this body and his family untold mental suffering, which has involved the state in large expense, has helped to delay for several weeks the final adjournment of the general court and affixed a stigma upon the fair name of the commonwealth.

So that your committee, while regretting that Senator Fassett consented to an appointing with the promoters of the so-called People's Elevated Railroad company, who were strangers to him, without first ascertaining the character and standing of the men composing it, are of the unanimous opinion that he has committed no act affecting his honor or integrity as a member of this body.

HENRY L. PARKER,
WILLIAM N. DAVENPORT,
HENRY J. HOSMER,
CHARLES CARLETON COFFIN.
OLIN W. ROBBINS,
Committee.

The senate adopted the report on motion of Mr. Howard of Bristol, and by vote of 38 to 0. Mr. Fassett was present, but did not vote. Mr. Towle of Norfolk was absent.

Philadelphia's Performance Satisfactory.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Capt. Erben, president of the board appointed to try the cruiser Philadelphia, reported to the secretary of the navy that the vessel had made an average speed of 19 1-2 knots an hour over a forty-mile course, and consequently had more than met her contract requirements. This insures the acceptance of the Philadelphia and guarantees her contractors a premium of $100,000. They have made informal application for another trial, but the department has practically decided that they must stand by the record of her first trial.

Dismissed for Disobedience.

HARTFORD, July 1.—Governor Bulkeley has issued orders discharging Second Lieutenant Charles W. Newton and four corporals of company F, First regiment, popularly known as the Hartford City Guards. The four corporals recently refused to appear under command of the new captain at an independent parade of the company.

Three Cents Lower.

CHICAGO, July 1.—The Chicago and Grand Trunk has given notice that it would make a rate of 27 cents a hundred pounds on dreesed beef by way of its Montreal line to Boston, taking effect July 3, the same date on which the 30-cent rate of the other roads becomes effective.

Generous Gifts to Columbia College.

NEW YORK, July 1.—The will of the late Charles M. Da Costa, a lawyer, have been admitted to probate. Mr. Da Costa left Columbia college $100,000 and his law and miscellaneous libraries. A number of charitable institutions also receive liberal bequests.

Marked Down Sale
— IN THE —
City of Quincy,
— IN ORDER TO —
Compete with the Times,
AM CATERING FOR THE
City of Quincy
— TO KEEP THE —
PEOPLE AT HOME.
We keep all Styles of
Ranges,
— BUT THE —
Breeze and the Berlins,
which I have manufactured expressly for me, cannot be beat, as I have more than 100 different families in the City of Quincy, that will testify in their favor.
All other Goods equally low in Price.

The Strike
Is virtually to be settled satisfactorily to all Parties. In order to give those who have lost time and money a
Good Bargain
for the next thirty days, I am about to place my Entire Stock of
Woolen Carpets
at such Prices that all who want may not hesitate to purchase.

You have heard of people advertising the Great Gigantic Sales; this I shall call the
GREAT
Gigantic Sale.
1200 yds. of Straw Matting
will be offered from the Lowest Price to the highest grade of
English Straw Matting.
In this Sale you will find
3000 Yards
WOOLEN, TAPESTRY,
— AND —
Brussels
of all Shades and Qualities, and the Prices will be very low, and the Quality cannot be beat for the Prices.

We are right at home on the
Imperial Ice-Chests
— AND —
Refrigerators,
and the Prices can't be beat in Boston or out of Boston.
J. W. Lombard,
PANTON'S BLOCK.

Today's Anniversaries.

Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

WHICH HAPPENED ON JULY 1.

In Quincy and Vicinity—On the Battle Fields—Births and Deaths of the Presidents—Incorporation of Massachusetts' Cities and Norfolk County Towns—Foreign Matters.

1839—Rev. John Gregory settled as pastor of the Universalist Church, Quincy.

1860—Rev. Albert Tyler called to Universalist Church, Quincy.

1861—Quincy Adams stone depot opened.

1874—Central House, Quincy, opened.

World Wide.

The seventh Roman month, named by Marc Antony from Julius Cæsar, who was born in it.

1759—Siege of Fort Niagara; surrendered to the English July 25

1798—Bonaparte invaded Egypt.

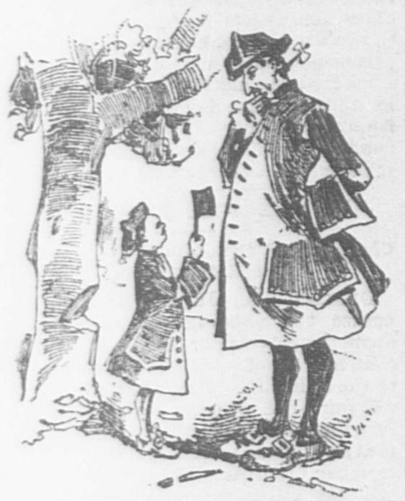
1862—President Lincoln called for 300,000 additional troops.

1862—Battle of Malvern Hill, Va., and end of seven days' retreat, during the battles of which the Union loss was 15,249 and the Confederate loss 17,583.

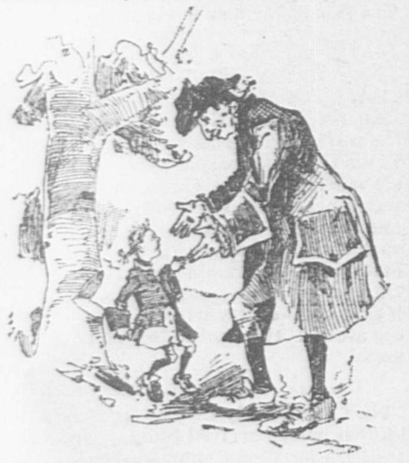
1863—Beginning of battle of Gettysburg. Gen. Reynolds killed. The advantage rested with the Confederates.

1863—Gen. Rosecrans' army occupied Tullahoma, Tenn.

THE FACTS IN THE HATCHET CASE.



George—Father, I cannot tell a lie, I did it with my little hatchet, etc., etc.



His Father—Come to my arms, my noble boy! etc., etc. And now you may chop it up into stove wood length, and pile it neatly, inside of two hours, or I'll see you in the wood shed!—Puck.

He Got the Lower Berth.

The smallest man in the state is not Superintendent Thomas Jefferson Carlton. All reports to the contrary, he is one of the heaviest men in the west. His weight is not altogether in his diameter either. He is big up, big in brain and heart and every way. When he has sport it is colossal. One night he boarded a sleeper to start for the Baltimore conference of charities. All the lower berths were taken. There was one upper berth, and Col. Carlton engaged it. He had the conductor point out to him the possessor of the ticket of the lower berth, same section. He was a slim, dudish young man.

"My friend," said the big man, approaching the youth, "I am glad to become acquainted with you before bedtime. Are you a Christian?"

"Well—er—I don't know. Why?"

"The last man that slept under me was not, and I always felt some measure of remorse."

"Why?"

"I ought to have told him that I weighed three hundred and fifteen pounds. However, he carried accident insurance. I hope, by the way, that you carry a large policy in a good company. These upper berths are not insured. Still, it is only about a three foot drop. What word shall I send to your friends?"

"Are you—can't I induce you to exchange berths with me? Really, I never could sleep in these close lower berths." The dicker was made, and the hefty superintendent peacefully slept in the lower story while the slim young man made scarcely an impression on the berth above.—Indianapolis News.

Juvenile Labor in Spain.

A committee of congress has laid on the table of the house a report favorable to the new bill for regulating the work of children. The bill prohibits all night work for children, all work in unhealthy establishments or in mines, all work for boys under 10 and for girls under 12 years of age. Above that age only a half day's work, not exceeding five hours, will be allowed. The employers of children will also be under legal obligation to send them to school for three hours daily or eighteen hours weekly. Any employer of more than twenty children who has a school within three miles of the factory is to provide a teacher for such children The bill also prohibits the employment of children in circuses or in any dangerous capacity, even with the permission of the parents. Government inspectors will be appointed to assure the execution of the new rules, and severe penalties are fixed for any infringement of the statute. —Madrid Letter.

AT THE PLAY.

Oft at the play in trance I seem to stand
  Until the last shrill bell of warning rings,
  Long ere the upward rolling curtain flings
Its glory outward a fantastic band—
Wealth, Love and Hatred, Glory and Command—
  Troop to their places, as the moment brings
  The prompter, Passion, forth to yonder wings,
Where the scene shifter, Time, is close at hand.
And well I know that presently will One
  Let the vast curtain of Oblivion fall.
Then shall we walk abroad, the pageant done,
  And to each other in amazement call,
"How could we think that stage glow was the sun
  Or ever fancy this were life at all!"
—Andrew B. Saxton in Century.

THE NANCY LEE.

We were well into the Gulf of Bengal, bound for Madras, when one morning, just as night was fading into dawn, I thought I heard a voice hailing us from the surface of the sea. There are sea birds who cry out almost like human beings, and although I was startled by the hail I dismissed it after a few seconds as the cry of a bird. Scarcely had I done so when it came again, and this time I knew it was the voice of a woman. There was no need to hail the mate on watch, for he heard the cry as well. We were jogging along under easy sail, and he seized the glass and ran up the forerigging. There was a sort of steam rising from the water, but the mate had not climbed thirty feet when down he came again, and in one breath ordered the ship into the wind, the captain aroused and a boat lowered.

We of the watch had no doubt that the ship had been hailed by castaways, but the boat was down before any of us made out a lone woman in a sort of canoe craft about two cables' length away on our port bow. She had neither paddle nor oar, and her craft was driving with the wind and sea, while she sat cowering in the stern. Our boat was soon alongside of her craft, and the woman and canoe were soon aboard of the Admiral Nelson. The watch below had been turned up, and everybody was on deck to see what was going on. The woman was white, and, as we soon ascertained, American. I say white, but bronze would be the better term, for it was evident that she had long been exposed to tropical weather. She was of medium size, regular features and about 40 years of age, and had at one time been good looking.

"Who and where is the captain of this ship?" she suddenly snapped, as she reached the deck.

"Here, ma'am," gallantly replied our old man, as he stepped briskly forward.

"I want to talk to you in your cabin," she continued, her fingers working nervously and her eyes afire.

They had not been gone a quarter of an hour when both reappeared on deck. I was at the wheel and therefore heard all that was said. It appeared that the woman, whose name was Mrs. Thomas, owned and sailed a trading schooner which had been left her at her husband's death. It was a strange vocation for a woman, but it seemed she liked it and also had a good business head on her. She had a crew of six, her mate being an Englishman and the others Lascars, and she had been sailing between nearly all the towns on the Gulf. Three days before we picked her up her schooner had left Sumatra bound for the Indian coast. The crew seemed to be perfectly quiet and content, but at 10 o'clock of the previous night, headed by the mate, had suddenly laid violent hands on her and sent her adrift without water, food or paddle. The intention was to run away with the schooner and cargo and sell them, and this plan might have been carried out but for her rescue.

She was the spunkiest little woman I ever saw. She was so mad she couldn't stand still for three seconds at a time. What she wanted was for our ship to go in pursuit. Her schooner was armed with two brass six pounders, while we had four twelves, and she expressed her entire willingness to see her craft sent to the bottom before the mutinous crew should benefit by their acts. Capt. Wheeler was pretty well along in years, very careful on the question of insurance, and his mind was not made up until after breakfast. Then he decided to luff up toward the Andaman Islands in search of the schooner, and he almost promised to give her a taste of our metal if she would not surrender.

The little woman managed to eat a dozen mouthfuls of breakfast, and then returned to the deck to almost assume control. She ordered a man aloft, bossed the job of casting loose the guns and getting up powder and shot, and every ten minutes she was hailing the lookout to know if anything was in sight. Luck was in her favor. While we had been jogging along all night the schooner, being further to the east, had been almost becalmed. We raised her almost dead ahead about noon, and as luck would have it again we had plenty of wind, while she had none until the vessels were not over two miles apart. The schooner could have no suspicion that the woman was aboard of us, and we flew a signal that we wanted to speak her. She at once lay to, and as we ran down to her I saw Mrs. Thomas grit her teeth, clinch her hands and show other evidences of her feelings. She had borrowed the mate's six shooter, donned a hat and coat to disguise herself, and as we lay to about a cable's length away no eye could have made out her sex. "Schooner ahoy!" called our captain.

"Ay, ay, sir! This is the Nancy Lee, bound from Sumatra to the mainland."

"Are you the captain?"

"No, sir. He's very sick in his berth."

"Run out those guns!" whispered the old man to us, and down went the port shutters, and out went the big barkers, and such of the crew as were not at the guns rested their muskets along the rail.

"I've got your captain here, and she'll be put aboard of you!" shouted the captain. "If you attempt any resistance I'll sink you!"

The Nancy's mate ordered his crew to one of the guns, but they refused to obey, every man of them sulking forward and disappearing down the hatch. The fellow left the deck long enough to arm himself with a cutlass, and as we lowered a boat he called out that he would split the head of the first man who attempted to board the schooner. Our first mate, the boatswain and two of us foremast hands went in the boat with Mrs. Thomas, and as we hooked on to the schooner's chains the boatswain pulled a revolver and climbed in over the bows. The mutineer retreated aft, and then we all boarded. The woman had not spoken a word since leaving the ship. She was pale as death, and her eyes glared like a tiger's. As she dropped from the rail to the deck she cocked the weapon in her hand, walked aft and right up to the mate, and as he flourished his cutlass and commanded her to keep off she shot him dead in his tracks.

"It's the law of the sea," she quietly remarked, as she turned to us. "Now to rout out those Lascars!"

"But you won't kill them!" said our mate.

"No, not quite!" was her grim answer, as she handed him the smoking revolver.

Casting a look at the dead mutineer, to be sure that he was dead, she went forward, took a belaying pin out of the port rail and, going to the hatch, called down:

"On deck here, every cowardly man of you, and be quick about it, too!"

They came up one after the other, and as each man touched the deck she gave him a crack over the head which made him see stars. They went down on their knees and begged for their lives, and after knocking them about in a liberal way she finally agreed to extend pardon. Under her directions the mate's body was searched, and, as she had anticipated, all the money aboard the schooner was found. She then ordered the body flung overboard, and as it touched the water one of the biggest white sharks I ever saw seized it and bit it in half. While the Lascars were cleaning the deck the little woman ran down into her cabin and brought up a dozen bottles of wine, six boxes of cigars and a lot of dried fruits for us to take back to the ship. Then she gave each of us a shake of the hand, and as we entered the yawl she sprang upon the port rail, held fast to the main shrouds with one hand and shouted:

"Good-by and God bless you, Capt. Wheeler! I've got my craft back, thanks to you, and I'll keep my eyes open after this!"

Then she jumped down and went to the wheel and gave orders to get the schooner on her course, and in a couple of hours the craft was lost sight of behind one of the islands as it made for the inside of the route. Two years later I saw the woman at Singapore, and she still owned the schooner and was said to have a comfortable fortune in bank. A year later I heard that she had purchased a brig, and putting in a cargo on her own account had sailed for home.—London Wit and Wisdom.

The Birch Tree.

The birch is capable of supporting a much greater degree of cold than any other tree. In the Old World its northern limit is 71 degs. upon the west and 63 degs. upon the east coast; in America its northern limit is 64 degs. upon the west and 58 degs. upon the east. In Germany the highest elevation at which it is found is 5,200 feet above the level of the sea; in Sweden at 3,900 feet, and in Lapland at 1,722 feet. It is worthy of remark that this tree decreases in size not only as it advances toward the north, but also as it proceeds southward beyond the limits of its native region. It attains its highest perfection and greatest height in Germany and southern Sweden. The birch is not particular in its choice of soil or situation, and will grow almost equally well in sandy, rocky, dry or damp soil. London Garden is authority for the foregoing statements.

Cost of Cleaning London's Streets.

It costs less than $160,000 a year to keep the streets of the city of London clean, and about a tenth of this amount comes back by the sale of sweepings and refuse. The rubbish amounts in the year to 65,000 tons, about 25,000 tons of which is burnt, and yields 4,000 loads of ashes and cinders.

A Fatal Mistake.

De Gany—Did you give her the poem you wrote about her?

Tubbs—Yes; and she has never been at home to me since.

De Gany—How was that?

Tubbs—I made a mistake in the color of her eyes.—Harper's Bazar.

Talking Shop.

"I cannot marry you. You are only a poor poet."

"But I expect to be famous and rich at some future day."

"Papa is opposed to dealing in futures—and so am I. Good-by, Mr. Poore."—Yankee Blade.

Unanswerable.

College Student—Professor, I have a problem that I cannot solve.

Professor—I shall be glad to help you out. What is the problem?

College Student—How much is $5 a week.—New York Ledger.

Better Than Importations.

Dashley—So you really think domestic goods are just as good as foreign?

Cashley—Of course I do. Now, take English accents for instance. We have just as good in this country as they have in England.—America.

Miss Propriety.

"Do you ever in your lonely hours find yourself addressing the moon?"

"No, indeed," said the Boston girl. "I have never been introduced to the moon; I only know it by sight."—Harper's Bazar.

He Took the Hint.

Jack (by the seaside)—Look at the beautiful diamond I have found.

Maud—It is simply magnificent. It would look beautiful in a ring.

Jack—My own darling! name the day! —Epoch.

As a rule, women need about nine-tenths of the nourishment requisite for men, boys of 16 about the same as women, and children of 10 half the quantity needed for adults.

SALARIES REVISED.

Changes Which Concern New England Postmasters.

THE LODGE BILL UNDER FIRE.

The Democrats Gain a Point—Applicants for Pensions Acting a Little Too Hasty. Other News from Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The salary and allowance division of the postoffice department furnished revision of the salaries of postmasters of the third class for the next fiscal year. The following are the changes in New England states:

Massachusetts—Increase, Abington, from $1400 to $1500; Adams, $1300 to $1800; Athol, Centre, $1000 to $1100; Barre, $1100, to $1200; Campello, $1700 to $1800; Chicopee Falls, $1500 to $1600; Concord, $1600 to $1700; Dalton, $1200 to $1400; East Pepperel, $1000 to $1100; Hopedale. $1000 to $1200; Lenox, $1500 to $1600; Lexington, $1000 to $1200; Medfield, $1100 to $1200; Newton Highlands, $1200 to $1500; Norwood, $1700 to $1800; Orange, $1600 to $1700; Provincetown, $1500 to $1[illegible]; Reading, $1600 to $1700; South Weymouth, $1100 to $1300; Stoneham, $1700 to $1800; Wellesley, $1600 to $1700; West Medford, $1100 to $1200; West Newton, $1700 to $1800; West Quincy, $1000 to $1100. Decrease—Gardner, $1700 to $1600; Marblehead, $1800 to $1700; Methuen, $1400 to $1300; North Brookfield, $1600 to $1500; Northboro, $1100 to fourth class; Northfield, $1200 to fourth class; Southbridge, $1600 to $1500; Webster, $1800 to $1700.

Maine—Increase, Belfast, from $1800 to $1900; Bucksport, $1200 to $1300; Camden, $1300 to $1400; Dexter, $1400 to $1500; Hallowell, $1500 to $1600; Kennebunk $1200 to $1400; Mechanics Falls, $1300 to $1400; Pittsfield, $1200 to $1300; Thomaston, $1200 to $1300. Decrease—Bridgton, $1200 to $1100; Oakland, $1200 to $1100; Richmond, $1500 to $1400.

Connecticut—Increase, Bethel, $1300 to $1400; Cliftonville, $1600 to $1700; Colchester, $1200 to $1500; Collinsville, $1200 to $1300; Deep River, $1100 to $1300; Manchester, $1100 to $1200; Milford, $1500 to $1600; Mystic Bridge, $1600 to $1700; New Canaan, $1200 to $1300; Plainville, $1200 to $1300; Portland, $1400 to $1500; Southport, $1200 to $1300; Suffield, $1000 to $1100; Torrington, $1800 to $1900; Unionville, $1300 to $1400. Decrease—Northford, $1600 to 1200; Windsor Locks, $1400 to $1300.

New Hampshire—Increase, [illegible] Falls, $1000 to $1100; Exeter, $1800 to $1900; Hinsdale, $1100 to $1200; Lebanon, $1600 to $1700; Gorham, $1000 to $1100; Milford, $1500 to $1600; Newport, $1300 to $1400; Suncook, $1000 to $1100; Wolfboro, $1100 to $1300. Decrease—Tilton, $1500 to $1400; Great Falls, $1700 to $1600; Penacook, $1300 to $1200; Antrim, $1300 to $1100.

Rhode Island—East Providence $1200 to $1300.

Vermont—Increase, Bradford, $1000 to $1300; Fairhaven, $1500 to $1600; Vergennes, $1500 to $1600. Decrease—Derby Line from $1100 to fourth class, Ludlow, $1200 to $1100; Poultney, $1500 to $1400; Winooski, $1100 to 1000.

THE NATIONAL ELECTION BILL.

Democrats Gain a Victory by Defeating an Amendment.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Owing to the absence of several Republican members of the house the Democrats succeeded in scoring an advantage by defeating one of the verbal amendments to the election bill, which Mr. Lodge offered on behalf of the committee. The action showed how absolutely essential is the presence of every Republican representative at every stage of this conflict. The amendment proposed certain formal changes in the section of the bill which provides for keeping account of the votes for congressman found in other than the congressional boxes in states where separate ballot-boxes are required for each office, and on account of tellers the Democrats secured a bare majority—Messrs. Lehlback, Coleman, Frank and Cheadle joining them, while Messrs. Lind of Minnesota, Connell of Nebraska and Hill of Illinois remained in their seats without being counted.

A far more important amendment, and one which, if adopted, will practically insure the defeat of the bill, is that offered by Mr. Lehlback, removing the optional features and making the measure uniform and compulsory in every district of the United States. The previous question on this amendment was refused by a very slight majority, the Republicans rallying 120 votes, but it will come up again for decision to-day.

Mr. Lehlbach said he offered the amendment in order to make the bill unobjectionable and remove any chance of sectional legislation.

GRAND SCRABBLE FOR PENSIONS.

Applicants Don't Take Time to Properly Make Out Applications.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—A large number of applications for pensions under the new pension law known as the dependent pension act, have been received at the pension office. The law was signed late Friday afternoon and applicants have not allowed the grass to grow under their feet. The haste has been so great that many applications are defective and will not be accepted. For example, a number of applications have been received signed by the attorney only.

Some have also been prepared and signed prior to the date when the bill became a law, which is contrary to the new regulations just issued. The first defect applies to all pension cases, and is sufficient to cause the return of papers. There are, however, a number of minor defects, which appear in the applications, and in regard to these Gen. Raum made an inquiry of Secretary Noble, and received the following reply:

"The rules as to applications for pensions under the act now about to become a law need not be rejected because of a want of compliance with the rules adopted if they substantially comply with the requirements thereof. But it should be insisted that the rules and form shall prevail after a reasonable time, say two weeks, have elapsed from the date of the act of congress."

Col. Canaday Steps Out.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Col. W. P. Canaday, for eight years sergeant-at-arms of the United States senate, retired from that office yesterday by resignation. He will remain in Washington and enter upon the practice of law before the department and congress. His successor, Mr. Valentine, begins his duties to-day.

The Public Debt.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—It is estimated at the treasury department that there has been a decrease of about $20,000,000 in the public debt since June 1. This will make the totel decrease for the fiscal year ended yesterday $87,800,000, as against $114,000,000 for the previous fiscal year.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Forecast for New England: Fair; slightly warmer; southerly winds.

LAWTON'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND!

—FOR THE—

Blood, Liver and Kidneys.

This great constitutional remedy has been on the European market for over twenty years, is superior to all others, and proven the greatest Blood Purifier and System Renovator ever compounded by medical skill. Nothing can equal it for putting the vital portions of the body in condition. If your liver is affected do you stop to think how or what your liver is? The liver is subject to more or less little pains or aches. This organ is the sponge of the body, and is continually soaked full of blood rich in poison. Its purpose is the secretion of certain digestive and cathartic elements known as bile, and the transformation of those products of digestion which are absorbed into the blood and carried into the liver before they enter the general circulation and assist in nourishing the body. Inactivity, then, produces numerous diseases. So by using LAWTON'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND, your liver will be free from all diseases. It is also absolutely necessary to know what and where are your kidneys. There are two kidneys, one on each side of the backbone. They are the only organs that purify the blood of the uric acid waste in the system. Every drop of blood courses through a great many times a day, just as through the heart. The waste matter which they should take away contains deadly poison which, if retained, causes fatal results. Sixty-five gallons of blood per hour, in the average man, passes through the kidneys, and to purify it they must be in perfect health. The kidneys are filled with many thousand hair-like tubes. These tubes run into every part of the kidney and, as the blood flows through that organ, the urine passes into these tubes, and is drained into the bladder. If these little tubes are diseased, the uric acid is not removed, and, instead of this poison coming through the blood, the albumen, which is really the life of the blood, comes through these walls and escapes with the urine; in other words, the nerve action is entirely wrong, and instead of taking the poison out of the blood, the life of the blood is taken out and the poison remains.

LAWTON'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND,

By its immediate action upon these vital organs thoroughly cleanses, renovates and restores them to their normal condition.

PALATABLE AS MILK. PLEASANT TO THE TASTE. NO NAUSEA.

100 DOSES,—$1.00

LAWTON COMPOUND COMPANY,

235 Washington Street, Boston,

Male and Female Agents Wanted. Sent to any address on receipt of price, $1, or 6 Bottles for $5.

For Sale at all Drug Stores.

June 6. 3m

THE THOUGHTFUL MAN

Reads, Reflects, and Decides

What is the Best Policy

For him to pursue

TO MAKE HIS BUSINESS

A Large and Prosperous One.

THE HEADSTRONG MAN

Thinks He Knows

Just What is Best!

and he pushes ahead,

works hard,

but

FINDS HIS LABOR

does not produce

GOOD RESULTS,

and he is

Obliged to Fail,

OR GIVE UP BUSINESS,

perhaps both.

Let those who wish to succeed, not work so hard; take more notice; see what others do, and try and improve on their ways and on their own in past years.

ADVICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertise regularly in the LEDGER and reach the people who spend their money in Quincy.

Advertise in a judicious manner. The world reads and studies the daily papers, but only a small proportion of the people ever see the issues of the professional advertising schemes.

Advertise liberally. Hunt's Merchant's Magazine says on this point: According to the character or extent of your business, set aside a liberal percentage each year for advertising, and do not hesitate. Keep yourself unceasingly before the public, and it matters not what business of utility you may be engaged in, for, if intelligently and industriously pursued, a fortune will be the result.

Advertise truthfully. Let your advertisement, in all cases, exactly correspond with what you really propose to sell. Be prepared to show the customer, who inquires, the identical goods, and let the price and terms tally with your announcements.

Advertise sensibly. Use plain language, easily understood, writing as you would talk to a customer. Slang, vulgar expressions, scriptural quotations, and personalities, ought never to have a place in advertisements. They are sure to offend some one, and are never in good taste.

Advertise attractively. The fresher, brighter and more interesting you make your advertisements the more they will be read. Indeed, many advertisements afford so much information on current topics of domestic economy that they are read as a matter of news.

Advertise specifically. It is better to name certain lines of goods rather than a general stock. Most people are bargain-hunters, and an advertisement will meet with more responses if it offers a specific bargain.

Advertise modestly. Neither brag nor exaggerate. Tell the truth and prove it; but tell it interestingly and prove it convincingly. Avoid superlatives, since constant use weakens their effect.

Successful advertisers employ the simplest words and forms of expression. Make lines that will cause your announcement to be talked about among intelligent, well informed and well-to-do people.

Advertise persistently. "To discontinue an advertisement," says John Wanamaker, Philadelphia's great merchant, "is like taking down your sign. If you want to do business you must let the public know it. Standing advertisements are better and cheaper than reading notices. They look more substantial and business-like, and inspire confidence. I would as soon think of doing business without clerks as without advertising."

APHORISMS.

Lying advertisements are and always will be failures in the long run.—*Printer's Ink.*

The man who does not find advertising profitable, generally finds business unprofitable.

Pay as much attention to your advertising, as you do to your purchases, and you will get equally satisfactory results.—*The Money Maker.*

Many business men who advertise expect to see returns directly, and if they do not, feel it is unprofitable. The indirect benefits derived from keeping the name before the trade are out of all proportion to the direct returns received, and the most successful advertisers are those who keep themselves so constantly before the trade that their names become as familiar as a household word. —*Coal Trade Journal.*

Don't advertise that you are selling an article worth five dollars for twenty-five cents. Such statements emanate either from lying knaves or from fools. The knaves, however, are the ones who advertise such statements, the fools not possessing sufficient sense to appreciate the value of advertising. A truthful, candid statement is the best advertisement of a meritorious article. Learn to regard your advertisement as your bond, and be prepared to fulfil its pledges to the letter.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

FOR SALE BY NEWSBOYS,

and at the following places:

Old Colony Depot,	Boston
Ledger Office,	115 Hancock Street, Quincy
Souther's Store,	Adams Building, Quincy
McGovern Bros.' Store,	Plumer's Block, Quincy
Coram's Store,	Copeland Street, West Quincy
Miss Bartlett's Store,	Jones' Corner
Post Office,	Quincy Point
Depot,	Wollaston Heights
Henry B. Vinton,	Braintree
M. K Pratt,	Weymouth

NEWS COLLECTIONS.

QUINCY, at Depot, at 9 A. M.
ATLANTIC, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WOLLASTON, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WEST QUINCY, at Post Office, at 7.30 A. M.
SOUTH QUINCY, at Depot, at 8.30 A. M.
QUINCY POINT, at Post Office, at 8 A. M.

News and advertisements dropped in boxes at the above locations will be collected at the specified times, in season for that day's issue of THE LEDGER. Anonymous articles will not receive consideration.

Today's Almanac.—July 1.

High water at 10.00 A. M. and 10.00 P. M.
Sun rises at 4.11; Sets at 7.25.
Moon sets 3.00.
Full moon July 2.

THE DAY BOOK.

Interesting Brief Locals Gathered by Ledger Reporters.

The Coombs place in Atlantic was sold Saturday for $3,300.

Mrs. Harriet Studley and family, Malden, are occupying the Redding cottage at the Elms, Quincy Point.

The quarterly meeting of the Village Improvement Society will be held this evening.

Miss M. Alice Pollard, of Somerville, Conn., is visiting her brother, Mr. T. B. Pollard, at Quincy Point.

Mr. P. B. Mead, head shipper with Bradford Thomas & Co., Boston, is enjoying a two weeks' vacation at Quincy Point.

A loaded hay rack collapsed on the Sea street hill near the cemetery yesterday, and it was necessary to load the hay on to another rigging.

James Richards, Sr., William Rothwell and Samuel Bothwell arrived here from Liverpool today, after an absence of six weeks.

Mr. Parker A. Haskell with Dean Bros., Taunton, Mass., is spending a month's vacation at Mrs. H. M. Dean's, Quincy Point.

Rev. Geo Benedict spent last week in Connecticut, and enjoyed the short vacation thoroughly. He is a Yale graduate and attended the reunion of his class of '80.

Barker's quarry on the Commons has been sold to Walter Fegan and John Ballou. It will be opened next Monday and will be run under the firm name of Fegan & Ballou.

The lot of land on Miller street, which is occupied by James F. Desmond, was sold at auction on Saturday. Mr. Desmond was the purchaser at $1750, about 8½ cent per foot.

W. M. Packard won in the finals in the first class at the tennis field day. James F. Harlow was his rival. After each had won two sets, Harlow scored five games, then Packard six, and the latter won 9 to 7.

The Resolutes would like to arrange games for Saturday. The players are F. Aulbach, c., F. Coombs. p., W. Cumminghan, 1b., T. Rinn, 2b., A. Nelson, 3b., S. Birch, ss., C. Woods, lf., W. Aulbach, rf., Robinson, cf.

The city authorities should put a stop to the collection of garbage by private individuals. A nasty mess was made Monday in front of the Wollaston Congregational church, by the tipping over one of those small two wheeled garbage nuisances.

The fire offered an opportunity to inspect Mr. John Harkins new house on Main street. It is a large fine dwelling. There is a spacious hall, large rooms each with elaborate stucco work, and when completed will have many of the modern improvements.

Chief Ripley informs a DAILY LEDGER reporter that the Fire Department will not parade the Fourth of July. That day, above all others, he says, the department should be ready to respond promptly on alarms, and the city almost always has one or two.

The Boston Advertiser says: Rice & Hutchins, boot and shoe manufacturers of 125 Summer street, Boston, have purchased a large tract of land contiguous to the Old Colony at South Braintree, and it is stated, will erect a large factory at an early date for the prosecution of their business.

Another meeting of those in West Quincy interested in the Fourth of July procession, was held in Farnum's block last night. The committee reported favorably. Nearly all the business firms have now promised to enter, and it looks as though Ward Four would make a good showing. Fred L. Badger will be marshal of that division.

There will be no change in the salary of the postmaster of Quincy for the year beginning July 1, although the duties of the office have considerable increase with the addition of the South Quincy mail and free delivery. As will be seen by a Washington dispatch on the third page, Postmaster Nutting at West Quincy will receive $1,100 in place of $1,000.

At Atlantic, the Resolutes defeated the Volunteers 30 to 12.

Mr. Lucius A. Bassett is erecting a new house on Walker street, Atlantic.

The Knights and Ladies of Honor, Wollaston, have an outing at Downer Landing, today.

A Mr. Nelson of Boston, has moved to Atlantic and taken a house on Old Colony street, owned by Mr. Treffeys.

A nine from the Foundry and one from the Machine shop, will play a game of ball Fourth of July morning, on the Atlantic grounds.

Mr. Thomas F. McDonnell and the Misses McDonnell of Quincy, were among the guests at the wedding of Hon. M. M. Cunniff and Miss Josephine McLaughlin in Boston, Monday.

Fourth of July, 1826.

The following is a copy of a programme for the "celebration of Independence in Quincy in 1826." It was sent us by Mr. Harvey S. Page of Weymouth, who found it among some papers belonging to his deceased mother. Mrs. Sarah Burrell says she thinks the exercises were held in the old Unitarian church. Perhaps some one may be able to give some facts concerning this celebration.

Thinking it might be found interesting just at this time, we give it to our readers.

ORDER OF PERFORMANCE.

1. **Anthem.**

Go forth to the mount,
Bring the Olive-branch home,
And rejoice, for the day of our Freedom is come,
From that time when the moon, upon Ajalon's vale,
Looking motionless down,
Saw the kings of the earth
In the presence of God's mighty champion grow pale.
Oh never had Judah an hour of such mirth—
Go forth, go forth, bring the Olive-branch home,
And rejoice, for the day of our Freedom is come.

2. **Prayer.**
3. **Reading** of the Declaration of Independence, by Hon. Thomas Greenleaf.
4. **Hymn.** Tune, Old Hundred.
5. **Oration.** By Mr. George Whitney.
6. **Ode.** Written by Geo. W. Adams, Esq.

Long ages of darkness man's soul had opprest,
Ere the mild star of Truth pour'd its light from the sky
But the beam of Religion burst forth in the East,
And purg'd the thick film which had clouded his eye.
Superstition afraid
Shrunk backward dismay'd,
And with Power uniting her victims betray'd,
But vain was her effort; God favour'd the free,
And guided the Pilgrim across the rude sea.

Across the wide ocean the poor Pilgrim came
To worship his God as his free conscience taught,
For a pillar of cloud and a pillar of flame
He trusted his father whose service he sought.
Mid storms he came o'er
To this iron bound shore,
To see the fair land of his sires no more;
Nor vain was his effort; God favour'd the free,
And gave him a refuge across the rude sea.

Unshaken by danger, his temple he rear'd,
And a City of Refuge arose in the West;
Soon Freedom, Religion and Science appeared
In the land of the Pilgrim peculiarly blest.
To his offspring came down,
The rights he had won,
And Liberty's flame pass'd from Sire to Son,
Nor vain was its fire; God favour'd the free,
And sav'd their last Refuge across the rude sea.

In the changes of time bold oppression grew strong,
And turned his red eye on the land o'er the wave;
The sons of the Pilgrim resisted the wrong
And kept with the swords what their forefathers gave;
For rights dearly bought,
Undaunted they fought,
Life, Liberty, Justice, and Freedom of thought;
Nor vain was the struggle; God favour'd the free,
And shielded their Refuge across the rude sea.

Then swell the shrill trump; let the loud cannon roar,
Till it ring from the mountain and roll o'er the wave,
Re-echoed, returned, from the vales, from the shore,
'Tis the Jubilee year in the land of the brave.
Through every clime,
The story sublime,
Of our rights nobly won, shall be told to all time;
We swear to protect them; God favours the free,
And will save their last refuge across the rude sea.

7. **Blessing.**

BORN.

DEWSON—In Quincy, June 30, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Dewson, Jr.

MARRIED.

THAYER—GOODWIN—In Charlestown, June 25, at the bride's residence, by Rev. George E. Horr, Jr., Mr. C. J. Thayer of Quincy, to Miss Luilla, daughter of Mr. Daniel S. Goodwin of Charlestown.

DIED.

PRATT—In North Weymouth, June 29, Mrs. Eleanor E., wife of M. Benjamin F. Pratt, aged 63 years.

HOW WOULD YOU LIKE TO BE HIM?

A Man Who Gets His Food, Fuel and Light for Nothing and Is Paid for It.

"I know at least one man in this country who is able to live cheaply and get paid for doing it, all because he lives where the cost of getting his food, fuel and light to him is about five times as much as the original cost of the supplies themselves," said the captain of a schooner in the coastwise trade. "It seems queer that a man can get along more economically on account of the high cost of getting his supplies to his home than he could if the cost were less, don't it? But it's a fact. This man's nearest market is thirty miles from where he lives, and a ton of coal will cost him $6 in that market.

"If it cost him no more than $6 to lay that ton of coal down in this man's bin he would have to pay for both coal and delivery, and the ton would stand him in $12. The same in proportion with his beef and his pork and his potatoes and his flour and his oil. But just because it costs in the neighborhood of $30 a ton to carry his coal from the yard to his bin, and corresponding prices for his other supplies, he gets the whole business for nothing. His flour he gets free, and his beef and his pork and his potatoes and his oil, as well as his coal. The entire outfit don't cost him a cent from one year's end to the other, and he gets $1,000 a year for staying where he is and receiving the annual donations.

"It will be queer now if you are not thinking to yourself that this man I am speaking of has a soft snap. Well, may be he has. He is a lighthouse keeper. He lives on a big rock at Cape Ann. No sea going vessel can get within a quarter of a mile of his home. No loaded boat can reach his abiding place in safety. To get a ton of coal to his bin, which is perched on the rocks above high water mark, it must be shipped from Boston to as near the lighthouse as the vessel dare approach. The coal is in bags, and these are placed in small boats, which carry them to the edge of the shoal water, inside of which the boats dare not enter. The bags of coal are then carried ashore on the backs of the crew, who wade through the surf, clamber up the rocks with their burdens and empty the coal in the lighthouse bin. The other bulky supplies are delivered to the Cape Ann light keeper in the same manner, and the government pays the expense. May be he has a soft snap, but I'd rather be on my vessel, tossing and pitching on the heaviest sea that his light ever shone out upon than to be firmly grounded on that Cape Ann rock as he is. Wouldn't you?

"But this man isn't the only one the government supplies with free coal, light and rations at its lighthouses. Whenever the keepers are located at stations where the cost of carriage exceeds the cost of supplies they are provided free; but where the cost of delivery does not exceed the price of the goods the keeper is compelled to pay for both. That's a queer rule, but government has many a queer way of doing things. At all the barren rock lighthouses, like Cape Ann, Minot's ledge and others, the keepers have even to be supplied with fresh water from points on the mainland. They collect a great deal from rains in cisterns and tanks, but in most cases it is not sufficient for the needs of the keepers, and the supply from abroad must be regularly taken to them, no matter what the cost or the difficulties are in getting it there."—New York Evening Sun.

The Seaside Parasol.

The extremely fashionable parasol to be used at the seaside or at the mountains is the most unique Japanese one that can be got. On top must be tied a large black ribbon bow, the ends of which come far down on the parasol when it is opened. It really looks very pretty when worn with a cotton gown and makes a bright speck on the landscape. The red parasol is also in vogue, and is of plain, heavy silk, with a natural wood handle. One having a silver handle is voted extremely bad form. The very pronounced liking for red is thought to be the outcome of the general woman's disposition. Lining her coat with scarlet, wearing a scarlet frock, having a scarlet parasol and wearing a scarlet bonnet is the nearest she can get to painting the town red, which from her youth up she has always had a yearning to do. —New York Letter.

Repair Your Worn Out Clothes.

A poor man who wants to dress well and as cheap as he can should not discard a suit so long as its color is firm and its fibres hang together. No man knows how far $15 a year spent for repairs will go toward making his appearance presentable, nor how large an expenditure for new garments it has saved him until he tries it. If men with moderate incomes, who feel obliged to dress shabbily six months out of the year, observed a woman's way of sponging, overhauling and retrimming they might get a useful object lesson from it.—New York Star.

A Man of His Word.

Wilson—Philson is a man who keeps his word, whatever else may be said of him.

Bilson—Do you find him so?

Wilson—Yes; he borrowed five dollars from me a year ago, and he said he'd never forget my kindness.

Bilson—And he hasn't?

Wilson—No; every time he wants to borrow money he comes to me.—Harper's Bazar.

Nothing delights the average Englishman more than to be a member of a society with a long and involved name. In fact societies such as "The Society for the Better Promotion of Relaxation from Business Cares and Enjoyment During Luncheon Hours in the Municipality of London" grow in strength and influence.

Mrs. Livermore says that her husband is a Republican while she is a Prohibitionist; he is a protectionist and she a free trader; he has a pew in one church, she in another; he has one doctor, she another; and yet they are happy and harmonious and never dream of quarreling.

H. T. Whitman,
CIVIL ENGINEER
—AND—
SURVEYOR,
ADAMS BUILDING, QUINCY.
Hours, 8 to 10 A. M.
Boston Office, - - 85 Devonshire St.
Hours, 12 to 2 P. M.

N. B. Plans of nearly all the Real Estate in the City of Quincy can be found at my offices.
May 28. d3t&w—tf

WHEN YOU GO TO THE
QUINCY DEPOT
—STEP INTO—
C. F. CARLSON'S
FOR A GLASS OF
COLD SODA.
Quincy, June 23. 1m

Quincy and Boston Street Railway.

(ELECTRIC.)

Commencing Monday, June 23, 1890, Cars Leave

West Quincy for Neponset.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 8.55, 9.50, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 1.45, 2.20, 3.00, 3.35, 4.00, 4.45, *5.10, 5.30, 6.00, 6.15, 6.55, *7.15, 7.35, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.40, 10.00, †10.45 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.32, 9.18, 10.08, 10.53, 11.38 A. M.; 12.13, 1.03, 1.38, 2.00, 2.38, 3.18, 3.55, 4.17, 5.03, 5.55, 6.17, 6.33, 7.13, 7.53, 8.38, 9.00, 9.35, 10.00, 10.18, †10.42, †11.02 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy Point and West Quincy.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 9.00, 9.45, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.30, 3.15, 3.55, 4.20, 4.45, 5.35, 6.15, 6.35, 6.50, 7.30, 8.20, 8.55, 9.20, 10.00, *10.25, †10.35 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.33, 9.18, 10.08, 10.56, 11.38 A. M.; 12.15, 1.03, 1.18, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.17, 4.41, 5.09, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 6.48, 7.13, 7.32, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—6.25, 6.55, 7.25, 8.08, 8.35, 9.20, 9.55, 10.25, 11.23 A. M.; 12.15, 1.05, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.41, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 7.00, 7.32, 8.30, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—6.40, 7.10, 7.55, 8.20, 8.50, 9.35, 10.10, 10.40, 11.45 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.40, 3.15, 4.05, 5.00, 5.40, 6.15, 6.47, 7.15, 7.55, 8.45, 9.45, 10.38 P. M.

SUNDAY.

West Quincy for Neponset.—7.50 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50 A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.55, 2.40, 3.15, 3.45, 4.20, 4.55, 5.40, 6.15, 6.50, 7.25, 7.55, 8.40, 9.15, 10.05, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.47, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.15, 1.37, 2.12, 2.57, 3.32, 4.02, 4.37, 5.12, 5.57, 6.32, 7.07, 7.42, 8.12, 8.57, 9.32, 10.07, 10.30, †10.12, †11.05 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy and West Quincy.—7.50, 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50, A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.50, 2.20, 2.55, 3.25, 4.00, 4.35, 5.20, 5.55, 6.30, 7.05, 7.35, 8.20, 8.55, 9.30. 10.05, 10.25, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.22, 7.55, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—8.10, 8.56, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.42, 8.12, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—8.30, 9.20, 10.15, 11.00, 11.45 A. M.; 12.30, 1.10, 1.55, 2.25, 2.55, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.15, 5.55, 6.30, 7.10, 8.00, 8.25, 9.00, 9.35, 10.05, 10.45 P. M.

*To Quincy only.
†To Car house only.

At Neponset close connection is made with West End Street Cars to and from Boston.

At Quincy Centre close connection is made with Electric Cars to and from Quincy Point.

Cars are due at Beale street, Wollaston, ten minutes after leaving Neponset and seven minutes after leaving Quincy.

JOHN A. DUGGAN, *Superintendent.*

Old Colony.

On and after June 16, 1890. Trains Leave

QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—4.33, 6.11 6.55, 7.24, 7.31, 7.37, 7.52, 8.12, 8.34, 8.40, 9.18, 9.59, 10.38, 10.57 A. M.; 12.05, 1.02, 1.20, 1.42, 2.50, 4.00, 4.07, 4.48, 4.55, 5.33, 5.40, 6.20, 7.05, 7.10, 8.10, 9.06, 10.19, 10.33 P. M. **SUNDAY**—9.21, 9.31 A. M.; 1.46, 5.53, 6.01, 6.15, 8.14, 9.05, 9.16, 10.20, 11.01 P. M.

RETURN.—5.45, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 10.05, 11.02 A. M.; 12.00 M; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.30, 2.35, 3.12, 3.52, 4.18, 4.42, 5.10, 5.33, 6.07, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 8.15, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY**—7.30, 8.30, 9.15, 9.30 A. M.; 12.45, 1.30, 5.00, 5.45, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WOLLASTON HEIGHTS FOR BOSTON.—4.36, 6.14, 6.59, 7.28, 7.41, 8.15, 8.46, 9.21, 10.02, 11.00 A. M.; 12.08, 1.05, 1.45, 2.53, 4.10, 4.58, 5.43, 6.23, 7.14, 8.13, 9.09, 10.37 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.34 A. M.; 1.49, 6.19, 9.20, 11.04 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.35, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR BOSTON.—4.38, 6.19, 7.02, 7.16, 7.44, 8.05, 9.24, 10.04, 11.15 A. M.; 12.11, 1.25, 1.56, 2.56, 4.15, 5.48, 6.31, 7.12, 7.17, 8.18, 9.12, 10.40 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.37 A. M.; 1.52, 6.22, 9.23, 11.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.17, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 12.30, 1.15, 1.55, 2.25, 3.12, 4.18, 4.22, 4.42, 5.33, 5.40, 6.15, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

QUINCY ADAMS FOR BOSTON.—4.30, 6.07, 6.51, 7.20, 7.34, 8.08, 9.15, 9.56, 10.54 A. M.; 12.02, 1.38, 2.46, 4.03, 5.37, 6.16, 7.07, 8.07, 9.03, 10.30 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.27 A. M.; 1.42, 6.11, 9.12, 10.57 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WEST QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—6.08, 7.05, 7.54, 9.11, 11.04 A. M.; 1.46, 3.45, 5.27, 6.20, 10.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

EAST MILTON FOR BOSTON.—6.12, 7.09, 7.58, 9.15, 11.08 A. M.; 1.50, 3.55, 5.31, 6.24, 10.11 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30. 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR EAST MILTON AND WEST QUINCY.—6.48, 8.35, 10.00 A. M.; 12.50, 2.40, 4.42, 5.50, 6.42, 8.14 P. M.

GEO. L. CONNOR,
Gen'l Pass'r. Agt.

J. R. KENDRICK,
General Manager.

THE HELIGOLAND BARTER.

Lords Rosebury and Salisbury Have a Debate on the Subject.

LONDON, July 1.—In the house of lords Lord Rosebery asked whether the government would assist the inhabitants of Heligoland, who desired to remain British subjects, to settle in other parts of the British possessions and whether the right of fortyfying the island would be restricted. He had been told that the procedure necessary to ascertain the views of the islanders was alien to English usages, but the cession of territory was also alien to English usages. [Cries of "Hear, hear!"] He hoped the government would carefully consider the wishes of the people, which, it was alleged, tended in one direction.

It would be a slur upon the reputation of Lord Salisbury if he handed over the island to foreign sway without affording protection to the inhabitants. Making all allowances for the reticence which a minister of foreign affairs must show, parliament was still entitled to further information. Lord Salisbury's dispatch referred to the sultanate of Zanzibar as being given in exchange for the Island of Heligoland, but it was not the same sultanate that Lord Salisbury found upon entering office. He hoped the foreign minister would soon make a full statement on the subject.

Lord Salisbury replied that he was not aware that the chancellor of the exchequer had any funds which could be used to enable the islanders to settle in other parts of the empire. Moreover he did not think that such a measure would be in conformity with the wishes of the inhabitants. Every security had been taken to protect their interests, and he had done his best to ascertain their wishes, although he had taken no plebiscite. The government would not suggest a limit to Germany's rights in regard to the fortification of the islands. It was a rule of the foreign office not to discuss matters in parliament until the negotiations had been concluded. As soon as the convention with Germany was signed it would be necessary to give parliament full information regarding the agreement, and to explain at length the policy of the government. He denied that the convention had caused any decrease in the prestige and power of the Sultan of Zanzibar.

THOSE JERSEY CITY "JOKERS."

Jury Returns a Verdict of Guilty in the Ballot Stuffing Case.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., July 1.—Thomas Fallon, Jacob Moschele, Thomas Durancy and James Hart, the members of the election board in the First precinct, First district, who have been on trial for a week on an indictment charging them with crookedness at the election last November, were convicted. The jury was out just an hour. The defendants will be sentenced next Monday. Judge Lippincott's charge was a masterly effort, and he scored the ballot-box stuffers unmercifully. The case will be appealed to the supreme court.

Avenger Was On His Track.

NEW YORK, July 1.—Francisco Sapioni, aged 55, who arrived here on the steamer Le Bretagne Saturday, was arrested last night for the murder of Dominico Satanalsecci in Italy last February during a quarrel. Sapioni escaped to France after the crime, but the murdered man's mother kept track of him and when she learned that he was going to America she wrote and informed her brother in this city, who put the police on the watch. Sapioni resisted arrest, but was overpowered.

Just in Time.

NEW YORK, July 1.—The ship Great Admiral is now unloading a cargo of 4,000,000 bunches of firecrackers at pier 46, East river. She was 104 days on her voyage from Hong Kong, and her arrival has caused a prompt fall in the firecracker market. Previous to her coming there was a decided corner in firecrackers, due to the recent loss of the ship Reporter, which had a large cargo of Chinese fireworks.

Chief Justice Morton Will Resign.

BOSTON, July 1.—The Globe says that Chief Justice Marcus Morton of the supreme judicial court of Massachusetts has decided to resign from his important position, and retire to private life.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Paris is much alarmed on account of her water supply.

The estimated increase of the population of New Hampshire is 30,000.

Travelers from Spain into France must take out sanitary passports.

Prince Ferdinand was coldly received in Vienna on account of Panitza's execution.

There was an increase of $148,591 in Atchison (whole system) earnings for third week of June.

The Louisiana lottery question is to be decided at a special election, at which the white men only will vote.

The National Bank of Buenos Ayres has suspended payment. There was a panic at the bourse in that city.

James Stansbury, the New South Wales sculler, again defeated William O'Connor the Canadian, on the Paramatta.

Abraham Morrill was instantly killed at Amesbury, Mass., by a blow on the head from a broken elevator wheel.

Governor Brackett of Massachusetts has vetoed the bill authorizing the consolidation of gas and electric light companies.

It is stated that Lord Salisbury declines the honor of a dukedom for his services in bringing about the Anglo-German agreement.

Another stock yard is to be started in Chicago, which will render the English syndicate's purchase of the Union yards practically worthless.

Louis G. Arpin of Montreal, a well to-do shoe manufacturer, committed suicide by swallowing a large quantity of sulphuric acid. Financial troubles led to the act.

The navy department has under consideration plans for a new and very formidable ship of war. Her power of destruction and her speed are expected to be astonishing.

At Wimbledon, Wallis of the New York Lawn Tennis club, defeated Mahoney of the Dublin University club, in the first round of the all-England single championship series.

Jerry Searles, his wife and child were struck by lightning during a storm in Vanceburg, Ky. They were driving and sought shelter under a tree. They were instantly killed.

A vigorous effort is being made by officers of the National League for the Protection of American Institutions to prevent the payment of money by the government to aid denominational schools among the Indians.

Mr. Gladstone has written to the Liberal electors of Barrow-in-Furness expressing his belief that the contest for that seat lies between Mr. Wainwright, Conservative, and Mr. Duncan, Liberal. He, therefore, advises the electors to support Mr. Duncan, as votes cast for Mr. Cain will only assist the Tories.

BEATIN IS A TERROR,

But Clarkson's Curves Were Too Much for Cleveland.

KELLY'S MEN OUT OF SORTS.

They are Punished by the Pittsburgs, Who Readily "Find" Kilroy and Daley—Washington Club's Franchise on the Market.

CLEVELAND, June 30.—The Cleveland club fell a victim to Clarkson's invincible pitching to-day. On the other hand Beatin, who has always been such a terror to Boston, was hit hard at opportune times. Long's work at short was a feature of the game. Attendance estimated at 500.

BOSTON	AB	R	B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Long, ss.	5	0	1	2	0	5	5	1
Tucker, 1b.	5	0	2	3	0	9	1	0
Sullivan, lf.	3	0	1	1	0	3	0	1
Brodie, rf.	4	1	2	2	0	1	0	0
Hines, cf.	3	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
McGarr, 3b.	4	2	3	5	0	2	0	2
Bennett, c.	2	1	1	1	0	3	1	0
Smith, 2b.	3	2	0	0	0	2	4	0
Clarkson, p.	4	1	2	2	0	1	2	4
Totals	33	9	12	16	0	27	13	8

CLEVELAND	AB	R	B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Davis, cf.	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Veach, 1b.	4	1	0	0	0	8	4	0
McKean, ss.	4	0	0	0	1	3	4	1
Gilks, lf.	3	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
Zimmer, c.	2	1	2	2	0	4	3	1
Dawson, rf.	4	0	2	2	0	0	1	0
Ardner, 2b.	4	0	1	1	0	3	2	0
Smalley, 3b.	4	0	1	1	0	2	1	0
Beatin, p.	4	0	1	1	0	1	2	7
Totals	34	2	7	7	2	24	16	9

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	3		—9
Cleveland	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2

Earned runs—Boston 2, Cleveland 1. Two-base hits—Long, Tucker. Three-base hit—McGarr. Stolen bases—Boston 2, Cleveland 1. Base on balls—Boston 7, Cleveland 3. Base on errors—Boston 1, Cleveland 3. Struck out—Boston 2, Cleveland 1. Double plays—Ardner to Veach, Long to McGarr; Long to Tucker. Umpire—Powers.

Brooklyn, 8; Cincinnati, 6.

CINCINNATI, June 30.—Costly errors and inability to hit the ball at the proper time lost the game for Cincinnati. They had the bases full in the last inning, with only one man out. A couple of runs would have tied the score, but Knight flied out and Nicoll was retired on strikes. Attendance 1735.

Brooklyn	0	0	2	1	1	2	0	2		—8
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	1	—6

Earned runs—Brooklyn 4, Cincinnati 1. Base hits—Brooklyn 8, Cincinnati 11. Errors—Brooklyn 3, Cincinnati 5. Batteries—Terry and Daly, Foreman and Baldwin.

Chicago, 9; Philadelphia, 4.

CHICAGO, June 30.—The Philadelphia team could not hit Hutchinson, while Chicago not only fielded fine, but batted hard. Attendance 3966.

Chicago	1	1	0	1	1	2	1	1	1	—9
Philadelphia	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	—4

Earned runs—Chicago 4, Philadelphia 4. Base hits—Chicago 15, Philadelphia 4. Errors—Chicago 3, Philadelphia 4. Batteries—Hutchinson and Kittredge, Smith and Clements.

New York, 7; Pittsburg, 4.

PITTSBURG, June 30.—The New Yorks won by placing their hits at the proper time. Attendance 150.

New York	0	0	0	1	2	1	2	1		—7
Pittsburg	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	—4

Earned runs—New York 2, Pittsburg 3. Base hits—New York 11, Pittsburg 13. Errors—New York 4, Pittsburg 5. Batteries—Baker and Decker, Welch and Murphy.

PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

Pittsburg Men Have No Difficulty in Disposing of the Bostonians.

PITTSBURG, June 30.—Kelly's men were out of sorts to-day, and made it very easy for Hanlon's team. Both Kilroy and Daley were hit at will, while Staley was hard to find. Kelly delayed the game by his changing men. A triple play, the first here this year, was the feature of the game. Attendance 1901.

PITTSBURG	AB	R	B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Hanlon, cf.	6	3	2	2	1	2	0	0
Visner, rf.	4	1	2	4	1	1	0	0
Carroll, lf.	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beckley, 1b.	5	1	1	2	0	10	0	0
Fields, c.	5	2	2	2	0	7	1	0
Kuehne, 3b.	5	2	3	6	0	1	2	3
Corcoran, ss.	6	2	2	4	0	1	4	0
Robinson, 3b.	3	4	1	1	0	1	2	0
Staley, p.	5	2	4	4	0	1	10	3
Hurley, c.	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Totals	44	19	16	25	2	27	19	6

BOSTON	AB	R	B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Brown, cf.	5	1	1	3	0	2	1	0
Richardson, lf.	4	2	2	4	0	1	0	0
Stovey, rf.	5	0	2	2	0	1	0	0
Nash, 3b.	4	0	1	1	0	1	2	1
Brouthers, 1b.	4	0	1	1	0	10	0	1
Kelly, c,ss.	4	0	1	1	0	5	3	1
Irwin, ss.	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Quin,n 2b.	4	2	0	0	0	2	5	3
Kilroy, p.	1	1	0	0	0	0	4	6
Daly, p.	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	6
Swett, c.	2	0	0	0	0	4	0	2
Totals	37	7	8	12	0	27	18	23

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Pittsburg	1	1	0	5	3	5	4	0	0	—19
Boston	0	0	4	0	0	0	3	0	0	—7

Earned runs—Pittsburg 6, Boston 1. Two-base hits—Kuehne, Beckley. Three-base hits—Kuehne, Visner, Corcoran, Brown, Richardson. Stolen bases—Pittsburg 3, Boston 3. Base on balls—Pittsburg 9, Boston 1. Struck out—Pittsburg 6, Boston 7. Double plays—Staley, Robinson and Beckley; Brouthers, unassisted. Triple play—Quinn, Kelly and Brouthers. Umpire—Gaffney.

Brooklyn, 4; Buffalo, 2.

BUFFALO, June 30.—The Brooklyns defeated the Buffalos in an interesting game here, mainly through the inability of the home team to find Sowders at opportune moments. Attendance 1067.

Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	—4
Buffalo	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2

Earned runs—Brooklyn 2, Buffalo 1. Base hits—Brooklyn 8, Buffalo 10, Errors—Brooklyn 8, Buffalo 1. Batteries—Haddock and Mack, Sowders and Daily.

Chicago, 7; Philadelphia, 4.

CHICAGO, June 30.—Chicago defeated Philadelphia in a game devoid of interest after the fourth inning. Comiskey is still too lame to play and is badly missed. Attendance 1000.

Chicago	0	0	2	3	0	0	2	0	0	—7
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	—4

Earned runs—Chicago 4, Philadelphia 1. Base hits—Chicago 15, Philadelphia 8. Errors—Chicago 3, Philadelphia 5. Batteries—King and Farrell, Sanders and Milligan.

Cleveland, 14; New York, 10.

CLEVELAND, June 30.—The Giants put up a poor fielding game. This, combined with the timely hitting of Cleveland, gave the home team a victory. Attendance 500.

Cleveland	1	2	0	1	4	0	0	0	6	—14
New York	2	0	2	0	3	0	2	0	1	—10

Earned runs—Cleveland 4, New York 2. Base hits—Cleveland 11, New York 16. Errors—Cleveland 1, New York 4. Batteries—Bakely, Gruber Sutcliffe; Crane, O'Day and Brown.

Other Games.

At Baltimore—Baltimore, 19; New Haven, 1.

At Washington—Washington, 16; Hartford, 5.

At Toledo—Toledo, 9; Athletics, 4.

At Columbus—Columbus, 7; Syracuse, 1.

FOR SALE!

Poor Playing and Poor Patronage Get the Washingtons Into Debt.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The Washington Base Ball club has assigned its franchise as a member of the Atlantic association and its right to the services of the players to A. W. Coleman of this city, by whom it is for sale to the highest bidder. This season was commenced with a large deficit from last year, and the poor playing of the club, dating almost from the opening games, caused a great falling off of patronage. The debt is now in the neighborhood of $30,000, and the stockholders have concluded to put the franchise on the market. It is not known how long the games will be continued, though it is thought the series of this week may be played.

IT'S A LITTLE COOLER,

But the Deaths from Sunstroke Continue to Pile Up in Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 1.—The registrar of vital statistics was kept busy yesterday forenoon in receiving death certificates and up to noon had taken in 109. The usual num for a Monday morning at this time of the year is about forty. Up to noon Saturday the number of death certificates in which the heat or sunstroke was given as the cause of death was fourteen, and even that was considered a very large number. From Saturday at noon until noon yesterday the number was thirty-nine. Thirty-eight cases of death from sunstroke are on the coroner's book for investigation. The death rate among horses from effects of the extreme heat has grown very large. About forty dead horses in various parts of the city were reported to the health department up to noon. At 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon the thermometer registered 88 degrees.

HOW THEY DO IT IN GOTHAM.

Police Received Money for Protecting a Gambling House.

NEW YORK, July 1.—Ward Detective George Logan, Roundsman Taylor, ex-Detective Flannigan and Frank Welsh, a clerk in the law office of George W. Gibbons, were arrested on complaint of Claude H. Wetmore, a newspaper reporter, for the larceny of $355. Wetmore claims to have paid this sum to the prisoners and others for "police protection" to run a gambling house in this city. The prisoners pleaded not guilty and were paroled for examination. Roundsman Taylor and Detective Logan were suspended from police duty by Inspector Byrnes, pending examination by the police commissioners. Other arrests will follow.

IN THE HILL FARM MINE.

Condition of the Entombed Miners Will Soon Be Known.

DUNBAR, Pa., July 1.—On the new course the rescuing party dug through about twenty-five or thirty feet of solid coal, and about midnight struck an entry to the Hill Farm mine, the air being good and pure. It will take several hours before the rescuing party can dig away the coal so that the search for the entombed men can progress. The utmost secrecy is maintained at this hour, for fear the relatives of the imprisoned men might learn the news and insist on going in the pit. The fate of the men is not yet known.

Not a Success.

NEW HAVEN, July 1.—An attempt was made last night to launch the four-masted schooner William Neely by moonlight, from the ways in Hanscott's yard in Fairhaven. Three thousand people were present. The schooner slid about three-fourths into the water, when her stern stuck in the mud and there she remains. Her position is such that a bad strain on the vessel is inevitable. An attempt will be made with tugs to pull her through the channel and if this fails divers will be sent down to dig around the embedded stern of the vessel.

Getting Ahead of the New Bill.

NEW YORK, July 1.—The steamship Rotterdam, which arrived Sunday from Antwerp, brought the unusual quantity of 4750 bales of Sumatra tobacco, valued at over $1,500,000. This is the largest single consignment, 150,000 pounds, ever received at New York, and it may have been hurried forward in anticipation of possible increased duty; in fact, for this reason some cigar manufacturers have already laden a year's supply.

The Fourth's Advance Guard.

NEW YORK, July 1.—Melville Vredenburgh, aged 13, lost his life through carelessness in handling a can of powder. He was firing a toy cannon, holding the powder in one hand and the fuse in the other. As he touched off the cannon, the powder in the can also exploded. Young Vredenburg's eyes were blown out and his face was mangled. He also sustained internal injuries. He died soon afterward.

Killed by Lightning.

COLUMBUS, O., July 1.—A terrific thunder storm with lightning and heavy rain occurred here. M. Stutz, aged 17, and Willie Wise, aged 19, were killed by lightning. Andrew Feathers and Mrs. Messmer are reported to have been killed while riding along the road four miles out in the country.

At Death's Door.

PITTSBURG, July 1.—Rev. Fr. Mollinger, the faith curist, is lying at the point of death. He attended 10,000 people on St. Anthony's day, but the strain was too much for him and he broke down the next day. Fr. Mollinger is said to be worth nearly $2,000,000.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Latest Quotations of the New York and Boston Stock Markets—June 30.

Dullness in the Wall street stock market continued to be the prominent feature, even the trusts being quiet. Boston trading was of good tone, Atchison being strong.

The New York Market.

Atchison	46⅞	Nor Pac. pref	81⅛
Central Pacific	33½	Oregon Navi	104
Chi & Northwest	111	Oregon Trans	46⅛
Del Lack & West	145¾	Pacific Mail	45
Del & Hudson	169¼	Reading	46⅞
Illinois Central	....	Texas Pacific	21
Lake Shore	111½	Union Pacific	64¾
Missouri Pacific	74¼	Wabash St. L & P.	12⅞
N. J. Central	....	do pref	27¼
N. Y. Central	108	Wheel & Lake Erie	36⅞
Northern Pacific	35⅞	Western Union	84⅛

The Boston Market.

Aspinwall Land	8¼	Fitchburg pref	90
Fremn's Bay Land	7½	Flint & Pere Mar	100
Newport Land	3¾	Maine Central	....
West End Land	28¾	Mexican Central	27¼
Atchison	46⅞	N Y & N E	49
Atlantic & Pacific	7	do pref	....
Boston & Lowell	173	Old Colony	....
Boston & Maine	189	Union Pacific	64¾
Boston & Prov	....	Wisconsin Central	....
Chicago, B & Q	106¾	American Bell	....
Central Mass	17½	New England Tel	53¼
do pref	37	Erie Tel	47⅛
Eastern	157	Mexican Tel	1

The Produce Market.

NEW YORK, June 30.—FLOUR—Active: city mills $4 25 to 4 50; city mills patents $4 65 to 5 25; winter wheat, low grades, $2 35 to 2 90; do fair to fancy, $3 00 to 4 65; do patents $4 35 to 5 25; Minnesota clear $3 50 to 4 50; do straights $3 65 to $4 75.

WHEAT—Steady; No 2 red 93¼c elevator; No 3 red 85c.

CORN—Steady; No 2, 41¼c elevator; steamer mixed 41¼ to 41¾c.

OATS—Firmer; No 3, 33c; mixed western 33 to 35½c.

COFFEE—Rio dull; fair cargoes 20c.

SUGAR—Raw quiet; refined quiet; granulated 6¼c, cubes 6¾c.

PORK—Quiet; mess, $13 25 to $14 75; extra prime $10 to 10 50.

BEEF—Firm, beef hams quiet; cut meats firm, pickled bellies 5½ to [illegible]

LARD—Dull; Western steam [illegible]

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1. NO. 70. QUINCY, MASS., WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1890. PRICE 2 CENTS.

CARPETS

—AND—

Upholstery Goods.

We offer a cordial invitation to all interested in House Furnishings to inspect the many Novelties comprised in our large exhibit of Carpets, Rugs, and Upholstery Goods.

FINE CARPETS,

Axminsters, Wiltons and Moquettes, in accord with rich and costly decorations.

Eastern Rugs and Carpets.

A very large exhibit to select from, including a Collection of Valuable ANTIQUE PIECES.

Moderate-Priced Carpets.

We offer Special Grades, combining Low Prices with great Durability, and desirable patterns and colorings.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

The great variety shown in this department ensures satisfaction to all tastes and styles of decoration.

LACE CURTAIN DEPARTMENT A SPECIALTY!

Samples and Suggestions by Mail.

JOHN H. PRAY, SONS & CO.,

558 & 560 Washington St., and 30-34 Harrison Ave. Extension.

BOSTON, MASS.

July 2. 3t

Mislaid or Stolen,

FROM THE CITY HOSPITAL,

On the 17th,

A Bag of Flags

Whoever will return the flags to the LEDGER OFFICE, or give any information concerning the same will be liberally rewarded.

Quincy, June 30. tf

WHEN YOU GO TO THE

QUINCY DEPOT

—STEP INTO—

C. F. CARLSON'S

FOR A GLASS OF

COLD SODA.

Quincy, June 23. 1m

SEASONABLE GOODS

—AT—

BOSTON BRANCH GROCERY.

CANNED MEATS,

Fruits and Vegetables,

of every kind. Only Good Qualities kept in Stock.

Dried Fruits,

including Evaporated Apples, Peaches, Apricots, etc. Prunes of all Sizes. Raisins, Currants, Figs, Dates, etc.

BUTTER.

All Grades are Cheaper and Quality is Excellent.

Coffees and Teas

are always in order and everyone knows we sell the Best!

FLOUR

is one of our great Specialties, and our Sales are Large because we give the Best at Low Prices.

J. F. MERRILL,

Durgin & Merrill's Block, Quincy

April 17. 9—tf

Fourth of July

TICKETS

—FOR THE—

Observation Stand for Afternoon and Evening,

are now on sale at the stores of E. B. Souther and McGovern Bros., or of A. H. Taber, Agent.

RESERVED SEATS not numbered, 25 cents; others 15 cents.

Only 100 reserved.

Quincy, July 2. 2t

Will be Closed

ON THE

FOURTH OF JULY,

Rogers Bros.' Market.

LET all who wish a **Good Dinner,** or **Fruit** of any kind, send in their order on **THURSDAY.**

Quincy, June 30.—4t p,1w

Do You Celebrate

—THE—

4th of JULY.

Whatever you do go to Saville & Jones' for

Boots and Shoes, Hats, Shirts and Neckwear,

SAVILLE & JONES,

Adams Building.

JOHNSON'S

ANODYNE

LINIMENT

Unlike Any Other.

As much

For INTERNAL as EXTERNAL use.

Many people do not know this.

The Most Wonderful Family Remedy Ever Known.

☞ Positively cures Diphtheria, **Croup**, Asthma, **Bronchitis**, Neuralgia, **Rheumatism**, Hoarseness, **Coughs**, Whooping Cough, **Catarrh**, Cholera Morbus, **Diarrhœa**, Sciatica, Lame Back and Soreness in Body or Limbs. Stops Inflammation in Cuts, Burns, and Bruises. Relieves all Cramps and Chills like magic. Price, 35 cts. post-paid; 6 bottles, $2. Express prepaid. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

QUINCY AND SISTER CITIES.

A Statistical Comparison of Various Departments of the Smaller Municipalities of Massachusetts for 1889.

QUINCY THE SMALLEST, BUT MAKES A VERY GOOD SHOWING.

Compiled for the DAILY LEDGER by a Citizen Interested in Her Progress—Comparisons in Population, Valuation, Tax Levy, Debt, Schools, Fire Department, Highways, Street Lights, Police, Poor, Etc.

[CONTINUED FROM TUESDAY'S LEDGER.]

	Quincy.	Brockton.	Waltham.	Northampton.	Malden.
Highways, Street Lights, Etc.					
*Total amount expended on highways,	$17,536.25	$52,598.22	$24,564.41	$18,471.52	$19,367.23
Sidewalks and edgestones,	$1,060.02		$5,359.99	$1,986.52	$5,175.25
Lineal feet concrete walks laid,		18,563	37,008 sq. ft.	4,830	
Square yards of sidewalks laid,	58⅔				1,887
No. of Arc lights,	86		41		
No. of Incandescent lights,					
No. of Gas lights,	56		177		
No. of Kerosene lights,	89		117		
Total amount expended for street lights,	$8,841.00	$10,921.63	$10,537.72	$6,054.78	$15,436.53
Fire Department, 1889.					
Total expenditure,	$9,733.86	$18,603.05	$14,622.53	$6,596.21	$14,842.05
Total membership,	76	138	73	98	40
Pay roll of firemen,	$5,167.71	$12,352.64	$6,231.67	$2,758.75	$6,341.57
Board of engineers,	7	6	3	6	5
Permanent force,	5	10	4	0	5
Salary chief of department,	$400	$500			
Assistant engineers,	$25 and $75	$100			
Drivers,	$832	$730 to $800			
Engineman,	$832	$850			
No. of steamers,	1	4	1	2	3
No. of Chemical engines,	1	1	1	0	0
Hook and ladder trucks,	1	2	1	2	1
No. feet hose in service,	6,500		7,800	7,700	6,000
Hose wagons and reels,	5	6	5	9	5
No. of horses,	7	12	8	0	9
Hay, grain and shoeing,	$941.51	$1,293.21	$1121.50		$988.23
No. miles fire wire in fire alarm system,	29	21		8¾	31
No. of fire alarm boxes,	28	33	42	19	37
No. of hydrants,	98	318	200	221	250
Cost of water for hydrants,	$3,368.75	$3,000	$3,960	$2,000	$750
Average cost per hydrant,	$34.37	$9.43	$19.80	$9.05	$3
No. of alarms,		36	42	30	46
Estimated value of Property where fires occurred,		$370,400		$119,450	
Amount of insurance on same,		$220,525	$22,835	$70,300	$8,900
Amount of loss on same,		$12,676	$839.62	$7,768	$2,750
Per cent. of loss in comparison with insurance on property where fires occurred,		5 5-7	3 5-7	11	30 8-9
Police Department.					
Police department expenditures,	$1,588.73	$24,177.32	$10,624.34	$5,123.87	$16,076.52
No. permanent men in department,		20	13	5	15
No. fire police,			7		
No. special police,		21	20	19	8
Total number of arrests,	185	674	668	365	478
No. arrested for drunkenness,	94	415	413	279	98
No. of tramps lodged,	863		2,430	1011	243
Salary of chief,	$100.00	$1,500	$1,200	$1,000	$1,350
Poor, Etc.					
Total expenditures,	$8,486.92	$20,210.45	$11,674.08	$7,448.24	$16,424.70
Net cost of almshouse,	$2,121.69	$3,385.03	$2,411.38	$1,298.09	$5,361.52
Resident out of door poor,	$1,229.12		$4,637.01		$4,002.75
Poor residing elsewhere,	$1,096.89		$1,390.41	$346.24	$755.13
Poor of other places residing in city,	$703.30	2,354.17		$605.91	$1,043.54
Received from State for support of poor,	$134.14	472.48	464.00	$134.86	$303.64
Insane at hospitals,	$2,326.01		2,598.58	$1,546.99	$4,108.12
No. inmates at almshouse (average),	20⅓	26	15⅓	12	29½
No. out of door poor,		531	305	258	481

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* The compiler states that the *total* expenditure for highways in this city in 1889 was $17,536.25. This was the amount for general repairs, but there was in addition $10,000 or more for special streets, $22,000 for new bridges, besides smaller amounts for land damages, snow, etc. The total amount was undoubtedly as large as that given for Brockton.

HOUGHS NECK OR MANET BEACH.

Shall the Name of Quincy's Summer Resort be Changed to Manet Beach?

This is a question which is just now agitating not only the sojourners at the beach but the people of Quincy generally, and already some of the coupons published in Tuesday's DAILY LEDGER have been filled out and returned, and the contest promises to be interesting. The coupon is republished today and will appear in every issue this week and next. Most of the votes received up to twelve o'clock today are from Quincy people, and thus far a large majority are opposed to a change. One suggests "Mears Beach."

The Vote.

Houghs Neck,	16
Manet Beach,	7
Mears Beach,	1

Which shall it be

Houghs Neck or Manet Beach?

—o—

My preference is:

....

"G. R. Eathill" writes: "Now seems a good time to adopt a prettier name. The resort puts on new life this year and everything is favorable for a rapid growth, except the name. The large land owners suggest "Manet beach" and will so advertise it. Landlord Taber is an enthusiast for the change. Any name would be preferable to Houghs Neck he thinks. One of the next moves should be to change the name of the post office. If the locality is to be Manet beach, it should be the Manet post office.

QUINCY, July 1, 1890.

To the Editors of the Daily Ledger:

I notice by Tuesday's LEDGER that an attempt is being made to give Houghs Neck a new name. May it be only an attempt. Why a good name like this should be blotted out I cannot conceive. The person for whom it was named is not well known, but Allerton Hough was one of the original settlers of Boston, who had a grant of land at Mount Wollaston. Not one in one hundred know the meaning of the word "manet" although it has appeared on the town and city seals several years. Houghs Neck is good enough for us old settlers. NATIVE.

Cohasset Musicale.

Quincy, Wollaston, Braintree, Weymouth and Hingham were largely represented at the summer concert of the Cohasset Musical Association at the Town hall in that place last evening. The programme included vocal and instrumental music, the soloists were Miss Addie G. Wiley and Mr. Caleb Lothrop; violin, Master Joseph V. O'Brien. A special train conveyed the visitors home.

The paper stores of Boston have voted not to open Saturday after the Fourth, but take a short vacation from the 3d to the 7th of July.

—The receipts of Plymouth for the year ending June 30, entitle the town to free postal delivery, and an effort is being made to secure it.

The longest electric railway in the world is from St. Petersburg to Archangel, in Russia. The distance is 500 miles. Power will be supplied from generating stations along the route.

GRANITE FOUNTAIN.

To Be Erected at the Corner of Hancock and Washington Streets.

LIST OF THE CONTRIBUTORS.

The Work Goes Nobly on from Week to Week, but the Fund is not yet Large Enough to Warrant Beginning—Is your Name on the List?

The following includes a list of those citizens who have contributed to the public granite fountain. A few subscriptions are not yet paid in, and the secretary has not yet received the names of all who have subscribed. Names will be added from week to week.

A

Chas. Francis Adams, John Quincy Adams, Mrs. John Quincy Adams, Miss E. C. Adams, Miss Mabel Adams.

B

Miss Brackett, Jas. Baxter, Mrs. Henry Barker.

C

Miss Carrie Couchier, J. Carlsen, W. D. Carson, Craig & Richards, G. F. Curtis, Frank R. Claflin, W. Clarke, Mrs. J. Carr, Emery Crane, G. Carlsen, R. Colmark.

D

John Dinegan, George Dawes, F. S. Davis, John Domaille, Herman Douglas, S. Doherty, Alonzo Durgin.

E

James Edwards, Henry Emery.

F

Dr. W. L. Faxon, Mrs. W. L. Faxon, Miss Dora A. French, Peter A. Frederick, Friends, Forbes & Thompson.

G

Dr. J. A. Gordon, Dr. J. H. Gilbert, Joseph Gill, Geo. Gill, Wm. Good, Green & Prescott, J. Gallagher, J. Gallagher, 2d.

H

M. Hartney, Herman Hutton, Chas. A. Howland, J. F. Hayward.

I

William Ingram.

J

James Joss, Guston H. Jackson, E. Jennings, Edward James.

K

Zayma King, for the children $10.00 Samuel Knight, Alex. Kemp, Eric Karlsen.

L

O. O. Lindley, J. Lawson.

M

M. Mansell, T. A. Meade, J. McDonald, Misses McDonnell, T. H. McDonnell, W. McDonnell.

N

John W. Nash.

O

Mrs. Odom, C. Olson.

P

Hon. C. H. Porter, Mrs. C. H. Porter, Mrs. E. G. Pratt, E. B. Pratt, A. Peterson.

Q

Miss Abby P. Quincy, A. McQuinn.

R

J. Rouleau, John C. Randall, Mrs. A. D. Russell.

S

D. Sullivan, J. Solander, J. Scott, D. Shea, Mrs. Caroline Spear, Chas. Spear, Dr. J. W. Sheahan, Mrs. John W. Sanborn, Mrs. Seth Spear, Mr. Geo. Saville. Elliot Stoddard.

T

Miss Turner, Wm. Royal Tyler, Mr. Tippin, Wm. Tipping.

W

Walter Wilson, Joseph Whicher, George Wilson, Rev. D. M. Wilson, W. Wentworth, J. Wermer, J. Welsh.

It is Said

THAT driving in Milton is a pleasure while in Quincy it is something to be avoided on account of the dust.

THAT Quincy can learn something from Milton about road building.

THAT comparison between two pieces of road on Adams street, repaired by the two towns during the past few weeks, is not favorable to Quincy.

THAT Quincy is afraid of the free use of water.

THAT Milton believes it to be poor economy to let her streets blow away during the summer.

THAT plenty of water and more gravel should have been used on Adams street near Beale.

THAT Hancock street from Beale street to Neponset bridge is the worst piece of road in the country and a punishment to undeserving people.

THAT people will not be attached to Quincy as a pleasant place to live unless more water can be used on the streets to lay the dust.

THAT Spear street has not received a visit from the city this year and the weeds are proudly holding up their heads.

THAT it would be hard to find a more disagreeable road to travel over than Water street.

THAT the $300 spent by the city for the Fourth will have the tendency to bring in from out of town guests several times that amount.

THAT Coddington street must be widened.

THAT riding to Houghs Neck for pleasure is entirely spoilt by the electric railroad.

Wollaston Park.

Lots Sold on Weekly Payments.

A HOME ON $10 CAPITAL.

A Rare Opportunity to secure a home.

WOOD, HARMON & CO.,

13 SCHOOL STREET,

BOSTON, MASS.

Send for Plans and Circulars.

May 31. 2mosM&W

Proposals for Painting.

PROPOSALS for Painting the Atlantic School Buildings and Fences with two coats may be addressed to the undersigned up to SATURDAY, July 12.

All materials used must be of best quality, and all work be done in the most thorough manner. The right to reject any bid is reserved.

GEO. I. ALDRICH,
Superintendent of Schools.

Quincy, July 2—9t July 5—2w

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A fine black Kentucky Horse, 5 years old, good roadster, warrented sound and kind, can be seen at John Hall's stable. Address Lock Box 1312, Quincy, Mass. June 9—tf P. 14—1w

WANTS.

WANTED.—Foreman capable of taking charge of a stone yard. State experience; salary wanted; references required. Address Box 560, Quincy, Mass.

June 30—3t July 5—1w*

WANTED.—A young man 16 to 20 years old, that understands taking care of horses and cow, can hear of a steady job with good pay by applying at this office.

Quincy, June 30. 4t

WANTED.—A young man acquainted with the grocery and provision business for an order team. One that can cut meat preferred. State references. Address Box 728, Quincy. May 26—tf

WANTED.—A young Protestant girl to assist in light housework in a small family. Apply to C. F. PARKER, cor. Grand View and Lincoln avenue, Wollaston.

May 15. tf

WANTED—A MAN

COMPETENT to run a Vertical Polisher. One who understands and can take care of a boiler and engine, to run the same. Also, a tool sharpener who can run a small engine. Inquire at this office.

Quincy, June 28. 4t

TO LETS.

A pleasant and convenient tenement on Spear street, 2d door from Public Library, now occupied by Geo. H. Brown. Rent $15. Inquire of GEO. W. PRESCOTT, Patriot Office.

Quincy, June 21. tf

TO LET.—In French's building, Chestnut St., opposite the Congregational church, desirable rooms up one flight. Suitable for Dressmaker, Tailor or Barber. Apply at Bussell's Studio, Adams building. 11-tf

GERMAN COOKING WARE.

Pitchers, Pipkins, Milk Boilers, Stew Pans, Napkins, Covered Jugs, Tea Pots, Coffee Chocolate Pots, Jars, Butter Boilers, Cracker Pots, Stew Pans, Match Jars, etc. Fine finished goods at a moderate price. Our June importation now ready.

GUY BROTHERS, Sole Agents,

AT THEIR NEW STORE,

32 Essex Street, Boston.

June 23. MWST p2w

MOWING BY MACHINE.

THE Subscriber is prepared to cut grass, by the hour or acre, at reasonable prices.

C. L. PRESCOTT, North St.

Quincy, June 30. tf

'Rah! 'Rah!!

We Will All

Celebrate July 4th.

THE Committee having in charge the Celebration of the Fourth of July, are pleased to announce that the birthday of this, the grandest Nation of the World, will be observed in a fitting and appropriate manner. Five years have elapsed since a similar observance by our Citizens kindled anew the spirit of Independence in both old and young, and the Committee hope that all will take pride in keeping the day, thus fully impressing upon the minds of the Public at large that the City of Quincy is alive with Patriotism.

It is proposed to follow out a Programme similar to that of 1885, which gave such universal satisfaction.

PROGRAMME.

At Sunrise, Noon and Sunset, the bells throughout the City will be rung. A Morning Parade of Trades, Fire Department, Civic Organizations, Humorous Features, Tableaux, &c., will march through some of the principal streets of the City.

A Children's Entertainment, a Base Ball Game and Band Concert will be given in the afternoon in Merry Mount Park.

The usual display of Fireworks and Band Concert will be a closing feature of the day's pleasures, and will take place in Merry Mount Park.

PRIZES.

As Prizes were offered in 1885 with such good results, it has been again decided to adopt that method of making the Morning Parade a still greater success. The Prizes are as follows:

	1st.	2d.	3d.
Most Humorous Features,	$15,	$10,	$5
Best Trades' Representations.	15,	10,	5
Finest Tableaux,	15,	10,	5
Best Display of Civic Organ's	15,	10,	5

The Judges on the Features are as follows:

TRADES. Mr. Levi Stearns, Hon. William A. Hodges, Mr. P. H. Gavin.

HUMOUROUS FEATURES and TABLEUX. Hon Chas. H. Porter, Mr. Edward Whicher, Mr. John Shaw.

CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS. Mr. Peter Dakers, Mr. George Cahill, Mr. E. B. Souther.

The Base Ball Game

In the afternoon will be between the St. Marys of West Quincy, and Quincys

For a Purse of $50.00.

CAUTION.—All parties are cautioned not to build features too high, as the trolley wire of the Electric Street Railway is only 18 feet from the ground.

Headquarters have been established in the Court Room building, where the Chief Marshal will be every evening for the next ten days until 10 o'clock, to give any information that may be desired.

The public are all invited to participate in the parade without any special solicitation.

For information as to route and order of procession see the local papers.

Mr. Albert H. Taber will erect elevated reserved seats in Merry Mount Park for the accommodation of all those who wish to see the ball game and fireworks, and avoid the crowds.

FRED F. GREEN, Chief Marshal.
ALBERT KEATING, Chief of Staff.

Quincy, June 28. tf

FLANDERS TONIC
THE MOST WONDERFUL CHEMICAL FOOD EVER COMPOUNDED
A COMBINATION OF MALT CALISAYA AND HYPOPHOSPHITES
TONIC AND STIMULANT
Greatest of Spring Remedies
RENEWS THE ACTION OF THE NERVES, BRAIN AND BLOOD
Guaranteed Satisfactory or Money Refunded by All Druggists
$1.00 a Bottle — 6 Bottles for $5.00
MANF'D ONLY BY FLANDERS TONIC CO. WOBURN. MASS. U.S.A.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)
— BY —
GREEN & PRESCOTT,
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REPORTORIAL STAFF.
FRANK F. PRESCOTT, City Editor.
JAMES E. WODDICK, JAMES S. WHITING,
MISS FREEMAN.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES,
By Carriers or Mail.

One month,	$ .50
Three months,	1.50
Six months,	3.00
One year,	5.00

CASH IN ADVANCE.

Single copies 2 cents, delivered daily by carriers; to be paid for weekly.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One inch, one insertion, 50 cents; one week, $1.50; one month, $5.00.
Short advertisements, such as Lost, Found, Wanted, For Sale, To Let, etc., not exceeding four lines in length, 25 cents first insertion; 10 cents each additional insertion.
Births, deaths and marriages free.
Funeral notices 25 cents each; obituary and reading notices 10 cents per line.

TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

Rain is very much needed to lay the dust, particularly for the parade on the morning of the Fourth of July. It would be a good idea if the route of procession could be sprinkled, but if this is not done we would suggest that abutters on these streets who have city water and hose, use them liberally early in the morning of July 4.

Were you interested in the comparison of Quincy with other small cities which appeared in yesterday's DAILY LEDGER? It is concluded in today's paper. A prominent grocer is of the opinion that we set the estimated population too low. He believes it is much larger and that the official returns will surprise many people. Brockton's gain is estimated at fifty per cent. Was Quincy's gain in the same proportion her population would be 18,000, but this is probably large. In valuation the comparison was very favorable. Our debt is small. The number of pupils in the schools and the expenditure in this department is large, but the average cost per scholar was not excessive. The departments compared today are: Fire department, highways, street lights, police, poor, etc.

The committee in charge of the 250th anniversary celebration at Haverhill today have brought down upon themselves the wrath of the local newspapers for their niggardly and even contemptuous treatment of the press generally. One of their acts has been to sell John Greenleaf Whittier's anniversary poem to the Atlantic Monthly, so that people will have to wait a month after the occasion before they can read it. It is not stated who gets all the resultant wealth from this business-like proceeding. There are in every city—though Brockton has but few of them—a set of small-minded, narrow, ignorant and puffed-up nobodies to whom a bit of authority is meat and drink, and who deliberately go out of their way upon occasion to interfere with the legitimate business of newspapers. People of breadth, experience and common sense realize that a newspaper is an institution that benefits its town and its readers, and that it has certain rights which are to be respected until the newspaper shows itself to be unworthy of respect. Haverhill's great men do not all appear to be aware of this fact.—Brockton Enterprise.

The comment to the Globe item below is from the Cape Ann Breeze and illustrates how the fool and his money soon part.

The Boston Globe calls attention to the fact that "at a late commencement dinner no less than seven millionaires were seen on the platform, while scattered liberally among the feasters were men only known 'on change,' politicians who never saw the grammar school, and free lunchers of various grades. All this crowd were being fed in part by contributions from, many a poor graduate who has been depriving himself of a 'square meal' for weeks in order to be able to 'ante up' his assessment."

Nothing to the discredit of either millionaires nor feasters; the same however cannot be said of him who provided the spread. For a poor man with nothing in his purse, to attempt to ape the rich man with his plenty, were worse than folly; and the incident noted would point the fact that to have a college education does not always mean a guarantee of common sense.

That bananas are a favorite fruit is proved by the fact that twenty cargoes were received in Boston during June, about 240,000 bunches.

Missionaries Assaulted in Japan.

The Pacific Mail steamship City of Peking has arrived, bringing files of newspapers from Yokohama to May 20, from which the following is taken: During the past few months several missionaries in the vicinity of Yokohama were assaulted and brutally beaten, the injuries in one instance terminating fatally. First there was the unrevenged murder of the Rev. T. A. Large; then the assault and reckless persecution of the Rev. J. Summers, followed by the perpetration of a wanton outrage on the Rev. Dr. Imbrie on Saturday, May 17. It appears that the Rev. W. Imbrie, D. D., of the American Presbyterian mission, in company with the Rev. J. L. Amerman, D. D., set out to witness a baseball match.

In entering the field, however, the former crossed a hedge, while the latter went around the inclosure to enter on the other side. Thus the two were separated, and it was during this period that the assault took place. The moment the students descried Dr. Imbrie they savagely fell upon him, beat him severely, and one of them cut a deep gash in his cheek with a knife. Dr. Imbrie saved his life by flight. The outrage was reported to United States Minister Swift, and efforts will be made to punish the offenders. The Rev. Mr. Summers was persecuted to such an extent, and the lives of himself and family threatened so, that he was obliged to abandon his residence and seek protection in Yokohama. He subsequently embarked for England.—San Francisco Alta.

A Steak That Cost $20,000.

The trip of George Francis Train around the world has recalled some of his eccentric doings when he was wealthy. Nearly twenty-five years ago he was in Denver and had called for beefsteak for breakfast, insisting that he wanted it broiled. It came to him fried. He abused the waiter and the cook, but he got no satisfaction, and finally swallowing his anger and a portion of the steak wandered out into the office, where he met the proprietor. The subject of the steak was discussed between them in animated language for a few minutes, when Train suddenly asked: "Say, what will you take for this hotel and get out today? You don't know how to run a hotel." The proprietor named $45,000 as his price, which was a figure far above its real value. "All right," said Train; "I'll take it. Make out the papers at once and I will make out a check for the amount." The hotel was duly transferred to Train, who discharged the waiter and the cook, ran the establishment for two weeks, called in an auctioneer and sold out everything to the highest bidder. When he settled up with the man of the red flag he found that he had paid just $20,000 for that fried steak.—New York Press.

Blaine's New Son-in-Law.

I was told upon good authority that Walter Damrosch's income was now not less than $20,000 a year, which for a young man barely 30 years of age, and a musician at that, is not doing badly. Notwithstanding that he does the work of two men as assistant director at the opera house and conductor of his two societies, he finds time to give every winter a number of musical lectures upon his favorite composer, Wagner. He first began to give his now famous Wagner lectures in the parlors of rich New Yorkers who wished to entertain their friends, but such was the demand for tickets that for the last two years they have been held in public halls once a week, and if New York is not entirely converted to Wagnerism it is not Walter Damrosch's fault.—Cor. Charleston News.

Clutched the Pulley and Saved Himself.

Mr. Charles Griffin, while engaged in adjusting one of the large pulleys at the leather board mill, Milton, N. H., came near losing his life. He was inside the pulley, and, the gate not shutting tight, his weight on the front side caused the shaft to start, and his only chance for safety was to clutch the arms of the pulley and revolve with it. It was a desperate move, but he did so, and for two or three minutes rode as fast as a man often has an opportunity of doing. Oscar Hueston discovered the situation and stopped the machinery. Griffin was released from his danger unharmed.—Cor. Boston Herald.

Suicide of a Famous Tailor.

Poor Kowalski—the Polish tailor, once the Poole of Paris—has just died by his own hand, in a miserable garret. Twenty years ago Kowalski had a magnificent shop in the Passage des Princes, and was patronized by the dandies of the day. He gave too much credit, however, and, becoming bankrupt, retired to private rooms, where he worked at his trade, but found it difficult to get on. He was discovered dead by the side of a charcoal stove, which he had kindled, afterward closing the doors and windows. The body was taken to the morgue.—Paris Cor. London Telegraph.

While standing near the railroad track at Corry on Monday a 12-year-old boy was the victim of a peculiar accident. Train No. 3 was passing when a passenger threw an empty wine bottle out of the window. It struck the boy and he was picked up in an unconscious condition. A number of pieces of glass were removed from his head and the skull was found to be fractured.

Some one is going to fish for the sloop-of-war De Braak, sunk in 1798 in the lower Delaware, with ten million Spanish dollars on board. This trifle of 250 tons of metal was stowed away, the crew said, in the captain's cabin. Should it not now be found in his locker the inference will seem irresistible that he carried it ashore with him in his pockets.

A little chicken which, though healthy and flourishing, will always have to be fed by human hands, attracts attention in North Plainfield, N. J. The upper half of its bill is rolled back in a tight ball between the eyes, the lower half is natural and perfect.

SECOND STRAIGHT.

Pittsburg Takes Another Game from Kelley's Men.

ANSON'S COLTS WHITEWASHED

By the Philadelphia League Nine—Brooklyn Meets the Same Fate at Cincinnati. Boston-Cleveland Game Postponed.

PITTSBURG, July 1.—Another defeat was administered to King Kelly's men to-day by the Hanlonites. Radbourn was effective at first, but in the last inning was hit often. Tener was hit in the first half, but held them down later. Corcoran's play at short was the feature of the game. Attendance 2231. The score:

PITTSBURG	AB	R	B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Hanlon, cf	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Visner, rf	6	2	3	4	0	2	0	0
Carroll, c	5	0	3	3	0	2	1	1
Beckley, 1b	6	2	3	3	1	14	1	0
Fields, lf	6	3	2	3	0	1	0	0
Kuehne, 3b	6	3	3	3	0	1	1	1
Corcoran, ss	6	1	3	3	1	4	7	0
Robinson, 2b	5	1	1	1	1	1	5	0
Tener, p	5	1	2	2	0	1	4	6
Totals	50	12	20	22	3	27	19	8

BOSTON	AB	R	B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Brown, cf	4	1	2	2	0	6	0	1
Richardson, lf	5	2	3	5	1	5	1	0
Stovey, rf	5	1	0	0	1	5	1	0
Nash, 3b	4	1	1	1	1	2	2	1
Brouthers, 1b	5	0	1	1	0	5	1	1
Murphy, c	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Kelly, ss	3	0	0	0	0	3	1	2
Quinn, 2b	3	0	2	2	0	1	2	0
Radbourn, p	4	2	1	1	0	0	2	6
Totals	37	7	10	12	3	27	10	13

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Pittsburg	1	0	0	2	2	1	0	4	2	12
Boston	0	0	1	0	5	0	1	0	0	7

Earned runs—Pittsburg 5. Two-base hits—Visner, Fields. Three-base hit—Richardson. Stolen bases—Pittsburg 1, Boston 2. Base on balls—Pittsburg 3, Boston 5. Base on errors—Pittsburg 3, Boston 1. Struck out—Boston 4. Umpires—Gaffney and Gumbert.

Buffalo, 12; Brooklyn, 9.

BUFFALO, July 1.—The Bisons won a hard hitting game from Brooklyn in the eighth inning, by bunching their hits, assisted by the errors of the visitors. Just before the game a heavy shower came down, and as a consequence but 283 people were present.

Buffalo	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	5	3	12
Brooklyn	3	0	0	1	0	3	2	0	0	9

Earned runs—Buffalo 6, Brooklyn 8. Base hits—Buffalo 16, Brooklyn 13. Errors—Buffalo 1, Brooklyn 5. Batteries—Keefe and Clark, Van Haltren and Kinslow.

Chicago, 11; Philadelphia, 6.

CHICAGO, July 1.—The Chicago team again defeated the Philadelphias in the presence of 1137 people. Buffinton and Baldwin were both hit hard.

Chicago	1	0	0	2	1	0	6	1	0	11
Philadelphia	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	6

Earned runs—Chicago 7, Philadelphia 2. Base hits—Chicago 12, Philadelphia 12. Errors—Chicago 2, Philadelphia 5. Batteries—Baldwin and Farrell, Buffinton and Cross.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

No Game at Cleveland, but Two May Be Played To-day.

CLEVELAND, July 1.—The Boston league players had donned their uniforms and were about to take carriages for the ball grounds this afternoon when a terrific rain storm came up, and there has been a steady down pour of rain and hail up to this hour (10 p. m.) Of course, there was no game. It is possible that two games may be played to-morrow. Manager Selee said this evening that he would be willing to do so if the Cleveland people desire it.

Cincinnati, 3; Brooklyn, 0.

CINCINNATI, July 1.—The Cincinnatis shut the Brooklyns out, as the visitors got but two hits off Rhines, and only one of the Bridegrooms reached second base. The Brooklyns played an errorless fielding game, and the home team were forced to earn all their runs. Smith's fielding and Knight's home run were the features. Attendance 2108.

Cincinnati	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2		3
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Earned runs—Cincinnati 3. Base hits—Cincinnati 10, Brooklyn 2. Errors—Cincinnati 1. Batteries—Rhines and Harrington, Lovett and Clark.

Pittsburg, 16; New York, 2.

PITTSBURG, July 1.—The home team batted hard and badly defeated the New Yorks, who were unable to solve young Bowman's delivery. The work of the visitors in the field was very discreditable.

Pittsburg	0	2	1	4	1	2	1	2	3	16
New York	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

Earned runs—Pittsburg 2, New York 1. Base hits—Pittsburg 12, New York 5. Errors—Pittsburg 5, New York 11. Batteries—Bowman and Decker; Rusie, Murphy, Burkett, Buckley and Clark.

Philadelphia, 7; Chicago, 0.

CHICAGO, July 1.—The Philadelphias played a beautiful fielding game which, with Luby's wildness, won them an easy victory. Chicago could do nothing with Gleason. Attendance 550.

Philadelphia	0	1	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	7
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Earned runs—Philadelphia 2. Base hits—Philadelphia 7, Chicago 5. Errors—Philadelphia 2, Chicago 3. Batteries—Gleason and Clements, Luby and Stanzell.

Other Games.

At Atlantic City.—Wilmington, 11; Jersey City, 3.

At Baltimore—New Haven, 7; Baltimore, 6.

At Washington—Washington, 10; Hartford, 9.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Latest Quotations of the New York and Boston Stock Markets—July 1.

The New York stock market was not particularly active, but prices were firm and the undertone of the trading was rather better than has been the case for some little time. The Boston market was dull, but a more confident feeling seemed to possess the traders, many of whom are looking forward to an era of higher prices after this week.

The New York Market.

Atchison	46¾	Nor Pac. pref	83
Central Pacific	33	Oregon Navi	103¾
Chi & Northwest	111	Oregon Trans	46⅞
Del Lack & West	146¼	Pacific Mail	44¾
Del & Hudson	169½	Reading	46⅞
Illinois Central	116	Texas Pacific	21⅛
Lake Shore	109⅞	Union Pacific	64¾
Missouri Pacific	74¼	Wabash St. L. & P.	12⅞
N. J. Central	123½	do pref	27⅛
N. Y. Central	108¼	Wheel & Lake Erie	39⅛
Northern Pacific	36⅜	Western Union	84¼

The Boston Market.

Aspinwall Land	8¼	Fitchburg pref	....
Fremn's Bay Land	7¼	Flint & Pere Mar	....
Newport Land	3¼	Maine Central	....
West End Land	28⅝	Mexican Central	27¾
Atchison	46½	N Y & N E	49
Atlantic & Pacific	....	do pref	116
Boston & Lowell	173	Old Colony	....
Boston & Maine	188	Union Pacific	64⅝
Boston & Prov	....	Wisconsin Central	....
Chicago, B & Q	106⅜	American Bell	238
Central Mass	18	New England Tel	53¼
do pref	37	Erie Tel	....
Eastern	157	Mexican Tel	1

The Produce Market.

NEW YORK, July 1.—FLOUR—Active: city mills $4 25 to 4 50; city mills patents $4 65 to 5 25; winter wheat, low grades, $2 85 to 2 90; do fair to fancy, $3 00 to 4 65; do patents $4 25 to 5 25; Minnesota clear $3 50 to 4 50; do straights $3 65 to $4 75.

WHEAT—Active: No 2 red 94c elevator; No 3 red 86 to 86½c.

CORN—Steady: No 2, 41¼c elevator; steamer mixed 41½ to 41¾c.

OATS—Firm; No 3, 33c; mixed western 32 to 35c.

COFFEE—Rio dull; fair cargoes 20c.

Children's Embroidered
MUSLIN HATS
50 cents,
$1.00,
$1.50,
$2.00.
Just received from New York,
— AT —
Miss C. S. Hubbard's,
158 Hancock St.,
Quincy, - - Mass.

Quincy City Grain Store.
BEST GRADES OF
FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY AND STRAW,
Brick, Lime, Cement and Drain Pipe.
Agent for the Celebrated
Bowker's Fertilizer.
Superior to all others.
Edward Russell.
PROPRIETOR.
24 Washington St., cor. Coddington.
Branch store at South Quincy, near Railroad Station.
☞ Telephone Connections.
April 8 1—3m

We have about FIFTY PAIRS
of
Odd Oxford Ties
—AND—
SLIPPERS
Which will be sold at a very LOW PRICE.
D. B. STETSON,
54 Washington Street.
Quincy, May 7. 3mos.

Real Estate for Sale.
Prices ranging from $1500 to $10,000.

Estates situated on Coddington, Elm, Franklin, Garfield, Greenleaf, Mechanic, Putnam, Spear and Washington streets in Quincy.

Also estates on Beale street, Brook street, Newport avenue and Webster street, in Wollaston.

Two estates on Appleton street, and one on Billings, Hancock and Walker streets, in Atlantic.

Beach property at Houghs Neck for sale, on easy terms.

HOUSES TO LET.

New house, 10 rooms, all modern conveniences, in Quincy Centre. Splendid place for a physician or dentist.

Elegant new residence on Lincoln avenue, Wollaston, 11 rooms, all modern conveniences.

New house, 9 rooms, bath and furnace, on the hill off Beale street, Wollaston.

Fine residence, No. 25 Greenleaf street, will be let furnished or unfurnished. Nine rooms, all modern conveniences. 1 1-2 acre of land, with quantities of fruit, trees, etc.

House, 6 rooms, No. 7 Spear street, Quincy.

Modern house, 12 rooms, and stable, No. 112 Washington street, Quincy. Will be let furnished or unfurnished.

The Baptist church at Quincy Point will be remodelled and leased for a term of years for manufacturing purposes.

Also stores and tenements in all parts of the city.

Cottages at Houghs Neck and Hull to let for the season.

Choice house lots for sale on easy terms.

Agents for the Greenleaf Land Associates.

Care of property and collection of rents a specialty.

Geo. H. Brown & Co.,
Insurance, Real Estate and Mortgages,
Adams Building, Quincy.
Branch Office at Williams' Jewelry Store West Quincy.

HOUSE IS SATISFIED

With the Investigating Committee's Report

ON THE WEST END INQUIRY.

A Substitute Offered and Rejected After a Sharp Debate—What the Investigation Cost—Lobby Bill Under Fire.

BOSTON, July 2.—In the legislature, Sergeant-at-Arms Adams reported the following expenses of the West End investigation: Stenographers, $2319.60; Wright & Potter, state printers, $800; witness fees, $220.60; summoning witnesses, $45.35; total, $3385.55.

When the report of the investigating committee came up, Mr. Wardwell of Haverhill moved that it be accepted, so far as related to the facts. Mr. Gould of Chelsea offered a resolution as a substitute for the report. Speaker Barrett stated that this substitute was a series of findings from the evidence, like the pending report of the committee, but it contained no substantive proposition.

Mr. Wardwell of Haverhill, chairman of the investigating committee, argued warmly for the report that it should be passed upon by the house, especially as it bore upon the character of a member who had been attacked, and who was entitled to the benefit of the report of the committee.

Mr. Sanger of Boston made the point of order that Mr. Gould's substitute was not in order at this time, but Speaker Barrett ruled the point not well taken. The clerk then read Mr. Gould's document, which was a sharp attack on the West End Street Railway company for its wholesale employment of the lobby and of political counsel.

Mr. Kittredge of Boston interrupted the reading to move that it be dispensed with and that it be read by its conclusions. The chair said that there were no conclusions and directed the clerk to get on with the reading. The clerk read Mr. Gould's summaries to show that $40,800 was a fair statement of the lobby fees alone. Mr. Gould's paper continued to make severe criticisms upon the West End and its attorneys.

At the conclusion of the reading, the chair stated the question—the substitution of the findings of Mr. Gould.

Mr. Sanger of Boston charged that Mr. Gould sat in the green room at the hearing, and led the applause of points against the West End company. The committee had heard the evidence, and its

Findings Were Faithful and True.

Mr. Gould replied by quoting the testimony of Representative Greenough, that Mr. Hyde told him the West End went to the speaker to request the appointment of certain persons on the street railway committee, and that testimony had not been contradicted.

Mr. Wardwell of Haverhill thought it came with ill grace to attempt to censure the committee. To bring mistatement to the house at this time was the grossest outrage which had been committed in the whole matter.

Mr. Kittredge of Boston hoped the committee's report would be accepted without change. He congratulated the house that the speaker had been able to select seven men whose names (referring to Mr. Williams' speech the other day) should be written in letters of fire. Mr. Kittredge eulogized other members of the committee, praising them for their ability and incorruptible virtue. He would not only have the names of three members written in letters of fire, but of 239 men.

As to Mr. Williams' charges, they were drawn with the animus of a public prosecutor and the coldness of the public hangman. They were not drawn with the spirit of any man who loves his fellow man. He owed the house an apology as the least he could do. [Applause.] If he had associated more with men of the high character of Mr. Whitney, instead of with Sanderson, Hagar and Pranker, he would not have made these charges. [Applause.] The gentleman from Dedham owed an apology for saying he had legal evidence to smirch the character of members, and then utterly withdrawing the charges. Mr. Kittredge closed by declaring practically that Mr. Williams forfeited the friendship of the house unless he made all the reparation in his power.

An Incident of the Debate

was that Mr. Kittredge's time expired and was renewed on motion of Mr. Williams in the midst of the sharpest reflections upon him.

Mr. Hildreth of Holyoke said the member from Dedham did not owe an apology. He had withdrawn his charges. The committee's report was not whitewash, but it removed the stain from the house.

Mr. McDonough of Boston argued that the house should adopt the findings of the committee as the sense of the house.

Mr. Coveney of Cambridge said he agreed with that position. If the committee had done its duty, accept its findings with the report. It would be a slight on the honesty of the committee not to accept its findings.

Mr. Wardwell believed the legislature had been cleared of suspicion. The habit of accusing the legislature of corruption was largely responsible for the present state of affairs. Mr. Wardwell was applauded as he warmly defended the legislature from careless and wanton attacks.

Then the question came on the substitution of Mr. Gould's findings for the committees. Mr. Williams of Dedham asked for an opportunity to make a statement. The chair said that the previous question had been ordered. Mr. Kittredge asked unanimous consent for Mr. Williams, but the chair refused to put it. Mr. Williams asked if anything could not be granted by unanimous consent, but the chair directed him to take his seat and preserve order. The vote was then taken on substituting Mr. Gould's statement and it was lost. Then the question came on Mr. McDonough's amendment and it was declared carried. Mr. Tilton of Natick asked for the yeas and nays and there were

134 Yeas to 61 Nays.

At the opening of the afternoon session it was voted, on motion of Mr. Sohier of Beverly, to hold an evening session in order to reach prorogation this week.

The investigating committee's report was next in order, and it was adopted at once without further debate by a large majority on a viva voce vote without a division.

Next in order was the bill to regulate the

Practice of the Lobby,

to which Mr. Meade of Salem, one of the committee, moved an amendment that no individual, firm or corporation shall employ more than two legislative agents in any single subject of legislation. He said that he wished to reduce the lobby practice to a minimum. Mr. Wardwell of Haverhill said that this provision was on the New Hampshire statute book and that it was found necessary to repeal it after the legislative investigation in 1889. He spoke of the number of agents and counsel employed by the West End, and said the measure was too radical. Reforms of this sort do not come at once. Public sentiment must be educated up to the point.

Mr. Hayes of Lynn moved to refer the bill and amendment to the committee on rules, so that the bill might be perfected.

Mr. Wardwell of Haverhill opposed the motion. The committee on rules had acted upon a similar proposition early in the session. The session ought not to be prolonged by further delay. Mr. Moriarty of Worcester opposed reference; he did not see how the bill came before the house, nor how it could get into the senate, unless it begged its way in. Mr. Moriarty asserted he was ready to stay till Christmas to debate the bill, but no attempt should be made to shut off a debate.

Mr. Sprout of Worcester raised the point of order that the bill was beyond the scope of the order on which it was reported, and was improperly before the house.

Speaker Barrett ruled that such orders as that on which the committee made the investigation usually ended with the phrase "and report by bill or otherwise," and though the order was technically defective, he would not take the responsibility of ruling out the bill, which was closely akin to the matter of the investigation. He left it for the house to vote so if it chose.

Mr. Sanger of Boston believed the lobby could not be stamped out, but the only way to meet it was to regulate it. Mr. Morison of Boston hoped that the bill would pass; the public expected it. The motion to refer to the committee on rules was lost.

Mr. Hildreth of Holyoke was in favor of the bill. Mr. Prime of Boston wanted to exempt city and town solicitors appearing by vote of the city or town which employed him.

On motion of Mr. Gilman of Newton the main question was ordered, and the debate was closed by Mr. Wardwell of Haverhill. The Meade amendment was rejected, 60 to 94, a roll call giving 94 to 99. The bill was then ordered to a third reading.

West End Bill Passes.

The legislative counsel and agents' bill was advanced a stage, and the West End elevated bill, after being amended, was engrossed 97 to 71, with eight pairs.

MAINE DEMOCRATS

Gathering at Augusta to Nominate a Candidate for Governor.

AUGUSTA, Me., July 2.—Delegates are gathering for the Democratic state convention, to be held to-day, to nominate a candidate for governor, in place of F. W. Hill, deceased. Indications point to a small convention and the insertion of a high license plank in the platform.

The prospective candidates are W. P. Thompson of Belfast, W. H. Clifford of Portland, Dr. Gordon of Portland, C. E. Hughes of Bath, H. M. Plaisted of Augusta, and Hampden Fairfield of Saco with Thompson leading. Decided opposition to license will be made, but its advocates say they will desert the party if it is not adopted.

Penalty for Divulging Secrets.

OTTAWA, July 2.—The bill passed last session to punish government officials for disclosing government secrets has been proclaimed. The bill provides that any such person who, for the purpose of obtaining information, enters any fort, dockyard, etc., in Canada, or unlawfully obtains any information to which he is not entitled, shall be punished as the government may direct, but for divulging such information to a foreign state he shall be punished by imprisonment for life. This action has been suggested by the British government.

Strikers Making Trouble.

LONDON, July 2.—The striking employes at the Leeds gas works had a serious conflict with a force of policemen. The strikers used stones, sticks and bottles as weapons and the officers were indiscriminate in the use of their batons. Many on both sides were injured. Troops were summoned from York. On their arrival a mob pelted them with stones, and the soldiers charged the crowd. One magistrate and many soldiers, policemen and civilians were injured. The "black legs" finally deserted the gas works.

Vermont Editors Visiting.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H. July 2.—The Vermont Press association, numbering about 100 members, arrived here by special train and were conveyed to the Wentworth, where a complimentary dinner was tendered by Col. Chas. A. Sinclair, proprietor of The Evening Times. To-morrow the party will come to this city and go to the Isles of Shoals, dining at the Oceanic house. The party will return to the Wentworth Wednesday afternoon and depart for home the following morning.

What Liquor Can Do.

PROVIDENCE, July 2.—At East Greenwich Axel Herbert, master of a yacht, was murderously assaulted by William A. Wilson, a drunken man, whom Herbert was trying to remove from a wharf. Wilson seized a triangular steel boat-scraper and sunk one corner of it into Herbert's neck. He used so much force that the handle to the scraper was broken off. Wilson was arrested and held for trial.

Lottery Folks Gaining Ground.

BATON ROUGE, La., July 2.—The lottery bill as amended by the committee, increasing the amount to be paid for the lottery privileges $250,000 per annum, making the annual payments $1,250,000, passed the senate by a vote of 24 to 12. The bill was returned to the house with a message from the senate asking concurrence in the amendment.

Will Sue for Libel.

FALL RIVER, July 2.—Eugene Sullivan, president of the Progressive Weavers' association, has instructed a lawyer to enter suit against The Tribune company for publishing what is alleged to be a libellous and defamatory communication written by John Cooney about the trades council meeting.

In the Toils.

BALTIMORE, July 2.—Mrs. Julia C. Lippincott of Atlantic City, N. J., the woman forger, has been arrested in this city. Seventeen indictments, it is stated, have been found against Mrs. Lippincott, in New Jersey. It is claimed that her operations involve between $50,000 and $100,000.

Bootblack Held for Murder.

WORCESTER, July 2.—Thomas Hayes, a bootblack, 18 years old, was held for the grand jury on the charge of murder, in causing the death of Thomas McGee, whom he assaulted last Friday. He struck McGee, and the latter fell on the curbstone, receiving a fatal wound.

Marked Down Sale
— IN THE —
City of Quincy,
— IN ORDER TO —
Compete with the Times.
AM CATERING FOR THE
City of Quincy
— TO KEEP THE —
PEOPLE AT HOME.
We keep all Styles of
Ranges,
— BUT THE —
Breeze and the Berlins,
which I have manufactured expressly for me, cannot be beat, as I have more than 100 different families in the City of Quincy, that will testify in their favor.
All other Goods equally low in Price.
The Strike
Is virtually to be settled satisfactorily to all Parties. In order to give those who have lost time and money a
Good Bargain
for the next thirty days, I am about to place my Entire Stock of
Woolen Carpets
at such Prices that all who want may not hesitate to purchase.
You have heard of people advertising the Great Gigantic Sales; this I shall call the
GREAT
Gigantic Sale.
1200 yds. of Straw Matting
will be offered from the Lowest Price to the highest grade of
English Straw Matting.
In this Sale you will find
3000 Yards
WOOLEN, TAPESTRY,
— AND —
Brussels
of all Shades and Qualities, and the Prices will be very low, and the Quality cannot be beat for the Prices.
We are right at home on the
Imperial Ice-Chests
— AND —
Refrigerators,
and the Prices can't be beat in Boston or out of Boston.
J. W. Lombard,
PANTON'S BLOCK.

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ANTON'S BLOCK.

Today's Anniversaries.

Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

WHICH HAPPENED ON JULY 2.

In Quincy and Vicinity—On the Battle Fields—Births and Deaths of the Presidents—Incorporation of Massachusetts' Cities and Norfolk County Towns—Foreign Matters.

World Wide.

1776—The British occupied Staten Island, re-enforced by Sir Henry Clinton and an English fleet under Lord Admiral Howe.

1776—Resolution of Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, declaring that the colonies are forever absolved from all allegiance to Great Britain, adopted by the Continental congress.

1777—Ticonderoga invested by Burgoyne. It was garrisoned by 3,000 Americans, who evacuated during the night.

1800—Ireland united to Great Britain by act of parliament.

1843—Death of Dr. Hahnemann, originator of homeopathy, aged 78.

1863—Continuation of the battle of Gettysburg.

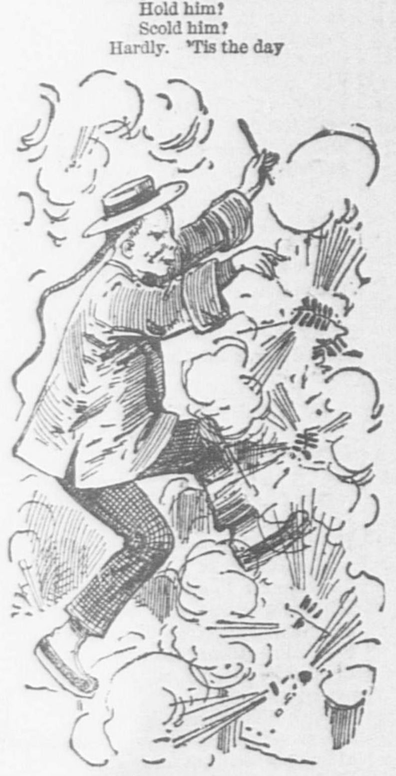
1864—Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, being flanked by Sherman, abandons Kennesaw.

1875—End of trial of Tilton vs. Henry Ward Beecher; jury disagreed.

1881—President Garfield shot by Charles J. Guiteau; two balls entered his body; died Sept. 19 Guiteau hanged June 30, 1882.

A CELESTIAL CELEBRATION.

Hi, there!
Ah, there!
John is on a spree.
Merry?
Very.
Tanglefoot beats tea.
Hold him?
Scold him?
Hardly. 'Tis the day



Melicans get gay;
So if John joins in
His crackers to the din,
Drinks beer,
Makes cheer,
Lets his pigtail stream;
Dances,
Prances,
Hears the eagle scream;
Is jailed.
Then bailed.

He will only go through the annual experience of an innumerable caravan of white men who think the Fourth of July was instituted specially for the benefit of bartenders and the distraction of a peace loving public. **FRED C. DAYTON.**

A Matter of Fact Auditor.

"Fellow citizens," thundered the impassioned orator, bringing his fist down hard on the table, "what, I ask again, is our country coming to? And echo answers 'what?'"

"Pardon me, sir," interposed a mild looking man in the audience, rising to his feet, "did I understand your question to be, 'What is our country coming to?'"

"Yes, sir."

"And you say echo answers 'what?'"

"That is what I said, sir."

"Then there's something wrong with the acoustics of this building," said the milk looking man, shaking his head in a perplexed way and sitting down again.—Chicago Tribune.

Prescriptions in English.

It is rather a serious piece of professional conventionalism which compels a parent to stand beside the thin veil that separates his child from eternity with medicines in his hand the character of which he knows nothing, except that they were called for in Latin and Greek hieroglyphics and furnished by some druggist of whose competency he may also know nothing. A drop too much, an innocent oversight in the method of application, or any other mistake growing out of what he is handling, may be sufficient to decide the chances of life. People have the right to know what they are administering to their loved ones.—Boston Globe.

The Quaker in War.

Many amusing stories were told illustrative of the trying position of sea going Quakers. One of them narrates that a Friend, on board of a ship, retired to the cabin on seeing that a conflict was inevitable, that he might not by his presence on deck appear to sanction war. From the cabin window he saw that the helmsman was about to put his helm the wrong way. Seamanship mastered Quakerism, for he called out, "I'll have nothing to do with it, but if thou dost mean to hit her then starboard, John!"—Youth's Companion.

The growing value of a good picture is illustrated by the prices paid for the "Skittle Players," by Jan Steen, now owned by Lord Ashburton. In 1709 it was knocked down for 53 florins; 1765, 160 florins; 1777, 770 florins; 1780, 1,250 florins; 1784, 1,640 florins; 1794, 1,200 florins; 1797, 1,650 florins; 1802, 1,400 florins; 1811, 2,400 florins; 1877, 3,500 florins.

A LAMENT.

In the dreary, distant northland
Lo! a mighty oak did grow.
For a hundred peaceful summers
Through it did the soft winds blow;
For a hundred lengthy winters
On it fell the cold, white snow,
'Neath it roved the doughty chieftain
While his dusky love he woo'd.
Proud and stately grew the oak tree
In the northern solitude.

Lo! the mighty now have fallen,
Fallen from their high estate;
On the pavements of the city
Has the oak tree banged of late,
Through the air in graceful motions
Does it circle and gyrate.
For the oak has been made into
Canes that are used by the dudes;
Fallen is the mighty monarch
Of the northern solitudes.
—New York Herald.

DR. KEENE'S STORY.

Frank Howard was one of my most intimate friends. I met him one summer in the Catskills, whither I had betaken myself for a week's change and fresh air. I put up at a lonely farm house, where Howard, stopping for a day to await the arrival of some friends, was so unfortunate as to sprain his ankle. It was nothing serious, but it compelled him to remain quiet for a few days. His friends, arriving, proceeded on their way, leaving him in my care.

Frank was a cheery, happy young fellow of 20, and took his mishap with uncommonly good grace. I read to him from my small store of books and papers, and we had long and interesting talks. Frank was full of the enthusiasm of youth, and I, eight or ten years his senior, was, my steady going colleagues would have said, a visionary, romantic boy. Those few days made us better acquainted than we would have become in months of intercourse in the city. When Frank was able to rejoin his friends my time was up and I returned to town, regretting the necessity that compelled me to part with the pleasant young fellow.

He did not forget his promise to look me up when he returned to the city, and from that time on we were the best of friends. I had, I am sure, more of his confidence than did any one else, and I talked to him in a way that my medical brethren would have pronounced wild and unprofessional, but he took it in sober earnest, no matter how wild, believing in my theories just because I aired them.

My friend was a good looking young fellow, tall, well made as to figure, easy and graceful. He had blue gray eyes, a well shaped brow and rounded chin, dark hair which, however, was quite thin, giving promise of early baldness, a nose perhaps a trifle too long and an upper lip a trifle too short. His front teeth, though white, were not well shaped. Greatly to his sorrow he could not raise a mustache, try hard as he might, and he had tried very hard, indeed, investing many a dollar in nostrums warranted to produce the desired result.

Frank well knew what an improvement a mustache would be—he did not hanker after whiskers, a mustache was all he wanted—for he had worn false ones upon several occasions when taking part in private theatricals. He was quite clever, and played very well for an amateur, but often accepted a part, I verily believe, more for the opportunity it gave him to wear a mustache than for any other reason.

He was very well situated financially. His parents were dead. His father had left him a good business, which, however, had so far demanded little of his attention, as his father had also left him a partner, a shrewd, steady bachelor, without near kin, who was devoted to the young man. Considerable property outside of the business added a good deal to his income. Like myself he had few relatives, but then he had hosts of friends, and was a great favorite in society. There were plenty of nice girls who would have become Mrs. Howard—one at a time, of course—had he asked them, mustache or no mustache. No one thought of his lack of one as he did, and none but I knew how he felt about it.

We had been discussing various experiments one evening when he had dropped in, as he often did, on his way to a reception. After a silence of some moments, evidently spent in deep thought, for he had not seemed to hear one or two of my remarks, Frank broke out:

"See here, doctor, can't you transplant a bit of some one's scalp to my lip and make a mustache that will grow? You read or told me something one evening about such an experiment or else I dreamed it. I have been wanting to speak to you about it. I'd gladly spare some of my own scalp if the hair on it wasn't so awfully thin. I'll give you a thousand dollars if you can manage it and pay all expenses. Think it over and see if there isn't some way to do it, and now I must be off. Good night, old boy!"

I laughed at the idea, but after he had gone I could not help thinking about it. A thousand dollars was certainly tempting. My practice did not increase so rapidly as I could have wished, and of course, like many another foolish young fellow, I had married a nice girl when scarcely able to keep myself comfortably, and the tiny olive branches had a dreadful way, sweet as they were, of appearing all too frequently for a poor man. I'm not saying, mind you, that I've ever regretted my marriage or been willing to spare one of the boys and girls now growing up so fast around me; but money was very scarce in those days, and a thousand dollars seemed too much to let go without some effort to earn it.

I did a lot of hard thinking for a few days and spent all my spare time over some old books in a musty, out of the way library down town. I finally told Frank that I would see what could be done if he would give $500, the rest if I succeeded in the undertaking. He agreed at once, so I put a carefully worded "Want" in The Herald, offering $200 for a bit of scalp from the head of a healthy person, a young woman preferred, and naming an hour for applicants to call at my office.

Well, I had a good many answers, in person and by letter. The letters I paid no attention to, and those who called did not suit, until I began to think I would have a good deal of trouble to find the right person, when my small boy of all work ushered in a young lady. I knew that she was young, though she was heavily veiled, by her slight, girlish figure and low, sweet, tremulous voice. Her dress was neat and plain and fitted exquisitely. Her gloves and boots were not new, but they were the gloves and boots of a lady. Wavy dark brown hair was worn in a heavy coil beneath a little round hat, and I thought "Here's the very girl at last!"

I questioned her closely, and explained to her more fully than to the others just what I wanted. She was nervous, as was quite natural, but had evidently made up her mind to win the $200 if possible. She was perfectly healthy, she said, and so far as she knew, came of healthy parents. Her father was dead. Her mother was usually quite well, though not very strong. She was just now suffering from injuries received in a fall on the stairs.

"The doctor says," the young lady went on, "that my mother will soon be as well as ever, but we need money very badly at present. On account of my mother's illness I lost my position in—that is, I am out of employment, and as I am the bread winner for our family I am willing to do anything honorable that will not injure my health to earn money. I must stipulate that my face shall remain covered, and that no effort will be made by any one to discover my identity."

"Can you endure the operation without the aid of an anæsthetic?" I asked. "You must know that your confidence is sacred."

But, no. She insisted that her nerves were strong enough to endure the ordeal, so I appointed an hour next day for the operation, and bowed her out. I then rushed off to inform Frank of my success. He was charmed with my description of the girl and delighted with her pluck.

"Give her $500," he said, "whether the operation is successful or not. She is a brave girl to do such a thing for her family. Great, hulking boys, no doubt, some of them. Now I haven't much family, but I am sure I wouldn't part with any of my scalp for all of my relatives in a heap."

The young lady was promptness itself. I had just shown her into an inner room when Frank arrived. After the operation I sent him away first, and then put her into a cab, taking care to withdraw before she gave the driver his orders.

No. I'm not going to tell you how I transplanted two bits of scalp from the back of the girl's head to the lip of the young man. I have never told any one how it was done, but it was a success.

The young couple were as brave as possible. There was not even a groan from either. The girl lay face down upon a lounge, her luxuriant, wavy hair streaming around her. I could not but admire the dainty shape of her head and the pretty neck, with tiny rings of hair curling down upon it. Just below one shell-like ear a small star shaped spot showed white upon the now rosy skin. It would probably not be noticeable usually. The young lady came to my office for some days until the wounds were quite healed. As she was young and healthy it did not take long, but I never got a glimpse of her face, nor did I try to do so, having too much respect for the courageous young creature. When I handed her $500 instead of the $200 she had expected she was quite overcome with joy. Her voice was fully of happy tears as she clasped my hand in both of hers and faltered:

"Oh, doctor, I do not know how to thank you; you cannot realize what a help this money will be to us. It is a perfect godsend, and I don't one bit mind the pain, which, I'll confess now, was rather hard to bear."

My own needs enabled me to quite understand her feelings. My thousand freed me from many a present worry, and before it was gone I had secured quite a paying practice.

I attended Howard in his own apartments. When he was sufficiently recovered he went abroad for awhile. He returned after some months, pleased with his trip, and delighted with his handsome brown mustache, which certainly added much to his good looks. He was so busy with social arrangements and I was so fully occupied that for some months I saw very little of him. The fault was chiefly mine, however, for Frank seemed to think more of me than ever, and I often found his card upon my return from a professional call. One evening he came and found me at leisure.

"So glad to find you in, doctor," he said; "I've come to be congratulated. I am going to marry the dearest girl in the world, and want you, my best friend, to wish me joy."

I did congratulate him heartily and asked if I knew the lady.

"No. I think not," he replied. "She is Miss Mildred Faye, a member of the company at —— theatre. Don't look so surprised. Not a nicer girl lives. A breath of slander has never touched her name. Her father died when she was about 18—just out of school. He was thought to be very well off—the family had always lived in good style—but at his death his wife and two daughters found themselves almost penniless. Not even their home belonged to them. Mrs. Faye, a delicate little body, unused to work of any kind, had no idea as to how they were to make a living, so Mildred had to take the lead. Kate, three or four years younger than she, must be kept in school, and the three must be provided, somehow, with food, clothing and shelter. Mildred had been fairly educated, but not thoroughly enough to attempt teaching, so she determined to go upon the stage. She had had a good deal of experience in amateur theatricals, and had been warmly praised for her acting. I had heard of Miss Faye's talent, but never happened to see her. Good critics had said she would make a sensation if she would go on the stage professionally. When she announced her determination her friends were much shocked and her mother quite overcome, but no one had anything better to suggest, so she had her own way. She knew that she was inexperienced and must be content with a small salary and a small part to begin with. She wished very much to get into a home company, but that seemed impossible, so she accepted a minor part in a very good company going upon the road.

"No one who has not tried it can understand what she had to endure. Tenderly cared for all her life, with plenty of money for reasonable needs, she now had to practice the strictest economy. She stopped at cheap hotels, did without fires, walked whenever it was possible to do so, all to save every cent she could for the loved ones at home. She was under study for the leading lady, who was neither young nor pretty, but who possessed what Mildred most lacked, experience. She also possessed a temper, and one night, not long before the rising of the curtain, refused to go on. The long suffering manager appealed to Mildred. She was letter perfect, and in spite of considerable natural nervousness made a great hit. The delighted manager gave her the part for the rest of the season, but tried to keep her salary unchanged. This she would not agree to, so they finally compromised on a fair sum, which enabled Mildred to take better care of herself and to send more money to her mother. The part suited her, and everywhere she was warmly praised for her acting. Everything looked bright and promising when a telegram called her to her mother's side. It was so worded that she was not much alarmed. It was Saturday night. They were near New York and she left, expecting to rejoin the company in time for the performance Monday evening.

"She found that her mother had slipped upon the stairs and dislocated her arm. This had been set, and, the doctor said, would soon be well; but she was nervous and shaken, and would not hear of Mildred's leaving her, and kept the poor girl until her place in the company had long been filled. When Mrs. Faye, slowly recovering, came to her senses, the season was nearly closed and an engagement was not to be had. Their money was about gone, and times, I fancy, were pretty hard, when some good friend must have helped them with a loan. At the beginning of this season, Mildred got her present position. A very good one, if she was going to remain upon the stage, which she's not, you know. She is going to marry me two weeks from today. I want you and Mrs. Keene to come to the wedding. Only the family, a young lady friend of Mildred's and my dear old partner will be there. The rooms are too small to have any one else. We go away at once. Mrs. Faye and Kate will take possession of our house, which I am busy furnishing. You know I've never had much of a home, and feel awfully happy over the prospect of having such a nice mother and sister and the sweetest wife in the world. And now good-by. Don't forget the day!" and the happy fellow went away as if walking on air.

The appointed hour found myself and wife knocking at the door of Mrs. Faye's cozy little flat. Frank presented us to his future mother and the minister—Mr. Haines, Frank's partner, we knew already—and then stepped to the door of the next room and handed out the bride, who was followed by her sister and her friend. The bride wore a simple white gown with a veil falling over her face. Miss Duncan, a pretty blonde, was in blue. Kate Faye, a slip of a girl, dark haired and dark eyed, wore pink. The minister soon made the happy pair one, and after the bride's mother and the young ladies had kissed and cried over her a little while my wife and I stepped forward to be presented and offer our congratulations.

The new Mrs. Howard was all that her lover's fond fancy had painted her. A graceful girl of medium height, with soft brown eyes, a lovely complexion, a sweet mouth about which played pretty dimples, and wavy brown hair worn in a heavy coil at the back of a shapely head, and falling in tiny rings upon a low, white brow. When my name was mentioned she looked up with a deep blush, which quickly receding left her very pale. In a low musical voice, whose tones were strangely familiar to my ear, she thanked us for our good wishes.

After some simple refreshments the bride went away to put on her traveling dress, and as they were about to depart I stood beside her for a moment. She turned to speak to her husband, and I saw what answered my question. "Where had I heard that voice?" Just below the left ear was a tiny, star shaped spot, showing white through the rosy blush called up by her husband's tone and glance.

They went away a happy couple and returned more in love, if possible, with each other than before. I have been settled, as you know, in this place for a number of years. I don't see Frank Howard very often nowadays, but our friendship has suffered no change. I do not know though whether he and his wife, devoted as they are to each other, have exchanged confidences on the mustache question or no. They have made no sign. Neither have I.—Mrs. Juliette M. Babbitt in Gotham Monthly.

His Occupation Gone.

First Detective—You look blue this morning. What's the matter?

Second Detective—Did you read about a convict at Sing Sing confessing on his death bed that he murdered a man in New York?

"Yes, I read all about it."

"Well, that spoils a clew on which I have been working for a year and a half."—Texas Siftings.

Dainty Mosaic Work.

In the matter of daintiest handiwork think of a face wrought in mosaic in which 1,700,000 pieces were used, the largest of which was less in size than a millet seed! Such a trophy of patient labor is recorded of an artisan who in such minute detail has given the portrait of Paul V, who lived in the Sixteenth century.—Exchange.

LAWTON'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND!

—FOR THE—

Blood, Liver and Kidneys.

This great constitutional remedy has been on the European market for over twenty years, is superior to all others, and proven the greatest Blood Purifier and System Renovator ever compounded by medical skill. Nothing can equal it for putting the vital portions of the body in condition. If your liver is affected do you stop to think how or what your liver is? The liver is subject to more or less little pains or aches. This organ is the sponge of the body, and is continually soaked full of blood rich in poison. Its purpose is the secretion of certain digestive and cathartic elements known as bile, and the transformation of those products of digestion which are absorbed into the blood and carried into the liver before they enter the general circulation and assist in nourishing the body. Inactivity, then, produces numerous diseases. So by using LAWTON'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND, your liver will be free from all diseases. It is also absolutely necessary to know what and where are your kidneys. There are two kidneys, one on each side of the backbone. They are the only organs that purify the blood of the uric acid waste in the system. Every drop of blood courses through a great many times a day, just as through the heart. The waste matter which they should take away contains deadly poison which, if retained, causes fatal results. Sixty-five gallons of blood per hour, in the average man, passes through the kidneys, and to purify it they must be in perfect health. The kidneys are filled with many thousand hair-like tubes. These tubes run into every part of the kidney and, as the blood flows through that organ, the urine passes into these tubes, and is drained into the bladder. If these little tubes are diseased, the uric acid is not removed, and, instead of this poison coming through the blood, the albumen, which is really the life of the blood, comes through these walls and escapes with the urine; in other words, the nerve action is entirely wrong, and instead of taking the poison out of the blood, the life of the blood is taken out and the poison remains.

LAWTON'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND,

By its immediate action upon these vital organs thoroughly cleanses, renovates and restores them to their normal condition.

PALATABLE AS MILK. PLEASANT TO THE TASTE. NO NAUSEA.

100 DOSES,—$1.00

LAWTON COMPOUND COMPANY,

235 Washington Street, Boston,

Male and Female Agents Wanted. Sent to any address on receipt of price, $1, or 6 Bottles for $5.

For Sale at all Drug Stores.

June 6. 3m

THE THOUGHTFUL MAN

Reads, Reflects, and Decides

What is the Best Policy

For him to pursue

TO MAKE HIS BUSINESS

A Large and Prosperous One.

THE HEADSTRONG MAN

Thinks He Knows

Just What is Best!

and he pushes ahead,

works hard,

but

FINDS HIS LABOR

does not produce

GOOD RESULTS,

and he is

Obliged to Fail,

OR GIVE UP BUSINESS,

perhaps both.

Let those who wish to succeed, not work so hard; take more notice; see what others do, and try and improve on their ways and on their own in past years.

ADVICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertise regularly in the LEDGER and reach the people who spend their money in Quincy.

—

Advertise in a judicious manner. The world reads and studies the daily papers, but only a small proportion of the people ever see the issues of the professional advertising schemes.

Advertise liberally. Hunt's Merchant's Magazine says on this point: According to the character or extent of your business, set aside a liberal percentage each year for advertising, and do not hesitate. Keep yourself unceasingly before the public, and it matters not what business of utility you may be engaged in, for, if intelligently and industriously pursued, a fortune will be the result.

—

Advertise truthfully. Let your advertisement, in all cases, exactly correspond with what you really propose to sell. Be prepared to show the customer, who inquires, the identical goods, and let the price and terms tally with your announcements.

—

Advertise sensibly. Use plain language, easily understood, writing as you would talk to a customer. Slang, vulgar expressions, scriptural quotations, and personalities, ought never to have a place in advertisements. They are sure to offend some one, and are never in good taste.

—

Advertise attractively. The fresher, brighter and more interesting you make your advertisements the more they will be read. Indeed, many advertisements afford so much information on current topics of domestic economy that they are read as a matter of news.

—

Advertise specifically. It is better to name certain lines of goods rather than a general stock. Most people are bargain-hunters, and an advertisement will meet with more responses if it offers a specific bargain.

—

Advertise modestly. Neither brag nor exaggerate. Tell the truth and prove it; but tell it interestingly and prove it convincingly. Avoid superlatives, since constant use weakens their effect.

—

Successful advertisers employ the simplest words and forms of expression. Make lines that will cause your announcement to be talked about among intelligent, well informed and well-to-do people.

Advertise persistently. "To discontinue an advertisement," says John Wanamaker, Philadelphia's great merchant, "is like taking down your sign. If you want to do business you must let the public know it. Standing advertisements are better and cheaper than reading notices. They look more substantial and business-like, and inspire confidence. I would as soon think of doing business without clerks as without advertising."

—

APHORISMS.

Lying advertisements are and always will be failures in the long run.—*Printer's Ink.*

—

The man who does not find advertising profitable, generally finds business unprofitable.

—

Pay as much attention to your advertising, as you do to your purchases, and you will get equally satisfactory results.—*The Money Maker.*

—

Many business men who advertise expect to see returns directly, and if they do not, feel it is unprofitable. The indirect benefits derived from keeping the name before the trade are out of all proportion to the direct returns received, and the most successfu advertisers are those who keep themselves so constantly before the trade that their names become as familiar as a household word.—*Coal Trade Journal.*

—

Don't advertise that you are selling an article worth five dollars for twenty-five cents. Such statements emanate either from lying knaves or from fools. The knaves, however, are the ones who advertise such statements, the fools not possessing sufficient sense to appreciate the value of advertising. A truthful, candid statement is the best advertisement of a meritorious article. Learn to regard your advertisement as your bond, and be prepared to fulfil its pledges to the letter.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

FOR SALE BY NEWSBOYS,

and at the following places:

Old Colony Depot,	Boston
Ledger Office,	115 Hancock Street, Quincy
Souther's Store,	Adams Building, Quincy
McGovern Bros.' Store,	Plumer's Block, Quincy
Coram's Store,	Copeland Street, West Quincy
Miss Bartlett's Store,	Jones' Corner
Post Office,	Quincy Point
Depot,	Wollaston Heights
Henry B. Vinton,	Braintree
M. K Pratt,	Weymouth

NEWS COLLECTIONS.

QUINCY, at Depot, at 9 A. M.
ATLANTIC, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WOLLASTON, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WEST QUINCY, at Post Office, at 7.30 A. M.
SOUTH QUINCY, at Depot, at 8.30 A. M.
QUINCY POINT, at Post Office, at 8 A. M.

News and advertisements dropped in boxes at the above locations will be collected at the specified times, in season for that day's issue of THE LEDGER. Anonymous articles will not receive consideration.

Today's Almanac.—July 2.

High water at 11 A. M. and 11 P. M.
Sun rises at 4.12; Sets at 7.25.
Moon sets 3.00.
Full moon July 2.

THE DAY BOOK.

Interesting Brief Locals Gathered by Ledger Reporters.

Mr. Charles F. Wrisley of Quincy Point is enjoying a week's vacation.

Work has been resumed on Common street, and will be pushed rapidly.

The St. Marys go to Highlandville Saturday afternoon to play the Highlandvilles.

Superintendent Aldrich advertises for proposals for painting the Atlantic schoolhouse.

The stores are putting on holiday attire and a great and glorious Fourth is anticipated.

Mrs. Mueller and daughter of Providence, R. I., are visiting Mr. C. C. Mueller of River street.

Blue Hill predicted showers for today. It looked like it this noon. They would be welcome.

Mr. Henry Brown driver of the Hook & Ladder, who has been seriously ill, is pronounced out of danger.

Mr. Addix and family of Boston have taken Mrs. Julia E. Barker's place on Greenleaf street for the summer.

Miss Nellie Boyd of West Quincy is acting assistant postmaster at Campello during the vacation of Miss Bessie Cameron.

The Commissioner of Public Works wil advertise in this week's PATRIOT for proposals for the new engine house at Atlantic.

Several citizens are going to Portland, Maine, to spend the Fourth, to attend the annual meeting of the Army of the Potomac.

It is hoped that for the sake of the participants in the Fourth of July procession, that the committee will have the roads well sprinkled.

The Woodbine Lodge, Knights and Ladies of Honor, to the number of thirty-five drove to Downer Landing, Tuesday afternoon, and had a supper.

Francis L. Souther Camp, No. 27, Sons of Veterans, will enter the parade on the morning of the Fourth. Members will meet at G. A. R. hall at 6.45 sharp.

There is no limit to the number of times you can vote on "Houghs Neck" or "Manet Beach," but every day and as many times a day as you have coupons.

Burke Bros. have put up an engine at their new quarry on Rattlesnake hill, and will raise their derrick right away. The quarry will be in working order in a few weeks.

Helen Mildred Slade, daughter of Councilman Slade, and a graduate of the Thayer Academy this year, has passed the Harvard examination, and will be admitted to the annex this fall.

A part of the Fourth of July appropriation will be spent in Atlantic, Councilman Wilde having obtained sufficient for a children's entertainment, to take place in the Memorial church at four o'clock in the afternoon.

One of the best places in Boston to buy nice carpets, rugs and upholstery goods, is at John H. Pray, Sons & Co.'s, 560 Washington street. The goods bought at this store are what they are represented to be.

The St. Marys will play the old West Quincys at Wollaston, Fourth of July afternoon, for the purse of $50 offered by the celebration committee. Both sides are making great preparations so a good game may be expected.

Rogers Bros. market will not be open on the morning of the Fourth,—let patrons and other citizens bear this in mind and not get disappointed. To be sure there are other markets in the city but Rogers' is very popular.

Some of the business men in West Quincy, who held back on making a display in the Fourth of July procession, finally consented last night. The boys are rushing things and Ward Four will be in the race to win, says an enthusiast.

Co. K, of Braintree has voted to participate in the parade in this city on the morning of the Fourth of July. The feature will contribute much to the appearance of the parade, and the company will probably take home one of the prizes.

The A. Storrs & Bennett Co., Boston, of which Mr. Charles M. Bryant of Wollaston is one of the partners, has been awarded the contract for supplying the State with printing paper.

Thomas Gurney's improvements have only just begun. He has built a large ice chest in the rear, removed his old one and enlarged his meat market, and will make other interior changes and then put a new front on his store.

Mr. and Mrs. Bennett of Atlantic, were surprised on the occasion of the twenty-fifth marriage anniversary last week. Among the presents was a silver butter but it was not until the guests departed that twenty-five silver dollars were found therein.

A marked peculiarity about the Quincy City Report, is the absence of the Assessors' Report. The Assessors' Report is considered by the other cities in this state, as one of the most important reports of the cities finances. It's omission in the Quincy City Report is not a credit to the compilers of that work.

The marriage of Mr. Fred L. Haynes and Miss Mabel E. Corthell, took place in Wollaston Heights on Monday the 30th ult. at 2 P. M. Dr. J. W. Webb officiating. Mr. Haynes is one of Wollaston's most successful and popular business young men. He is certainly fortunate in winning the hand of this fair bride whois one of the most accomplished and handsome for which the Heights are becoming noted. They immediately left for North Islesboro, Me., by way of the Bangor line of steamers, where they will spend several weeks on a summer vacation.

BRAINTREE.

Mary Lothrop Pierce, daughter of Rufus Pierce, only sixteen years of age has developed a remarkable natural talent for drawing, as her collection of subjects will abundantly show any one who may be curious enough to look at them. Mr. Pierce lives on Willard street, only a little way from the rapidly growing village of West Quincy. The sketches are well worth seeing.

Williams, Kneeland & Co., boot and shoe manufacturers, have shut down till after the holidays. They will start up again Monday morning. This firm gets up a first class quality of goods and go steadily along year in and year out.

The continued dry weather is beginning to tell with an injurious effect upon lawns, even where there are artificial means at hand for counteracting it. The beautiful lawn round the new and handsome railroad station at Braintree has suffered much from this cause, and certain spots are completely brown.

The graduating exercises of the Thayer academy class took place Tuesday afternoon and was largely attended. The programme:

Singing by the Academy Chorus. "Sweet May." *Barnaby*
Latin Salutatory, Frank Russell Arnold
Essay. Reserved Force, Ethel Annie Burke.
German Recitation, Das Lebewohl *Schiller, from "Die Jungfrau von Orleans."* Emily Elizabeth DeNeill.
English Declamation, *Wm. Carter Harrison
Singing, "The Nightingale," *Eichberg*
Greek Declamation, Hector's Taunt of Paris. *Il., Bk. III., vs. 39-66.* Howard Irving Ford
Essay, Working Girls, Florence Gertrude Olney.
English Declamation, Hanibal to his Soldiers, *Translation from Livy* Sidney Howard Reynolds.
Essay. The English House of Commons, LeBaron Hathaway.
Singing, "The Angel." *Rubinstein*
Essay, Mathematics as a Disciplinary Study, Leila May Pinkham.
Essay, The Development of German Music, Minnie Parker Prescott.
Essay, The Misers of Shakespere and Moliere, Charles Frank Oliver.
Valedictory, Helen Mildred Slade.
Singing, "Sweet the Angelus is Singing," *Smart*

*Excused.

The exhibition was very creditable to the class, the teachers and the school. The diplomas were presented by Judge French, chairman of the board of trustees.

An enjoyable reception followed from 3.30 to 7 o'clock.

HOUGHS NECK.

These warm, sultry days makes our citizens long for a cool and pleasant breeze at our favorite watering place. The cars are anxiously looked for. The barges are already carrying crowds and are unable to accommodate all.

There will be a dance at the Casino tonight.

The Quincy Yacht Club will have a hop this evening at the club house. Thursday's LEDGER will tell you who was there.

No schedule has yet been arranged for the Manet Beach Railway, and will not be until it is ascertained what time can be made. It is probable that round trips can be made in an hour. The company has two motor cars (one opened and one closed), and two tow cars. If the traffic warrants it half-hourly trips will probably be made, especially in the afternoon and evening.

Stenographers and Typewriters.

The Civil Service Commissioners of Massachusetts announce that there will be held at an early date, a special competitive examination for the purpose of establishing an eligible list of stenographers and typewriters.

Blank applications can be obtained at the commissioners office, No. 5 Pemberton square, Boston.

The friction of millions of shoes, has worn the original smoothness from the flooring of the Brooklyn bridge promenade.

QUINCY, July 2, 1890.

To Miss A. H. Miller, Secretary Hospital Aid Association:

The thanks of the Association through you have been duly received, and are kindly appreciated. So seldom are newspaper publishers thanked for what they are so often called to do, in aid of church and other organizations, that your note took us by surprise; although there are probably few who have done gratuitously more valuable service to aid the good work along than the publishers of the Quincy PATRIOT and DAILY LEDGER.

Yours respectfully,
GREEN & PRESCOTT.

A well-known London lady of rank, has just had a pair of ten-button gloves made in which each button is a diamond. The pair cost $200. Gentlemen in London are now wearing mousquetaire gloves, which go higher than the elbow.

On an average there are thirty-five more boys than girls born in New York city every week. On the average fifty-five more males than females die. So the female population grows more rapidly than the male.

$10 REWARD.

TO any person who will find and bring such evidence as will convict the man who crossed Mrs. Bigelow's Lawn, South street, between the hours of 2 and 3 P. M., on Sunday, June 29th.
Quincy, June 30. 3t

Quincy and Boston Street Railway.

(ELECTRIC.)

Commencing Monday, June 23, 1890, Cars Leave

West Quincy for Neponset.—6.40, 7.25. 8.15, 8.55, 9.50, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 1.45, 2.20, 3.00, 3.35, 4.00, 4.45, *5.10, 5.30, 6.00, 6.15, 6.55, *7.15, 7.35, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.40, 10.00, †10.45 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.32, 9.18, 10.08, 10.53, 11.38 A. M.; 12.13, 1.03, 1.38, 2.00, 2.38, 3.18, 3.55. 4.17, 5.03, 5.55, 6.17, 6.33, 7.13. 7.53, 8.38, 9.00, 9 35, 10.00, 10.18, †10.42, †11.02 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy Point and West Quincy.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 9.00, 9.45, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.: 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.30, 3.15, 3.55, 4.20, 4.45, 5.55, 6.15, 6.35, 6.50, 7.30, 8.20, 8 55, 9.20, 10.00, *10.25, †10.35 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—6.15, 6.58. 7.43, 8.33, 9.18, 10.08, 10.56, 11.38 A. M.; 12.15, 1.03, 1.18, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.17, 4.41, 5.09, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 6.48, 7 13, 7.32, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—6.25, 6.55, 7.25, 8.08, 8.35, 9.20, 9.55, 10.25, 11.23 A. M.; 12.15, 1.05, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.41, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 7.00, 7.32, 8.30, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—6.40, 7.10, 7.55, 8.20, 8.50, 9.35, 10.10, 10.40, 11.45 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.40, 3.15, 4 05, 5.00, 5.40, 6.15, 6.47, 7.15, 7.55, 8.45, 9.45, 10.38 P. M.

SUNDAY.

West Quincy for Neponset.—7.50 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50 A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.55, 2.40, 3.15, 3.45, 4.20, 4.55, 5.40, 6.15, 6.50, 7.25, 7.55, 8.40, 9.15, 10.05, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.47, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.15, 1.37, 2.12, 2.57, 3.32, 4.02, 4.37, 5.12, 5.57, 6.32, 7.07, 7.42, 8.12, 8.57, 9.32, 10.07, 10.30, †10.12, †11.05 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy and West Quincy.—7.50, 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50, A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.50, 2.20, 2.55, 3.25, 4.00, 4.35, 5.20, 5.55, 6.30, 7.05, 7.35, 8.20, 8.55, 9.30, 10.05, 10.25, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.22, 7.55, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—8.10, 8.56, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4 52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.42, 8.12, 8.37, 9 12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—8.30, 9.20, 10.15, 11.00, 11.45 A. M.; 12.30, 1.10, 1.55, 2.25, 2.55, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5 15, 5.55, 6.30, 7.10, 8.00, 8.25, 9.00, 9.35, 10.05, 10.45 P. M.

*To Quincy only.
†To Car house only.

At Neponset close connection is made with West End Street Cars to and from Boston.

At Quincy Centre close connection is made with Electric Cars to and from Quincy Point.

Cars are due at Beale street, Wollaston, ten minutes after leaving Neponset and seven minutes after leaving Quincy.

JOHN A. DUGGAN, *Superintendent.*

Old Colony.

On and after June 16, 1890. Trains Leave

QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—4.33, 6.11 6.55, 7.24, 7.31, 7.37, 7.52, 8.12, 8.34, 8.40, 9.18, 9.59, 10.38, 10.57 A. M.; 12.05, 1.02, 1.20, 1.42, 2.50, 4.00, 4.07, 4.48, 4.55, 5.33, 5.40, 6.20, 7.05, 7.10, 8.10, 9.06, 10.19, 10.33 P. M. **SUNDAY**—9.21, 9.31 A. M.; 1.46, 5.53, 6.01, 6.15, 8.14, 9.05, 9.16, 10.20, 11.01 P. M.

RETURN.—5.45, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 10.05, 11.02 A. M.; 12.00 M; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.30, 2.35, 3.12, 3.52, 4.18, 4.42, 5.10, 5.33, 6.07, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 8.15, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY**—7.30, 8.30, 9.15, 9.30 A. M.; 12.45, 1.30, 5.00, 5.45, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WOLLASTON HEIGHTS FOR BOSTON.—4.36, 6.14, 6.59, 7.28, 7.41, 8.15, 8.46, 9.21, 10.02, 11.00 A. M.; 12.08, 1.05, 1.45, 2.53, 4.10, 4.58, 5.43, 6.23, 7.14, 8.13, 9.09, 10.37 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.34 A. M.; 1.49, 6.19, 9.20, 11.04 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.35, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR BOSTON.—4.38, 6.19, 7.02, 7.16, 7.44, 8.05, 9.24, 10.04, 11.15 A. M.; 12.11, 1.25, 1.56, 2.56, 4.15, 5.48, 6.31, 7.12, 7.17, 8.18, 9.12, 10.40 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.37 A. M.; 1.52, 6.22, 9.23, 11.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.17, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 12.30, 1.15, 1.55, 2.25, 3.12, 4.18, 4.22, 4.42, 5.33, 5.40, 6.15, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

QUINCY ADAMS FOR BOSTON.—4.30, 6.07, 6.51, 7.20, 7.34, 8.08, 9.15, 9.56, 10.54 A. M.; 12.02, 1.38, 2.46, 4.03, 5.37, 6.16, 7.07, 8.07, 9.03, 10.30 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.27 A. M.; 1.42, 6.11, 9.12, 10.57 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7 05, 10.00 P. M.

WEST QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—6.08, 7.05, 7.54, 9.11, 11.04 A. M.; 1.46, 3.45, 5.27, 6.20, 10.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

EAST MILTON FOR BOSTON.—6.12, 7.09, 7.58, 9.15, 11.08 A. M.; 1.50, 3 55. 5.31, 6.24, 10.11 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30. 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR EAST MILTON AND WEST QUINCY.—6.48, 8.35, 10.00 A. M.; 12.50, 2.40, 4.42, 5.50, 6.42, 8.14 P. M.

GEO. L. CONNOR,
Gen'l Pass'r. Agt.
J. R. KENDRICK,
General Manager.

THE GERMAN COOKING WARE ADVERTISED BY GUY BROTHERS AT 32 ESSEX STREET, BOSTON, IS MOST EXCELLENT. IT IS FIRE-PROOF, AND BETTER THAN ANYTHING EVER USED FOR COOKING OR KITCHEN UTENSILS. NO ONE WILL USE TIN AFTER USING THIS STRONG AND WHOLESOME CROCKERY.

June 23. MWTS

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

FOR BEAUTY OF POLISH.
SAVING LABOR, CLEANLINESS,
DURABILITY & CHEAPNESS, UNEQUALLED.
NO ODOR WHEN HEATED.

City Boot and Shoe Store.

COMFORT,
CONVENIENCE,
COMELINESS,
COMBINED,
COST $3.00 TO 7.00
PAT. STAMP WOVEN IN STRAP
OF EACH SHOE
IS STAMPED. MAY 13. 1884.
WARRANTED IF BOTTOM
H. T. MARSHALL. PAT'D.

JOHN PAGE

Carries all the latest styles in Russetts and Tennis Goods. The largest line of Low Shoes in the City. Twenty different manufacturers' lines constantly on hand. Men's, Ladies' and Children's Footwear sold at a Bargain.

To the People of Quincy.

GREETING:

Having opened a first-class Furnace and Plumbing establishment in Pierce's Block, cor. of Hancock and Washington Sts. We are prepared to do all kinds of Furnace and Plumbing work in all its branches, either New work or Repairing by Contract or by the Day.

If you have a Furnace and cannot heat certain rooms, we can heat them for you. If you have a Plumbing job that the circulation is poor, water cannot be heated or the sanitary condition is defective, or otherwise poor, as practical experts in our profession, we can obviate those defects.

We have not come among you as itinerant botches, but as thorough, practical mechanics on Heating and Plumbing. We propose to make Quincy our home, as we have come to stay, and by square dealing and strict attention to business, we desire a share of your patronage, and in order to expediate a better acquaintance with you as to our ability, will say that we have for years and are today performing the work at our other store for many of the leading citizens and corporations of Weymouth and Braintree, a few of which we will name:

A. S. Morrison & Bros., Jenkins' Manufacturing Co., Columbia Rubber Co., Allen Fan Co., Fore River Engine Works, Ambler & Hobart, Hon. Edward Avery, A. E. Avery, Col. A. C. Drinkwater, Joshua Wilkins, T. A. Watson, Dr. G. W. Tinkham, Dr. F. F. Forsaith, Dr. T. H. Dearing, I. Morrison, Horace Abercrombie, Hon. F. A. Hobart, Aubrey Hilliard, C. N. Wallace, A. J. Bates, N. F. Hunt, O. W. Allen, Mrs. B. T. Loring, Mrs. Ellen Stetson, Haywood Bros., Geo. H. Holbrook, Thomas Penniman, William Penniman, Elmer Morrison, and many others. We also carry a full line of Rogers' Oil Stove, Agate and Tin Ware.

We are agents for Magee Furnaces and Ranges, and welcome you one and all to visit our establishment, inpect our goods, compare our prices and find that you can do better at home than you can in Boston.

Respectfully yours,
G. B. BATES, Hancock St., Quincy.
May 27. tf

B. N. ADAMS,

— AGENT FOR —

Greenleaf
Land
Associates.

Most Desirable Location

Easy terms of Payment. Money Loaned to Build. Fine Roads and best of Neighborhood. Call and see Plans and get your Choice of Lots.

B. N. ADAMS,

REAL ESTATE AND AUCTIONEER.

Quincy, April 21. 12—tf

OLD PAPERS

—FOR SALE—

10 cts. a Hundred,

At the LEDGER OFFICE.

IMPRISONED FOREVER.

Bodies of Entombed Miners Will Never Be Looked Upon by Mortal Eyes.

DUNBAR, Pa., July 2.—At 6 o'clock last night hope and work were abandoned at the Hill Farm mine, and the dust or ashes of the thirty imprisoned men may rest beneath the Dunbar hill till the last day shall come. The last exploring party entered the mine at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. They did not come out until 7 o'clock last night. Three of the number had entered to with a few hundred feet of the subterranean fire and had found the dinner buckets and blouses of two of the men.

The explorers suffered from the intense heat and black damp, and scarcely escaped with their lives. It was a trip to the very gates of the most realistic and practical hell that could be found on this earth. The explorers visited nine places where the men were known to have been at work. Their picks and shovels were found lying where they had been dropped. One mule was found dead and putrified. Otherwise no trace of the men could be found. The explorers then voted to abandon the work of recovery. The company will, it is said, now attempt to save as much of the mine property as they can. The mine is sadly wrecked, and its restoration will be a gigantic task.

HAVERHILL GAILY DECORATED

In Anticipation of the Celebration of Her 250th Birthday.

HAVERHILL, Mass., July 2.—The who city presents a holiday appearance and the decorations in honor of the anniversary celebration of to-day far exceed anything of the kind ever seen here. The national colors, red, white and blue streamers, bunting, shields, mottoes and pieces in artistic design mingling with the flags of other nations and rich draperies everywhere greet the eye. Nearly every building, store and shoe factory on Merrimac and Washington streets are handsomely and profusely decorated and trimmed. Private residences, stores and public buildings on Main, Winter, Sixth, Water and other streets are gaily decked and ornamented with flags and bunting. Among the more notable exhibitions is the memorial arch over the foot of Main street at the junction of Main, Water, Merrimac and Bridge streets. In fact, the whole city from Riverside on the east, along the river f out to Mt. Washington on the west, to Dustin square on the north and Birchbrow on the northwest is brilliant with the symbols of patriotic devotion of the people to the old town and its history.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Governor Goodell of New Hampshire has resumed his official duties.

The Hendricks monument at Indianapolis was formerly unveiled yesterday.

Queen Natalie of Servia has had her life insured for $200,000 for the benefit of her son.

The directors of the World's fair are meeting with opposition in their choice of a site.

President Packer of the Park National bank of Chicago has been arrested on the charge of fraud.

President Small of Colby university was inaugurated yesterday, and delivered an admirable address.

The convention of boiler manufacturers of the Unitee States and Canada met in New York city.

Dr. Gallinger has resigned the office of chairman of the New Hampshire Republican state committee.

Germany has not taken any steps to establish a repressive tariff against American imports, as was reported.

Political whisperings in Bulgaria are that Ferdinand's trip is a prelude to a declaration of independence.

The Orleans County Teachers' association opened its annual session at Derby, Vt., with a large attendance.

Two sleeping cars on the Northern Pacific, fifty miles from Helena, Ont., rolled down an embankment. One fatality.

Austro-Hungarian petroleum merchants are to form an association. They will probably boycott the American article.

The Dominion government has referred the Bay of St. Georges fishermen to the Imperial government to collect their damages.

O. S. Campbell and R. P. Huntington defeated Slocum and Taylor, the champions, in the Staten Island tennis tournament.

The British cabinet met and decided to drop the tithes bill, pass minor bills and supply votes, and then adjourn parliament.

Hadley Baxter jumped off a moving train at Haverhill, slipped, fell under the cars and was so badly injured that he died shortly after.

Gen. Joe Johnston of Virginia is drifting about New York, quite happy and genial, seeing the sights and making northern acquaintances.

John Wilmot, superintendent of the Dominion fish culture, denies the sensational tales of strife between Newfoundland and French fishermen.

Dennis Dupuis, a switch-tender on the Old Colony railroad in New Bedford, attempted to board a train while in motion, missed his footing and was instantly killed.

The United States naval training station at Newport, R. I., was formally turned over by Commander F. J. Higginson, to the new commander, Oscar J. Stanton.

A dispatch from Philadelphia says Clayton McMichael has purchased all interests in The North American and will continue the publication of the newspaper as its sole proprietor.

The health of Count Kalnoky, the Austrian prime minister, shows no signs of improvement. Emperor Francis Joseph is constant in his attention to the premier and visits him very often.

A fencing competition for a gold medal took place at Toronto. The competitors were Messrs. J. A. Currie, Bevington and Shaw, all of Toronto. The deciding contest was won by Shaw, who secured 20 points to 19 by Bevington.

The council of health at a meeting in Paris announced that one slight case of cholera had been reported in Cuxac, but that there were no cases of the disease elsewhere in France. It is reported that cholera is spreading in Turkestan.

Signor Arrigo, the Italian banker just ransomed from Sicilian banditti for the round sum of $25,000 in gold, says that his captors kept him in the bottom of a dry well, where they furnished him regularly with food. At the end of a certain time, unless ransomed, he was to be killed.

Stanley is to be married July 10, and his honeymoon is to be spent in Scotland. Maj. Pond describes the explorer in these words: "His hair is gray, not white now, and he weighs, I should say, from 160 to 170 pounds. He isn't a tall man, not more than five feet eight inches in height."

FEDERAL ELECTIONS.

National House Will Vote on the Measure To-day.

THREE HUGE BATTLE SHIPS.

Navy Department Invites Proposals for Their Construction—Pie and Tobacco Stands Driven from the Capitol.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The Republicans of the house are very much more confident that the national election bill will pass the house. The absentees have obeyed the telegraphic summons which have been urgently sent to them, and have in a great measure returned to their places. The largest vote Tuesday, for instance, was 120 to 114. Yesterday the largest vote was 137 to 144. Yesterday was the last of the whole days for debate upon the bill. Today at 2 o'clock the voting will begin.

The first amendment voted on yesterday was that of Lehlbach. He proposed to make the law obligatory upon all portions of the country, whether it should be petitioned for or not. Lehlbach and Cheadle were the only Republicans who voted for this amendment. If the amendment had been adopted, the bill would have been defeated then and there.

Hemphill brought in an amendment to strike out the certificate clause, but was not successful. But an amendment was proposed and adopted, which very materially changes the bill. The amendment provides that, in all cases of contests for seats in the national house of representatives, the return of the national supervisors shall be made in the United States courts, and that those returns shall, in the first instance, be reviewed by the courts. The amendment practically throws every contested election case in the courts, instead of to the house of representatives. The amendment was carried by acclamation, the Democrats having been unable to secure a yea and nay vote. The amendment to strike out the certification clauses was defeated by a vote of 137 to 144. The Republicans who voted with the Democrats on this amendment were Lehlbach and Cheadle.

The next vote was on the amendment striking out the clause of the bill to abolish jury commissions. That amendment was agreed to by 140 to 134, so that the law is to be permitted to remain as it is in that respect. The Republicans who voted with the Democrats on this proposition were Frank of Missouri, Harmer of Pennsylvania, Lehlbach of New Jersey and Lind of Minnesota. There were a number of Republicans who refrained from voting.

As the fight in the house draws to a close the probabilities of what the senate will do should the bill reach that body are freely canvassed. Only this much is certainty, that Mr. Chandler has introduced a resolution providing for cutting off extended debate and the means are thus at hand, if the Republicans care to adopt them, to enable them to pass the national election bill over Democratic opposition.

BUILDING UP THE NAVY.

Proposals Invited for the Construction of Big Battle Ships.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The navy department has issued a circular inviting proposals for building the three huge 8500 ton coast line battle ships, whose construction was authorized by the naval appropriation act passed by congress a few days ago. The vessels are to cost, exclusive of armament, not more than $4,000,000 each, the term armament including, besides the guns and ammunition, all armor of turrets, barbettes, gun shields and armored tubes, directly pertaining to the protection of the guns and loading positions. All parts of the vessels shall be of domestic manufacture.

Proposals may be made under two classes: For the construction of the whole vessel, under the department's plans and specifications, and for the construction of either hulls or machinery, or both, according to plans and specifications to be submitted to the bidder. Full information of all requirements for the vessel will be furnished on application to the department.

The design of the vessels must be in sufficient detail, accompanied by such specifications and calculations as will enable the department to readily determine their value and to see that they fulfill the below mentioned general requirements. The calculations should include the ordinary calculations of weights, displacement and stability under the conditions of normal load displacement, deep load displacement and light displacement, such calculations as will determine the extent of the injury above and below the armored deck which may be suffered, while retaining satisfactory buoyancy and stability, together with such calculations as will demonstrate the satisfactory strength of the whole structure.

The minimum speed is to be maintained for four consecutive hours and must not be less than fifteen knots an hour. The hull is to be of steel, not sheathed. The framing is to be on the bracket system, and there will be a double bottom extending from armor shelf to armor shelf and forward and aft. The armor on the side for protecting the water line will have a maximum thickness of not less than eighteen inches and a mean depth of seven feet. The transverse armor at the ends of belt will not be less than fourteen inches in thickness. Redoubts and turrets will have armor not less than seventeen inches thick. The side from armor belt to the main deck will be protected by not less than five inches of steel armor. Coal is to be carried back of this casemate armor. An armored deck not less than three inches in thickness is to extend forward and aft from the ends of the armor belt, being curved down on each side to meet the side of the ship below water. Over the side armor belt this steel deck will be not less than 2 3-4 inches in thickness.

An approved water-excluding material equal to "woodite" or "celluose" is to be fitted along the sides forward and aft on the slopes of the three-inch protective deck. Each vessel will carry powerful guns, aggregating in all 631 tons, including four thirteen-inch breech-loading rifles of sixty tons and four of fifty-six tons each, besides sixty other guns, ranging from nearly ten tons downward. It will require 306 tons of ammunition to complete the vessels fighting outfit. The thirteen-inch guns are to be protected by seventeen inches thickness of armor and the six and eight-inch guns by shields and in addition by barbettes carrying four and six-inch armor.

Twelve torpedoes, seven of the tubes to be above water, will be carried. Room must be allowed for three months' provisions and clothing, and small stores for one year, and for at least 400 tons of coal. Each vessel will also have a large electric light plant, thirteen small boats, running from five tons downward, a military mast, to be fitted to carry two tops, and enough anchors, rigging, boat fittings and other equipments to start a naval supply store. The particular requirements in this respect can be obtained on application. The crew of each vessel will be thirty officers and 430 men.

ALL BUT ONE OBEYED.

Speaker Reed's Order Regarding Stands Carried Into Effect.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—All the stands in the corridors of the house wing of the Capitol have been removed in pursuance of the orders issued by Speaker Reed some time ago. The speaker at that time modified his order so as to permit the keepers of the stands to remain until July 1, and as he refused to assent to the entreaties of the owners to rescind his order, they yesterday reluctantly began removing their effects. There was one exception, however, Clara Morris, the old woman who sells curios, guide books and other mementos, refusing to obey the order. Her stand will be quietly removed at night unless she takes steps to vacate the building herself. There have been many other attempts in the past to have these pie stands, rigar booths and curio shops removed from the building, but although it was felt that their presence detracted materially from the appearance of the interior of the structure, the owners managed until now to have each order for their removal rescinded.

Idaho Admitted.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—In the senate the Idaho bill was taken up, and Mr. Vance made a long speech in opposition to the bill. He claimed that the proper constitutional steps by the people of Idaho for admission to statehood had not been taken and that the territory did not have a population sufficiently large to entitle it to the Union. At the close of Mr. Vance's speech the bill was passed without a division.

Gold Imports.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The director of the mint reports that the imports of gold into the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, were (approximating for June) $12,878,732, and the exports $17,-098,920, or a net loss of gold by export of $4.220,188. During the preceding fiscal year the imports of gold were $10,372,145, and the exports $60,033,246, a net loss of $49,661,101.

Troublesome Coins Must Go.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—At a meeting of the senate finance committee favorable reports were ordered upon the bill to abolish the coinage of $3 and $1 gold coins and the 3-cent nickel coin, and on the bill authorizing the director of the mint to procure new designs for the 50, 25 and 10-cent silver coins.

MINISTER THOMPSON'S MISSION.

It is Said to Be in Connection with the Behring Sea Troubles.

OTTAWA, July 2.—It is learned on most reliable authority that the real object of the hurried mission of Sir John Thompson, minister of justice, to England, was in response to a cablegram from the British government, and is the result of the recent inability of Secretary Blaine and Sir Julian Pauncefote to arrive at an understanding with regard to the Behring sea question.

John Thompson is without doubt the ablest diplomat in Sir John Macdonald's cabinet, not excepting the premier himself. Incidental to his trip Sir John will enlighten the British cabinet on the fisheries question as regards certain important points which have presented themselves since he attended the negotiations of the defunct fisheries treaty at Washington.

GUATEMALA SHOULD EXPLAIN.

She is Charged with Fostering the San Salvador Revolution.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 2.—Special dispatches received here from Central America say that everything proves that the revolution in San Salvador was fostered by Guatemala, so as to have a pretext later on to interfere, and that Guatemala is now taking advantage of the condition of affairs. The Guatemalan legation in this city claim to have no news of the revolution. The press here calls on the government to explain what position it intends to take in the matter.

Plenty of Menhaden.

PROVIDENCE, July 2.—There has never so good menhaden fishing in Narragansett bay as there is at the present time. The fish are found in schools all the way from Newport to Riverside, six miles below Providence, and the steamers yesterday were all busy as bees, and the fish were dipped into the big steamers very rapidly though the schools were small, not running more than 100 barrels to the school. It is somewhat unusual for the menhaden to appear in such numbers in the bay so early.

The Erzeroum Riot.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 2.—According to advices from Erzeroum, fifty persons lost their lives in the recent riot in that city. When the news of the fray between Turkish soldiers and Armenians, which inaugurated the trouble, was spread over the town, the whole Moslem population turned out and the wildest disorder prevailed. The windows of the British and French consulates were smashed by the infuriated Mussulmans. Business is now at a standstill in the town.

Opium Den Raided.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 2.—An officer discovered an opium den at West Springfield and arrested Mrs. Euclid Maynard, the proprietor, Mabel Teele and Emily Potter, inmates. There were five men in the establishment, but three of them escaped. Emily Potter had lived with a Chinaman in New York city.

Cholera Checked.

MADRID, July 2.—During the past two weeks there have been 144 cases of cholera, and thirty-six deaths from the disease in Gandia. The medical authorities are of the opinion that the disease will not spread further. The latest cases are of a more benignant type.

Signed by Both Sides.

BERLIN, July 2.—The Anglo-German agreement has been signed by Gen. Von Caprivi and Dr. Krauel on the part of Germany, and Sir Edward Malet and Sir Percy Anderson on behalf of England.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Forecast for Maine and New Hampshire: Fair, followed by rain; winds shifting to southwesterly; warmer.

For Vermont: Rain; southerly winds; slightly cooler.

For Massachusetts: Rain; easterly winds; warmer in eastern, stationary temperature in western portion.

For Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain; southerly winds; slightly warmer.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1. NO. 71. QUINCY, MASS., THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1890. PRICE 2 CENTS.

A. G. DURGIN, - - - DRUGGIST.

* * * * * A Convenient Place to wait for Street Cars going to South or West Quincy, or to Neponset. * * * *

Prescription Dept.

Our Prescription Department is always in charge of a competent Pharmacist Day and Night, and we will prepare Prescriptions written by any Physician in the known world, whether written on our blanks or the blanks of some other druggist, promptly and accurately from the **Purest and Freshest Materials Obtainable.** French, German, Welch and Italian languages spoken at our store. Our facilities are unsurpassed for attending to the wants of the Public in this Department, and all bottles bearing our labels will be guaranteed to be just as represented.

"RELIABILITY."

Patent Medicines.

Our stock of Patent Medicines embraces all lines that have any demand, and are sold at the Lowest Prices, and in many cases much less than the same goods can be bought elsewhere. Special Prices to purchasers of large quantities, and goods in dozen lots delivered free of charge. I will compete with any store in Boston on prices and quality. Any Patent Medicine not in stock will be obtained at the earliest moment possible without additional expense to the purchaser.

"RELIABILITY."

Family and Proprietary Medicines.

Under this heading will be found some very valuable preparations that have stood the test of years, as hundreds of our Citizens right here in Quincy, can give testimony.

Durgin's Cough Balsam,	**Invaluable.**
Durgin's Beef, Iron and Wine,	**For Strength.**
Durgin's Coca Wine,	**Nerve Stimulant.**
Durgin's Calisaya and Coca,	**Elegant Tonic.**
Durgin's Sarsaparilla,	**Purifies the Blood.**
Durgin's Mandrake Liver Pills.	**Cures Headache.**
Durgin's Corn Remover,	**Takes them out every time.**
Durgin's Pile Ointment,	**Gives Great Relief.**
Durgin's Toothache Drops,	**Cures in One Minute.**
Durgin's Disinfectant,	**A Great Purifier.**
Durgin's Diarrhœa Mixture,	**Needs no Encomium.**
Durgin's Amber Lotion,	**Beautiful Cosmetic.**
Durgin's Tooth Powder,	**Equisite Toilet Requisite.**

We make the above preparations with our own hands, and we can honestly and conscientiously recommend them to be the best and most effectual of any Medicines in their respective classes. To all sufferers of disease for which they are recommended, I would particularly advise and solicit a trial. **"RELIABILITY."**

FANCY GOODS AND PERFUMES.

We keep in stock the year around Fine Fancy Goods, suitable for wedding and birthday presents, also a large assortment of Brushes of all kinds. Have just received a lot of nice cloth brushes at 20 cents each, to match our Whisk Brooms at 10 cents. Elegant Satine Pillow and Cake of Arbutus Soap for 25 cents, now open next Monday, look out for it. Perfumes by the bottle or ounce, largest variety and finest goods, for 10 cents to $1 per ounce. The Best 5 cent Soap in the world. It will pay to stock up with goods in this line for future wants.

RELIABILITY.

Confectionery and Soda Water.

Huyler's

AGENT.

We are agents for Huyler's Celebrated Confectionery in Quincy where a Full Line of his Chocolate Goods can be obtained. We also have a Full Line of Lowney's Confectionery.

Ice Cream Soda, Milk Shake, Milk Punch, Egg Lemonade, Peach aud Cream from the fruit; Banana and Cream from the fruit; Ice Cold Soda with fruit syrups. Mineral Waters on draught. Coolest place in town.

"RELIABILITY."

Fine Domestic and Imported Cigars by the Box at LOW PRICES.

A. G. DURGIN, : : : : : : DRUGGIST.

CARPETS

— AND —

Upholstery Goods.

We offer a cordial invitation to all interested in House Furnishings to inspect the many Novelties comprised in our large exhibit of Carpets, Rugs, and Upholstery Goods.

FINE CARPETS,

Axminsters, Wiltons and Moquettes, in accord with rich and costly decorations.

Eastern Rugs and Carpets.

A very large exhibit to select from, including a Collection of Valuable ANTIQUE PIECES.

Moderate-Priced Carpets.

We offer Special Grades, combining Low Prices with great Durability, and desirable patterns and colorings.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

The great variety shown in this department ensures satisfaction to all tastes and styles of decoration.

LACE CURTAIN DEPARTMENT A SPECIALTY!

Samples and Suggestions by Mail.

JOHN H. PRAY, SONS & CO.,

558 & 560 Washington St., and 30--34 Harrison Ave. Extension.

BOSTON, MASS.

July 2. 3t

Proposals for Painting.

PROPOSALS for Painting the Atlantic School Buildings and Fences with two coats may be addressed to the undersigned up to SATURDAY, July 12.

All materials used must be of best quality, and all work be done in the most thorough manner. The right to reject any bid is reserved.

GEO. I. ALDRICH,
Superintendent of Schools.
Quincy, July 2—9t July 5—2w

TO LETS.

A pleasant and convenient tenement on Spear street, 2d door from Public Library, now occupied by Geo. H. Brown. Rent $15. Inquire of GEO. W. PRESCOTT, Patriot Office.

Quincy, June 21. tf

TO LET.—In French's building, Chestnut St., opposite the Congregational church, desirable rooms up one flight. Suitable for Dressmaker, Tailor or Barber. Apply at Bussell's Studio, Adams building. 11-tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A fine black Kentucky Horse, 5 years old, good roadster, warented sound and kind, can be seen at John Hall's stable. Address Lock Box 1332, Quincy, Mass. June 9—tf P. 14—1w

WANTS.

WANTED.—Foreman capable of taking charge of a stone yard. State experience; salary wanted; references required. Address Box 560, Quincy, Mass.
June 30—3t July 5—1w*

WANTED.—A young man 16 to 20 years old, that understands taking care of horses and cow, can hear of a steady job with good pay by applying at this office.
Quincy, June 30. 6t

WANTED.—A young man acquainted with the grocery and provision business for an order team. One that can cut meat preferred. State references. Address Box 728, Quincy. May 26—tf

WANTED.—A young Protestant girl to assist in light housework in a small family. Apply to C. F. PARKER, cor. Grand View and Lincoln avenue, Wollaston.
May 15. tf

WANTED—A MAN

COMPETENT to run a Vertical Polisher. One who understands and can take care of a boiler and engine, to run the same. Also, a tool sharpener who can run a small engine. Inquire at this office.
Quincy, June 28. 4t

DAY WE CELEBRATE

Programme for the Observance of the Fourth of July.

GRAND PARADE ANTICIPATED.

Entertainments for the Children at Faxon Hall and Atlantic—Base Ball, Band Concerts and Fireworks at Merry Mount Park—The Details.

It is the "Night before the Fourth," and the morrow promises to be a glorious day in this city. The celebration will not be as extensive as though more time had been taken in the preparation, but there are those who predict that the procession will be the largest ever in Quincy.

The Programme.

Ringing of the bells of the city at sunrise, 4.13 A. M.

The procession will form at 6.30 A. M. as follows:

Division 1, on Granite street, right resting on Quarry street.

Division 2, on School street, right resting at junction of Granite street.

Division 3, on School street, right resting on Marsh street.

Division 4, on Garfield street, right resting on Quarry street.

The procession will move promptly at 7.30 A. M. over the following route:

Granite to Copeland,
Copeland to Cross,
Cross to Crescent,
Crescent to Copeland,
Copeland to Water,
Water to Pleasant,
Pleasant to Quincy,
Quincy to Marsh,
Marsh to School,
School to Franklin,
Franklin to Independence avenue,
Countermarching to School,
School to Hancock,
Hancock to Temple,
Temple to Washington,
Washington to Edwards,
Edwards to Union,
Union to Elm,
Elm to Hancock,
Hancock to Adams,
Adams to W. B. Rice's,
Countermarching to Hancock,
Hancock to judges stand where the procession will be reviewed by the chief marshal and staff. All features competing for prizes must pass the judges stand three times.

Children's Entertainment.

The Committee on Entertainment has arranged for children's entertainments to be given in Faxon hall, morning and afternoon, from 10 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 5 P. M. Prof. James P. Clare, a sleight of hand artist, and another gentlemen who will amuse with marionettes.

At Atlantic, there will be a children's entertainment in the Memorial church at 4 P. M. Prof. Leonaire and son, and Master Wesley B. Higgins have been secured by the committee. Prof. Leonaire's fort is illusions, scientific experiments, transformations and ventriloquism. His son is an expert in second sight or thought transformation.

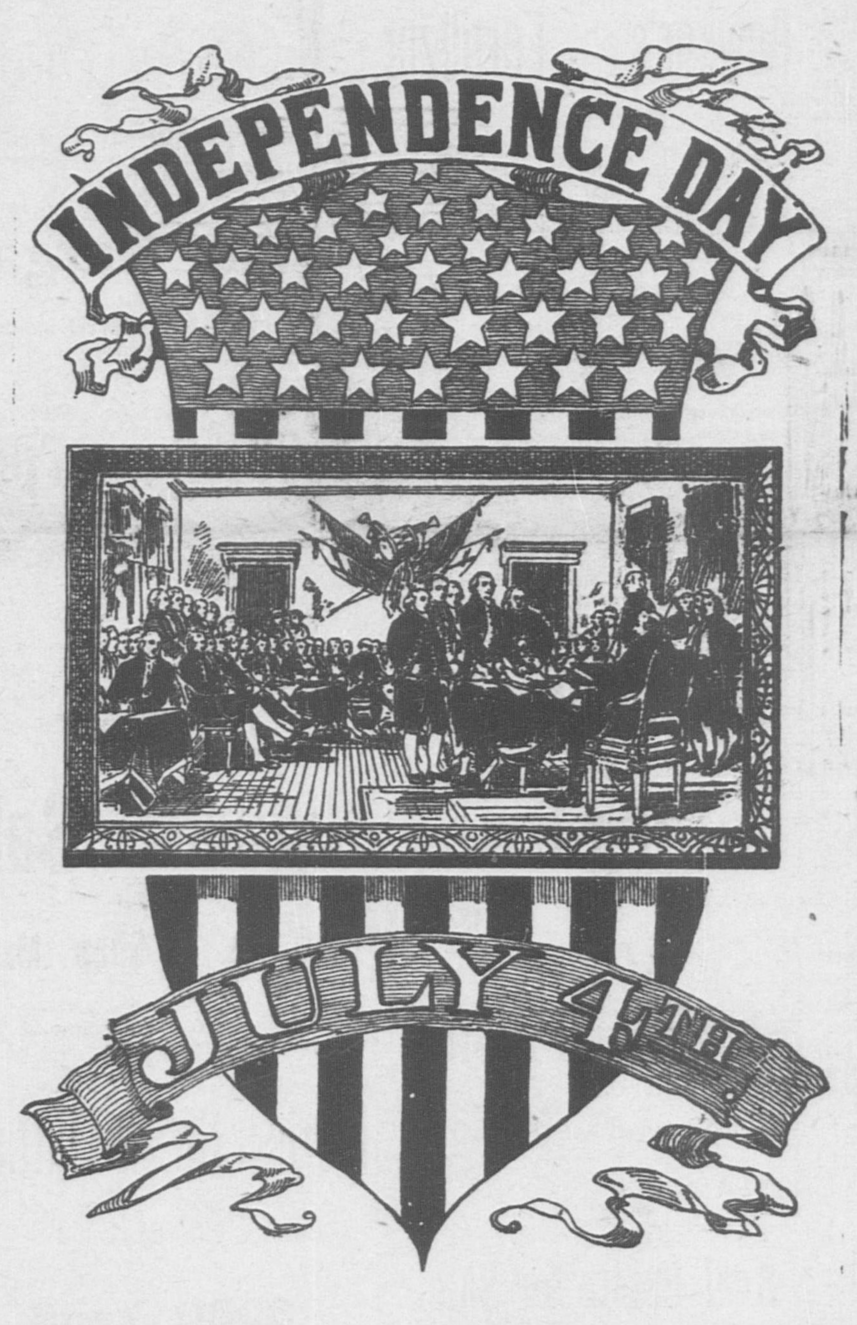
The Bells

Will be rung again at noon.

At Merry Mount Park

In the afternoon at 2.30, there will be a base ball game for a purse of $50 between the St. Marys and a picked nine.

At the same time there will be a band concert by the City band, and at 4 P. M. day fireworks.



At Sunset

The bells will also be rung.

The Evening Programme

Will comprise a band concert by the City Band and fireworks at Merry Mount Park. A large assortment of fireworks has been secured, and the display will be one of the finest ever seen in Quincy. The program:

Illumination.
Rockets :—Colored Star, Serpent Tail.
Device No. 1 :—The Jewelled Cross.
Bombs :—Japanese.
Grand Batteries :—Mines, Salutes, Comets.
Device No. 2 :—Shield of Iris.
Illumination.
Rockets :—Anglo Japanese.
Device No. 3 :—Cross of Malta.
Flight of Comets.
Bombs :—Anglo Japanese.
Device No. 4 :—The Kaliedescope.
Display of Japanese Parachutes.
Bombs :—Metralleuse.
Device No. 5 :—Carpet Piece.
Flight of Aerial Cannon Salutes.
Bombs.
Device No. 6 :—Sailors' Hornpipe; Comic.
Grand Batteries :—Candles, Mines.
Rockets.
Device No. 7 :—Motto Piece; City of Quincy, 1776; July 4, 1890.
Rockets :—Colored Star, Duration Star, &c., &c.
Cannon Salutes.
Illuminations.
Device No. 8 :—Saturn and Suns.
Display of Parachutes.
Bombs :—Mitralleuse.
Batteries :—Roman Candles, Mines, Candles and Salutes.
Device No. 9 :—The Scroll Piece.
Display of Anglo Japanese Bombs.
Device No 10 :—Double Star Piece.
Display of Rockets.
Batteries :—Salutes, Comets.
Grand Finale and Afterpiece of National Design.
Illumination.

Tent Festival at West Quincy.

The Catholics of West Quincy have erected a large tent, and have arranged for a variety entertainment andband concerts. There will also be fireworks in the evening. Refreshments will be for sale. The entertainment includes:

Medley,	Grand chorus
I'll stand by my Mother,	Mr. J. Huston
O'Girly,	J. Keenan
Non E. Ver,	Miss Mary White
Annie Rooney,	Mr. Dan Haley
Old Fashioned Homestead,	A. McKee
Guess who,	Miss Mary White
Selection,	Mr. Con Duggan
O What an afternoon,	Wm. Kingstree
Good-bye Old Home,	James White
Shout Bredren,	John Phelan
Viola la Gitana,	Miss Katie Keenan
That Brown,	Mr. N. Grignon
I heard a voice,	Misses White & M. Pendis
Ring the Bell softly,	Mr. J. Ogle
Sarah Jane,	D. Haley
Finale,	Grand Chorus

Interlocutor, Mr. James Ogle.

Other Attractions.

The Methodist church at Wollaston will have an ice cream festival.

At Atlantic in the morning there will be a base ball game between nines from the foundry and machine shop.

A band concert will be given on the evening of the Fourth on the piazza of the Wollaston hotel.

July 4—1837.

In the Quincy Patriot of July 8th, 1837, we find an account of a celebration held in Quincy, on this occasion, which goes to show that even in its youthful years, this city was enthusiastic in celebrating Independence day. The school committee and teachers of the public schools, being desirous of exciting the interest of parents and children on the subject of education, held a meeting a week or so previous and arrangements were made to celebrate the day by public gathering, to be held in the Stone Meeting House. The Rev. Mr. Brooks of Hingham was invited to deliver and address.

The schools of the several districts met at the Town Hall at nine o'clock, a procession was formed at ten o'clock and marched to the meeting house in the following order:

Music,
School Committee,
Orator,
Clery, Municipal Officers,
Prudential Committee,
Schools,
Parents and Citizens.

The Rev. Mr. Whitney offered prayer and a selection from Scripture was read by Rev. Mr. Lunt. A hymn composed for the occasion by Mr. Lunt was sung by the choir. This celebration the PATRIOT said drew an audience of four or five hundred children with more or less of all classes of people. The address was very good and was listened to with great attention.

July 4, 1837 Picnic.

A meeting of a number of citizens was called for a celebration to be held in Quincy Woods, the following gentlemen were chosen committee of arrangements: Harvey Field, Nathaniel White, Lloyd G. Horton, Alpheus Spear, Thomas White, Albert Hersey and Charles Hall. A general invitation was extended to the citizens to attend. A chowder and other refreshments were served.

A Fine Drug Store.

A. G. Durgin's drug store has become now one of the institutions that the city of Quincy may well feel proud of. Mr. Durgin from the very beginning has been a liberal advertiser, and much of his success has been due to his judicious use of printer's ink, commencing in a small way some fourteen years ago he has grown up steadily until now he can boast of as good a store and as complete a stock as any drug store in New England, and a visit to his store will verify all the statements made in his advertisement on the first page.

Union Celebration.

The Boston Herald says that Weymouth Landing and East Braintree will this year unite in celebrating Independence day. In the morning, about 8 o'clock, a series of sports will be held at Washington square, as follows: Tug of war for 12 men, tug of war for boys under 16, boys' running race, sack race, potato race, wheelbarrow race. At the drawbridge there will be a tub race and a dory race. In the evening, at the square, the Weymouth band will give a concert, and a display of fireworks will be given if the required amount of money can be raised by the committee.

—The Harvard Improvement Association of Dorchester has arranged an interesting programme for the Fourth, to be held on Gleason street at 2 P. M. In the evening there will be a concert by Carter's band and fireworks.

It is said New Bedford is going to have a celebration the Fourth that will make the American eagle's pin feathers curl with ecstatic joy.

Fourth of July.

Notice to People along the Route.

DURING the procession it is earnestly desired that all persons will refrain from using fire crackers or any other explosives. This request is made to insure safety to those in teams and on horseback, as the large number of horses to be required necessitates the using of many that would possibly be frightened by such noises. Let every one bear this in mind.

All citizens are requested to display flags and bunting.

All people who have hose are requested to water the streets, and oblige those in the procession.

FRED F. GREEN, Chief Marshal,
H. O. SOUTHER, Marshal, Ward 2,
P. J. WILLIAMS, Marshal, Ward 3,
FRED BADGER, Marshal, Ward 4.

NOTICE.

THE PATRIOT of July 9, 187 , in its account of the celebration of the 4th of July of that year said, "The night preceding the joyous day was one of quiet, joy and peace—a great change from the old time custom." By the request of many citizens, the committee again appeal to the younger portion of the community, and say that as we give our time and money for a good celebration here in the city of Quincy, we shall in return expect a proper regard to this our request. We will do all in our power to make every one enjoy the day. Let us all celebrate, but we ask them to do it in reasonable hours. Let us have a **quiet night before,** but a lively, happy time from the moment the bells ring on the morning of the 4th till tha close of the day's festivities.

FRED F. GREEN, Chairman.
GEORGE H. BROWN, Secretary.
Quincy, July 3. 1t

Fourth of July

DIVISION 2.

Staff Officers of Division 2 are requested to assemble at the corner of Washington and Mill streets at 5.30 on the morning of the Fourth. All Features will report at same place at 6.30.

Per order,
H. O. SOUTHER, Division Marshal.
Quincy. July 3. 1t

Fourth of July TICKETS

— FOR THE —

Observation Stand for Afternoon and Evening,

are now on sale at the stores of E. B. Souther and McGovern Bros., or of A. H. Taber, Agent.

RESERVED SEATS not numbered, 25 cents; others 15 cents.

Only 100 reserved.
Quincy, July 2. 2t

Will be Closed ON THE FOURTH OF JULY,

Rogers Bros.' Market.

LET all who wish a **Good Dinner, or Fruit** of any kind, send in their order on **THURSDAY.**
Quincy, June 30.—4t p,1w

$10 REWARD.

TO any person who will find and bring such evidence as will convict the man who crossed Mrs. Bigelow's Lawn, South street, between the hours of 2 and 3 P. M., on Sunday, June 29th.
Quincy, June 30. 3t

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)
— BY —
GREEN & PRESCOTT,
115 HANCOCK STREET.

REPORTORIAL STAFF.
FRANK F. PRESCOTT, City Editor.
JAMES E. WODDICK, JAMES S. WHITING,
MISS FREEMAN.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES,
By Carriers or Mail.

One month,	$ .50
Three months,	1.50
Six months,	3.00
One year,	5.00

CASH IN ADVANCE.

Single copies 2 cents, delivered daily by carriers; to be paid for weekly.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One inch, one insertion, 50 cents; one week, $1.50; one month, $5.00.

Short advertisements, such as Lost, Found, Wanted, For Sale, To Let, etc., not exceeding four lines in length, 25 cents first insertion; 10 cents each additional insertion.

Births, deaths and marriages free.

Funeral notices 25 cents each; obituary and reading notices 10 cents per line.

TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

The LEDGER prayed for rain yesterday that the dust might be laid by the Fourth, now the question is, will it be pleasant on the holiday. However, we seldom knew July 4 to be stormy, although there have been some heavy showers on those days.

It is important that the procession tomorrow morning shall start promptly at 7.30, the advertised hour, as the route is long, and it will be well into the day before the feature is over. The prospects are that it will be a hot day.

Young America can rejoice over the news that fire-crackers will be plenty on the Fourth. A ship with a cargo of four million bunches of fire-crackers is unloading in New York, and the arrival of this vessel broke the corner in fire-crackers.

Suppose we had biennial elections, and this was the first year of some representatives at the State house, and the developments at the investigation showed that even if corruption was far from proven, dereliction in duty was clearly evident, what would the people do about it?

The Salem News commenting on the above paragraph from the Waltham Free Press, expresses our opinion:

They would be compelled to forego the pleasure and duty of voting for some other and more promising candidate—and by the time that opportunity was afforded, the sitting member having served his two-year term, he would be prepared to retire to private life; for under a biennial system this "courtesy of a re-nomination" cry will not be heard so frequently as with annual elections. A survey of the field and careful consideration of the factors involved must impress upon thinking voters, the urgency of maintaining that close communion between the people and their political representatives upon which respectable legislation is so dependent, and under which our legislators are held to a rigid accountablity. We believe in frequent appeals to the ballot box, and agree with our contemporary that "it will be a serious mistake to make a change."

An exchange has the following timely editorial:

A reminder of the disastrous results which the present mode of observing the anniversary of Independence Day is not unlikely to precipitate has been afforded by the experience of a Colorado town, where a partial devastation of the business section has followed a reckless discharge of fire crackers. Precedent counts for a great deal, but the time is coming when cities and compactly settled towns will find it necessary, as a matter of public policy and a due regard for the preservation of property, to impose some of the salutary restrictions which the stereotyped manner of observance notoriously lacks today. It does not follow that there should be anything like a total prohibition of the discharge of pyrotechnical products—for a Fourth of July celebration without fireworks would compare in point of tameness with the play of Hamlet, with Hamlet left out—but less latitude must be allowed unthinking youth and reckless men, and the most feasible directions in which to draw the line can be left for communities to variously determine. In this connection the LEDGER would remind its readers that where dwellings are supplied with garden hose, it would be a good plan to have the same in readiness for use between Thursday and Friday nights. Prudent householders have observed this practice for some years past, and it possesses sufficient merit to entitle it to general adoption.

BOSTONS' GREAT DAY

Two Games of Eleven Innings at Cleveland.

BOTH WON BY BEAN-EATERS.

Boston Brotherhood Nine Gets a Game from Pittsburg—Cincinnati Secures an Easy Game from Brooklyn.

CLEVELAND July 2.—Patrons of the National league got their money's worth today in two of the most exciting contests played in Cleveland. It took eleven innings to finish each game, and "Pop" Smith won both of them for Boston by timely hits.

BOSTON	AB	R	B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Long, ss.	5	1	3	0	0	1	4	0
Tucker, 1b	5	1	0	0	0	14	1	0
Sullivan, lf	5	1	2	0	1	1	1	0
Brodie, rf	5	0	2	0	0	1	0	0
Hines, cf	5	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
McGarr, 3b	4	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Bennett, c	5	1	1	0	0	10	1	0
Smith, 2b	5	0	1	0	0	3	3	1
Getzein, p	3	1	2	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	42	5	11	0	1	33	14	1

CLEVELAND	AB	R	B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Gilks, lf	4	1	3	0	0	3	0	0
Veach, 1b	5	0	0	0	1	9	0	2
McKean, ss	4	1	0	0	0	3	2	0
Davis, cf	5	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Zimmer, c	5	1	4	0	0	10	2	0
Dowse, rf	5	0	1	0	2	0	0	0
Ardner, 2b	5	0	0	0	1	3	1	2
Smalley, 3b	4	4	1	0	0	1	4	0
Wadsworth, p	5	0	2	0	0	0	5	0
Totals	42	4	11	0	4	32	14	4

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Boston	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	—5
Cleveland	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—4

Earned runs—Boston 2, Cleveland 3. Two-base hits—Zimmer, Wadsworth, Smith. Stolen bases—Boston 5, Cleveland 2. Base on balls—Boston 2, Cleveland 3. Base on errors—Boston 3, Cleveland 2. Struck out—Boston 5, Cleveland 5. Double plays—Smith and Tucker. Umpire—Fessenden.

Second Game.

The second game was marred by an outrageous peice of brutality upon the part of McGarr, Boston's third baseman, who kicked Davis, the center fielder of the Clevelands. He fell into third; Davis retaliated with a couple of blows and both were were removed from the game. The crowd threatened McGarr. Attendance estimated at 800.

Boston	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	—5
Cleveland	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	—4

Earned runs—Boston 3, Cleveland 3. Base hits—Boston 12, Cleveland 11. Errors—Boston 2, Cleveland 2. Two-base hits—Tucker, Daily. Three-base hits—McKean, Smith. Stolen bases—Long, Daily. Base on balls—Boston 5, Cleveland 5. Base on errors—Boston 1, Cleveland 1. Struck out—Boston 2, Cleveland 4. Double plays—Smith and Tucker 2; Ardner and Veach 2; Dowse and Zimmer. Batteries—Clarkson and Bennett, Lincoln and Zimmer. Umpire—Striefe.

Cincinnati, 6. Brooklyn, 1.

CINCINNATI, July 2.—The Cincinnatis did not experience much trouble in defeating Brooklyn. Terry, who pitched for the visitors, was very wild, and but for the fine support the Reds would have added many additional runs to her score. The third base play of Marr was the feature.

Cincinnati	2	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	—6
Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Earned runs—Cincinnati 2. Base hits—Cincinnati 8, Brooklyn 6. Errors—Cincinnati 1, Brooklyn 1. Batteries—Foreman and Baldwin, Terry and Daly.

Philadelphia, 7; Chicago, 4.

CHICAGO, July 2.—Philadelphia won today's game by heavy batting. The Chicagos could do nothing with Vickery's delivery and were never in it. Attendance 500.

Philadelphia	2	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1—7
Chicago	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—4

Earned runs—Philadelphia 5. Base hits—Philadelphia 10, Chicago 5. Errors—Philadelphia 2, Chicago 2. Batteries—Vickery and Clements, Hutchinson and Kittredge.

Pittsburg, 13; New York, 9.

PITTSBURG, July 2.—The New Yorks were again defeated by the Allegheny colts, who batted hard from start to finish. attendance 325.

Pittsburg	1	2	4	1	0	3	2	0	0—13
New York	0	2	2	2	1	0	2	0	0—9

Earned runs—Pittsburg 4, New York 3. Base hits—Pittsburg 16, New York 11. Errors—Pittsburg 6, New York 3. Batteries—Gumbert and Decker, Burkett and Murphy.

PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

Boston, Buffalo, New York and Chicago Win Victories.

PITTSBURG, July 2.—Gumbert umpired poorly yesterday, but pitched well to-day. Galvin did nicely, but the Bostonians hit him hard in the sixth inning, and won the game. Carroll was disabled in the first inning, and Galvin in the eighth. Attendance 2541.

BOSTON	AB	R	B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Brown, cf	5	0	1	2	0	3	0	0
Richardson, lf	5	0	1	1	0	2	0	0
Madden, rf	4	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
Brouthers, 1b	3	1	0	0	0	9	0	1
Kelly, ss	4	1	1	3	0	3	3	0
Nash, 3b	3	1	1	1	0	1	4	0
Quinn, 2b	4	0	1	1	1	3	2	0
Murphy, c	4	1	2	2	1	4	0	0
Gumbert, p	4	0	2	2	0	0	5	2
Totals	36	4	9	12	3	27	14	3

PITTSBURG	AB	R	B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Hanlon, cf	4	1	1	1	0	2	0	0
Visner, rf	3	1	1	3	0	1	0	0
Quinn, c	3	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Beckley, 1b	4	0	0	0	1	14	1	0
Fields, lf	4	0	0	0	0	3	1	1
Kuehne, 3b	4	0	2	2	0	0	2	1
Corcoran, ss	4	0	2	2	0	0	2	0
Robinson, 2b	4	0	1	2	1	2	3	2
Galvin, p	3	0	0	0	0	1	6	0
Carroll, c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maul, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Totals	34	2	8	11	2	24	15	6

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	—4
Pittsburg	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0—2

Earned runs—Boston 3 Pittsburg 1. Two-base hits—Brown, Robinson. Three-base hits—Kelly, Visner. Stolen bases—Boston 2, Pittsburg 1. Base on balls—Boston 2, Pittsburg 1. Struck out—Boston 2, Pittsburg 2. Double plays—Kelly, and Brouthers. Umpires—Gaffney and Tener.

Buffalo, 17; Brooklyn, 11.

BUFFALO, July 2.—The Bisons took another game from Brooklyn by batting Murphy freely, assisted by errors of the visitors. The transfer of the games to Boston, July 4 and 5, is strongly condemned by the local press and base ball patrons. It has affected the attendance at the games all this week. Attendance 447.

Buffalo	3	0	1	6	1	1	1	0	4—17
Brooklyn	0	2	3	0	1	1	4	0	1—11

Earned runs—Buffalo 12, Brooklyn 3. Base hits—Buffalo 17, Brooklyn 9. Errors—Buffalo 4, Brooklyn 7. Batteries—Ferson, Haddock, Clark and Mack; Murphy and Daly.

Chicago, 10; Philadelphia, 3.

CHICAGO, July 2.—The Chicagos took their third consecutive game from Philadelphia in the presence of 953 people. The feature of the game was King's pitching.

Chicago	0	0	0	2	2	0	6	0	0—10
Philadelphia	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0—3

Earned runs—Chicago 1, Philadelphia 2. Base hits—Chicago 12, Philadelphia 7. Errors—Chicago 4, Philadelphia 5. Batteries—King and Farrell, Sanders and Milligan.

New York, 7; Cleveland 6.

CLEVELAND, July 2.—The Giants took a game from the Clevelands by good hitting. Attendance 250.

New York	1	2	0	0	2	0	1	1	[illegible]—7
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	0—6

Earned runs—New York 3, Cleveland 4. Base hits—New York 1, Cleveland 9. Errors—New York 1, Cleveland 3. Batteries—Bakely, Gruber and Sutcliffe; O'Day and Brown.

BIG MARK DOWN
— IN —
HATS.

White Hats, Black Hats, Brown Hats, Blue, Beige, Ecru, Green, Old Rose, &c.

FORMER PRICES:
50c., 75c., $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 Each.
PRICE NOW:
39 Cts. Each,
— AT —
Miss C. S. Hubbard's,
158 Hancock St.,
Quincy, - - Mass.

Quincy City Grain Store.

BEST GRADES OF
FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY AND STRAW,
Brick, Lime, Cement and Drain Pipe.

Agent for the Celebrated
Bowker's Fertilizer.
Superior to all others.

Edward Russell.
PROPRIETOR.
24 Washington St., cor. Coddington.

Branch store at South Quincy, near Railroad Station.

☞ Telephone Connections.
April 8 1—3m

We have about FIFTY PAIRS
of
Odd Oxford Ties
—AND—
SLIPPERS
Which will be sold at a very LOW PRICE.

D. B. STETSON,
54 Washington Street.
Quincy, May 7. 3mos.

Real Estate for Sale.

Prices ranging from $1500 to $10,000.

Estates situated on Coddington, Elm, Franklin, Garfield, Greenleaf, Mechanic, Putnam, Spear and Washington streets in Quincy.

Also estates on Beale street, Brook street, Newport avenue and Webster street, in Wollaston.

Two estates on Appleton street, and one on Billings, Hancock and Walker streets, in Atlantic.

Beach property at Houghs Neck for sale, on easy terms.

HOUSES TO LET.

New house, 10 rooms, all modern conveniences, in Quincy Centre. Splendid place for a physician or dentist.

Elegant new residence on Lincoln avenue, Wollaston, 11 rooms, all modern conveniences.

New house, 9 rooms, bath and furnace, on the hill off Beale street, Wollaston.

Fine residence, No. 25 Greenleaf street, will be let furnished or unfurnished. Nine rooms, all modern conveniences. 1 1-2 acre of land, with quantities of fruit, trees, etc.

House, 6 rooms, No. 7 Spear street, Quincy.

Modern house, 12 rooms, and stable, No. 112 Washington street, Quincy. Will be let furnished or unfurnished.

The Baptist church at Quincy Point will be remodelled and leased for a term of years for manufacturing purposes.

Also stores and tenements in all parts of the city.

Cottages at Houghs Neck and Hull to let for the season.

Choice house lots for sale on easy terms.

Agents for the Greenleaf Land Associates.

Care of property and collection of rents a specialty.

Geo. H. Brown & Co.,
Insurance, Real Estate and Mortgages,
Adams Building, Quincy.
Branch Office at Williams' Jewelry Store West Quincy.

Marked Down Sale
— IN THE —
City of Quincy,
— IN ORDER TO —
Compete with the Times.

AM CATERING FOR THE
City of Quincy
— TO KEEP THE —
PEOPLE AT HOME.

We keep all Styles of
Ranges,
— BUT THE —
Breeze and the Berlins,
which I have manufactured expressly for me, cannot be beat, as I have more than 100 different families in the City of Quincy, that will testify in their favor.

All other Goods equally low in Price.

The Strike

Is virtually to be settled satisfactorily to all Parties. In order to give those who have lost time and money a
Good Bargain
for the next thirty days, I am about to place my Entire Stock of
Woolen Carpets
at such Prices that all who want may not hesitate to purchase.

You have heard of people advertising the Great Gigantic Sales; this I shall call the
GREAT
Gigantic Sale.

1200 yds. of Straw Matting
will be offered from the Lowest Price to the highest grade of
English Straw Matting.

In this Sale you will find
3000 Yards
WOOLEN, TAPESTRY,
— AND —
Brussels
of all Shades and Qualities, and the Prices will be very low, and the Quality cannot be beat for the Prices.

We are right at home on the
Imperial Ice-Chests
— AND —
Refrigerators,
and the Prices can't be beat in Boston or out of Boston.

J. W. Lombard,
PANTON'S BLOCK.

Do You Celebrate
— THE —
4th of JULY.
Whatever you do go to Saville & Jones' for
Boots and Shoes, Hats, Shirts and Neckwear.

SAVILLE & JONES,
Adams Building.

GERMAN COOKING WARE.

Pitchers, Pipkins, Milk Boilers, Stew Pans, Napkins, Covered Jugs, Tea Pots, Coffee Chocolate Pots, Jars, Butter Boilers, Cracker Pots, Stew Pans, Match Jars, etc. Fine finished goods at a modererate price. Our June importation now ready.

GUY BROTHERS, Sole Agents,
AT THEIR NEW STORE,
32 Essex Street, Boston.
June 23. MWST p2w

City Boot and Shoe Store.

COMFORT, CONVENIENCE, COMELINESS, COMBINED, COST $3.00 TO $7.00
PAT. STAMP WOVEN IN STRAP OF EACH SHOE.
H. T. MARSHALL, PAT'D. WARRANTED IF BOTTOM IS STAMPED. MAY 13. 1884.

JOHN PAGE
Carries all the latest styles in Russetts and Tennis Goods. The largest line of Low Shoes in the City. Twenty different manufacturers' lines constantly on hand. Men's, Ladies' and Children's Footwear sold at a Bargain.

To the People of Quincy.

GREETING:
Having opened a first-class Furnace and Plumbing establishment in Pierce's Block, cor. of Hancock and Washington Sts. We are prepared to do all kinds of Furnace and Plumbing work in all its branches, either New work or Repairing by Contract or by the Day.

If you have a Furnace and cannot heat certain rooms, we can heat them for you. If you have a Plumbing job that the circulation is poor, water cannot be heated or the sanitary condition is defective, or otherwise poor, as practical experts in our profession, we can obviate those defects.

We have not come among you as itinerant botches, but as thorough, practical mechanics on Heating and Plumbing. We propose to make Quincy our home, as we have come to stay, and by square dealing and strict attention to business, we desire a share of your patronage, and in order to expediate a better acquaintance with you as to our ability, will say that we have for years and are today performing the work at our other store for many of the leading citizens and corporations of Weymouth and Braintree, a few of which we will name:

A. S. Morrison & Bros., Jenkins' Manufacturing Co., Columbia Rubber Co., Allen Fan Co., Fore River Engine Works, Ambler & Hobart, Hon. Edward Avery, A. E. Avery, Col. A. C. Drinkwater, Joshua Wilkins, T. A. Watson, Dr. G. W. Tinkham, Dr. F. F. Forsaith, Dr. T. H. Dearing, I. Morrison, Horace Abercrombie, Hon. F. A. Hobart, Aubrey Hilliard, C. N. Wallace, A. J. Bates, N. F. Hunt, O. W. Allen, Mrs. B. T. Loring, Mrs. Ellen Stetson, Haywood Bros., Geo. H. Holbrook, Thomas Penniman, William Penniman, Elmer Morrison, and many others. We also carry a full line of Rogers' Oil Stove, Agate and Tin Ware.

We are agents for Magee Furnaces and Ranges, and welcome you one and all to visit our establishment, inpect our goods, compare our prices and find that you can do better at home than you can in Boston.

Respectfully yours,
G. B. BATES, Hancock St., Quincy.
May 27. tf

B. N. ADAMS,
— AGENT FOR —
Greenleaf
Land
Associates.

Most Desirable Location

Easy terms of Payment. Money Loaned to Build. Fine Roads and best of Neighborhood. Call and see Plans and get your Choice of Lots.

B. N. ADAMS,
REAL ESTATE AND AUCTIONEER.
Quincy, April 21. 12—tf

THE SEMI-CENTENNIAL.

THE MOST DRAMATIC OF INDEPENDENCE DAY INCIDENTS.

The Author and the Chief Advocate of the Declaration of Independence—Their Deaths Were So Remarkable That Many Saw a Providence in It.

Beyond question the most interesting fact in the history of Independence day is that the man who drafted the Declaration and the man who stood at his side when he introduced it into congress, and who predicted with accuracy its future fame, died upon the same day and exactly fifty years after completing the greatest act of their lives.

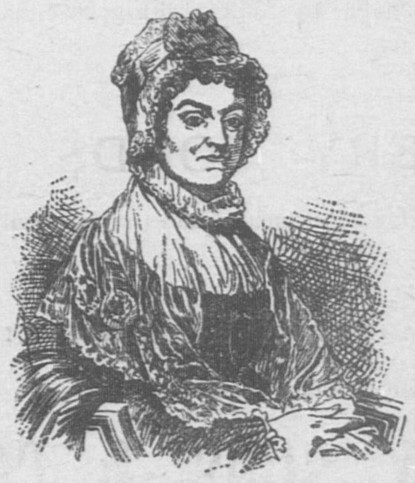
They differed in almost every element of character, yet both were ardent patriots, upright law makers, and, in their ways, able statesmen. The Massachusetts man, with a Puritanical education and inherent distrust of universal suffrage, and the Virginian, of extremely liberal training and unbounded faith in democracy, worked their way to exactly the same conclusion in regard to Great Britain and the colonies. They stood together like brothers while the war lasted, then became the heads of radically differing parties, and were not reconciled till age had cooled their ambition and retirement had allowed resentment to die.

They probably agreed more nearly as to religious questions than any other. John Adams called himself a Unitarian, and posterity has agreed to call Thomas Jefferson a Deist, yet it is impossible to define with any exactness how they differed as to the attributes of God or the moral government of the universe. Adams certainly said the harsher things of Calvinism, but that was probably because he lived where Calvinism was still the ruling power; and it is amusing to note that Jefferson, who never spoke of any man's religion when he could decently avoid it, was long and vehemently denounced as a blasphemer and "French infidel," while Adams was popularly regarded as orthodox.

The popular instinct, however, was sound; the mind of Adams was reverential—to a degree far greater than that of Jefferson. Some old writer has summed up their alliance in the Revolution, for different reasons, by saying that Adams wanted the existing liberties of Englishmen secured by establishing a greater and better England in America, while Jefferson wanted a new system, root and branch, to secure the absolute liberties of human nature.

John Adams was born Oct. 19, 1735, and Thomas Jefferson April 2, 1743; the former also lived a few hours the later, his age at death being within three months of 91, while that of Jefferson was but 83. Jefferson was an extreme blonde, Adams somewhat darker; the former was tall and in youth somewhat ungainly, while the latter was rather below the medium size, firmly knit and graceful from his youth. Their friendship seemed to increase till the peace and they corresponded freely; but in their first service abroad each had an experience which even then indicated that they were soon to be political opponents, the narration of which is both amusing and instructive.

John Adams, as the first American minister to England, was, to put it bluntly, snubbed; Thomas Jefferson, on the contrary, was received with enthusiastic welcome at the court of France. The former denounced George III and his ministers, but bestowed high praise on the British government and people; the latter passed King Louis XVI over with something very like a sneer, and railed at his queen. When Minister Adams, after long delay, met George III for the first time the king said abruptly:



ABIGAIL ADAMS.

"Mr. Adams, I wish you to understand that I was the last man to consent to the independence of America."

Adams made an equally brusque reply: "I have no feeling or affection save for my own country."

"An honest man will have no other," rejoined the king, and so they soon became good friends.

When Minister Jefferson was introduced to Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette, his queen, they overwhelmed him with compliments and good wishes for "our dear allies, the Americans," to which he replied with only official courtesy, and was soon intensely interested in the signs of the coming French revolution. It was plain, even then, that Thomas Jefferson would defend that revolution.

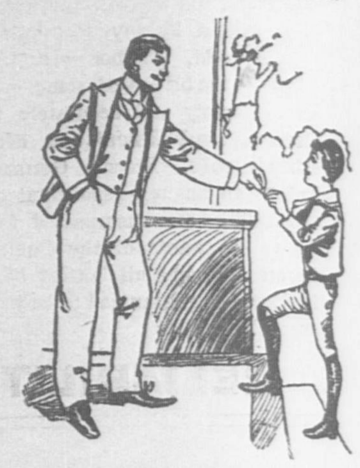
That Adams wanted a stronger central government for the United States and Jefferson a larger measure of local independence is a fact known to all. Two parties formed, and then came the French revolution and roused political passions to the boiling point. If the two had been superior to human nature and intent on remaining friends, their furious partizans would not have allowed it. They exchanged only the coldest official courtesies, and for thirteen years did not correspond. The indignation of Mrs. Abigail Adams over a wrong done to her son, John Quincy, was indirectly the cause of reconciliation. She asked for an explanation; Jefferson wrote and convinced her that he was in no way responsible, and soon the old confidence was restored.

Thus harmonized, the two old statesmen and patriots descended hand in hand, as it were, to the grave. On the evening of July 3, 1826, it became evident that Jefferson was dying. A little after midnight he revived and remarked, "This is the Fourth of July." Early in the forenoon he became unconscious and soon after noon expired—within one hour of exactly fifty years after presenting the Declaration to congress. About 8 o'clock the same day Mr. Adams was roused by hearing the shouts of the people in a distant grove, celebrating the day. He mentioned the fact and added, "Thomas Jefferson still lives." Soon after he breathed his last.

As the slow mails of those days spread the news the people were overcome by the great coincidence and remarked that heaven itself had set the seal of its high approval upon their great work by calling home on its first semi-centennial the author and the chief supporter of the Declaration of Independence.

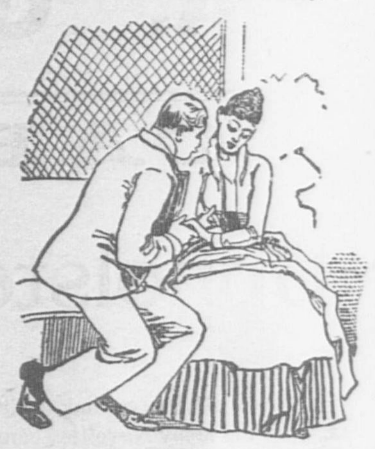
J. H. BEADLE.

A Fourth of July Declaration.



The same old tale of heart and hand,
  Love, is the burden of this ditty;
The girl, her small boy brother and
  An ardent lover from the city.

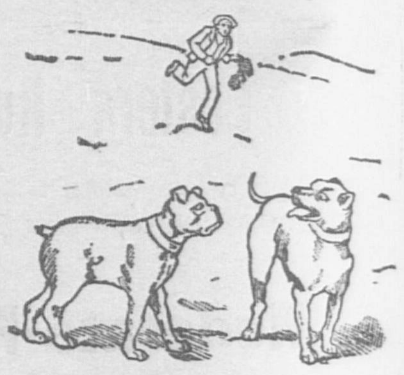
The brother thought (the tricky elf)
  To play a joke would be quite funny;



The lover (once a boy himself)
  Straightway applied the power of money.

And then prone at her feet he laid
  His heart (for years he'd danced attendance),
And though it was the Fourth he made
  A declaration of dependence.

The Fable of the Dogs.



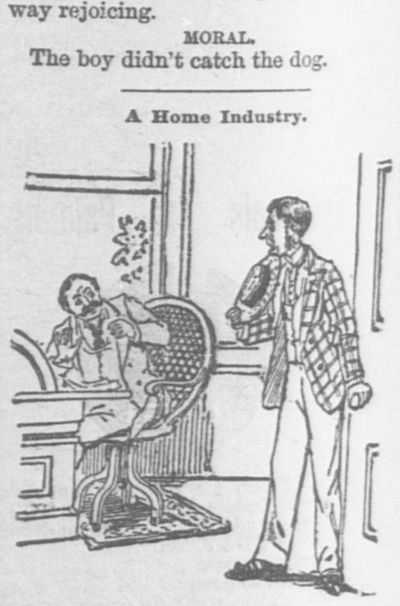
It happened once upon a time, on a certain Fourth of July, that there were two dogs strolling along by the wayside, and one of these dogs, who was the proud possessor of a fine curly tail, looked with much disdain upon his companion, who utterly lacked that appendage. This conduct was noticed by dog number two, who at last gave vent to the following sentiments:

"Know you, my worthy companion, that while you look with disdain upon my deformity, there is a certain adage observed among men that a haughty spirit goes before a fall, and I warn you that today, being the day known to mankind as the Fourth of July, there are certain bipeds who are lying in wait for your tail. I will see you later." So saying, dog number two proceeded on his way rejoicing.

MORAL.

The boy didn't catch the dog.

A Home Industry.



Agent for the Razzle Dazzle Fireworks Company—Want any family fireworks for this evening?

Head of Family of Sixteen—No; we make 'em ourselves.

Charles Carrol, of Carrolton.

Charles Carrol, of Carrolton, was the last survivor of those who signed the Declaration, dying in 1832 at the age of 95. It is an interesting fact that he had just been chosen and entered congress on the morning of July 4, 1776. On July 4, 1821, the fact was mentioned in many addresses that only four of the signers were living. Of these William Floyd, of New York, died on the 3d of August following, Adams and Jefferson on July 4, 1826, and Charles Carrol on Nov. 14, 1832.

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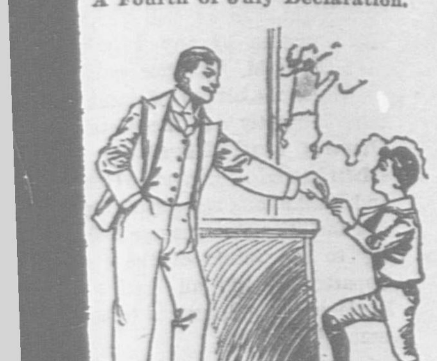

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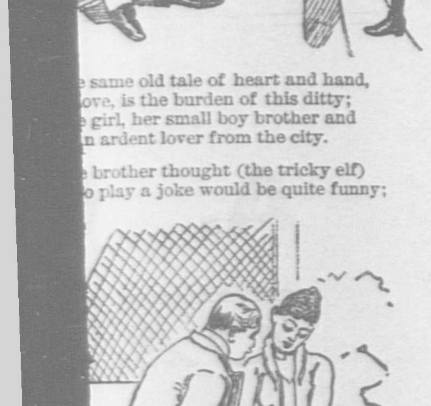

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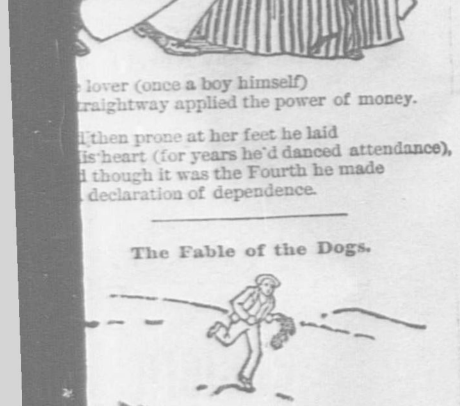

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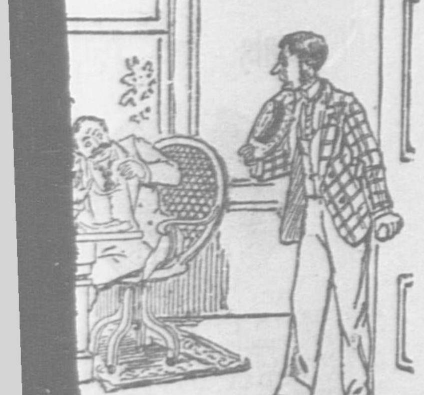

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Today's Anniversaries.

Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

WHICH HAPPENED ON JULY 3.

In Quincy and Vicinity—On the Battle Fields—Births and Deaths of the Presidents—Incorporation of Massachusetts' Cities and Norfolk County Towns—Foreign Matters.

1845—Schoolhouse at Quincy Neck struck by lightning.

1845—House of E. N. Willett, corner of Elm and Mechanic streets struck by lightning; Mrs. Willett blistered.

World Wide.

WELLINGTON.

1754—Col. George Washington, after fighting ten hours at Fort Necessity, near site of Pittsburg, capitulated

1775—Washington took command of the army at Cambridge.

1780—Rocky Mount stormed and carried by Gen. Sumter, of South Carolina

1793—The dauphin of France, son of Louis XVI, taken from his mother to prison; died there 1795.

1814—Fort Erie surprised by the Americans and garrison captured.

1815—After battle of Waterloo, Napoleon, intending to escape to America, went to Rochefort, on west coast of France; there surrendered to Capt. Maitland, of English frigate Bellerophon, and was conveyed to Torbay, where he arrived July 25.

1815—Paris invested by Wellington, who commanded the army of occupation in France until November, 1818.

1815—Louis XVIII entered Paris and resumed the throne of France.

1862—The kingdom of Italy recognized by Russia.

1863—End of battle of Gettysburg; Confederates defeated; Union loss in the three days' fight, 23,186; Confederate, 31,621.

1866—Defeat of the Austrians at Sadowa.

1871—Rome proclaimed the capital of Italy.

1873—Fourth Atlantic cable laid by the Great Eastern

Tomorrow's Anniversaries,—July 4.

1823—Quincy Light Infantry celebrated.

1846—Firemen's muster.

1859—Stone church at Railway Village burned.

1862—Hingham and Quincy bridges passed into the hands of Norfolk and Plymouth counties.

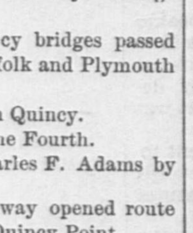
1876—Grand celebration in Quincy.

1885—Quincy celebrated the Fourth.

1887—Eulogy on Hon. Charles F. Adams by Dr. William Everett.

1888—Quincy Street Railway opened route between Quincy and Quincy Point.

World Wide.



JOHN HANCOCK.

1636—Hartford, Conn., founded.

1754—Benjamin Franklin drew up a plan of confederation, which was adopted by a colonial convention at Albany, but not ratified elsewhere. Its fruit appeared in the continental congress of 1774.

1776—The declaration of independence adopted; signed by John Hancock as president of the congress and ordered to be engrossed on parchment. Names of all but two of the fifty-six signers affixed on Aug. 2.

1776—After the capture of Wyoming, Pa., the Indians under Brandt massacred the settlers.

1826—Fiftieth anniversary of American independence; John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, ex-presidents, died.

1831—Death of ex-President James Monroe in New York, aged 73.

1848—Corner stone of Washington monument laid; capstone laid Dec. 6, 1884.

1848—Peace with Mexico proclaimed by President Polk. New Mexico and California became territories.

1863—Gen. Pemberton surrendered Vicksburg, Miss. Union loss since beginning of siege May 18, 4536; Confederate, including surrender, 31,277.

1866—Fire in Portland, Me., made 10,000 people homeless. Caused by a firecracker.

1868—Horatio Seymour and Francis P. Blair nominated for president and vice president by the Democrats.

1872—End of the great international peace jubilee at Boston; begun June 17.

1876—Centenary of the republic celebrated.

1879—Cetewayo, king of the Zulus, defeated by Lord Chelmsford; subsequently captured and sent to England.

The Skin.

A normal condition of the skin is the chief protection against a cold. Three-fourths of the sufferers from catarrhal pneumonia or chronic bronchitis are found to be in the habit of neglecting the skin. Their skin has become degraded, and is no longer a protective covering for the body.

The skin needs to be hardened by the use of the flesh brush, the cold douche, the air bath and by frequent change of underclothing. Active exercise needs to be added to keep the tissues from clogging. The time to cure the patient is before he gets the cold.—Hall's Journal of Health.

Everything Goes.

Lincoln's most intimate friends declare that he never made use of one out of every ten expressions credited to him. These expressions were mostly concocted by Washington correspondents and story tellers, but everything goes when a man gets the reputation.—Detroit Free Press.

The Cause of It.

Ethel—How restless and full of movement that actress is!

Maud—You would be full of movement, too, if you had on as many real diamonds as she has and were trying to make them sparkle.—Chatter.

Cutting.

"I should think a man of his age would be too sensible to write to a girl in short dresses."

"You need not worry. He's too sensible to write to a girl with a short bank account."—Munsey's Weekly.

Neglecting Her Privileges.

Mr. Fangle (admiringly)—What an exquisite carriage Mrs. Simcoe has!

Mrs. Fangle—Has she? Why, she's always walking when I see her.—Epoch.

It Was the Cat.

Bobby—How did you manage to get the bowl of cream?

Tommy—Told ma I saw the cat put her nose in it.—Epoch.

GUBERNATORIAL NOMINATIONS.

William P. Thompson the Choice of Maine Men—Pennsylvanians Choose Robert E. Pattison.

AUGUSTA, Me., July 3.—The Democratic state convention in this city spent the time till 2 o'clock discussing the insertion into the platform of a resolution submitting to the people again the question of license or prohibition. The resolution was adopted after a long and stormy debate, by a vote of 145 to 99. Following the vote, W. H. Clifford of Portland presented the name of William P. Thompson of Belfast as candidate for governor. The nomination was seconded by McLellan of Belfast, and the nomination was carried by acclamation. Elias Milliken of Augusta, McLellan of Belfast and Vinton of Gray were appointed a committee to notify Mr. Thompson of his nomination. During their absence Hon. J. W. Bradbury of Augusta addressed the convention. Thompson was escorted to the hall and addressed the convention, after which it adjourned.

SCRANTON, Pa., July 3.—The Democratic convention unanimously nominated Robert E. Pattison for governor. The ticket was completed by the nomination of Chauncey F. Black for lieutenant governor, and William H. Barclay for secretary of internal affairs.

A GLADSTONIAN VICTORY.

Barrow-in-Furness Election Results in Defeat for Mr. Caine.

LONDON, July 3.—The parliamentary election at Barrow-in-Furness, the outcome of which has been looked forward to with much interest and considerable anxiety by all parties, resulted in a victory for the Gladstonian candidate. The vacancy was caused by the resignation of W. S. Caine, a Liberal-Unionist, who wished to test the feeling of his constituency regarding the licensing clauses of the local taxation bill relating to the compensation of publicans, and who resigned just before the clauses referred to were dropped by the government. The returns from the election place Mr. Caine at the bottom of the poll. The vote was as follows: Mr. Duncan, Gladstonian, 1994; Mr. Wainwright, Conservative, 1862; Mr. Caine, Liberal-Unionist, 1280. In 1886 Mr. Caine was elected by a vote of 3212 against 1882 for Mr. Ainsworth, the Home Rule candidate.

LEGISLATURE PROROGUED.

West End and Lobby Bill Passed—Work of the Session.

BOSTON, July 3.—The legislature of 1890 was prorogued at 11:24 p. m. yesterday. The only business before the two branches was the completion of the West End bill and action on the lobby bill, so called, which were both passed. They were enacted at the evening session and signed by the governor soon after 11 o'clock. The closing exercises included the usual compliments to the officers and presentations to the president, the speaker and the two clerks. This legislature was in session 183 days, exceeding in that respect all other legislatures excepting that of 1883, which was prolonged until July 27, covering 206 days. There have been passed this year 456 acts and resolves, and but one veto has been received from the governor.

New England Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The president has nominated the following postmasters: Connecticut—Asa E. S. Bush, Niantic; Joseph B. Eldridge, Norfolk; Carmi G. Rubbell, Norwalk; George W. Randall, Rockville. Massachusetts—C. H. O'Dell, Beverly; Anson Withey, Greenfield; Luther Wait, Ipswich; Lewis G. Holt, Lawrence; Frederick Gillmore, Lee; Alexander Smart, Merrimac; Joshua S. Smith, Rockland. Rhode Island—James D. Caswell, Naragansett Pier,

Long Chapter of Accidents.

FALL RIVER, July 3.—Yesterday's list of accidents is something unprecedented. John Montague was shot in the leg. Patrick Hickey had his hand mangled in a loom at the linen mill. John Maloney has his shoulder dislocated while yawning in bed. Michael Brenan fell from a staging and stove a hole in his skull, beside breaking his leg. Davis Cusick had his face terribly burned by a firecracker which a companion touched off under his nose.

New Hampshire Politics.

CONCORD, N. H., July 3.—A rumor has been current here that Col. John B. Smith of Hillsboro, who was elected chairman of the Republican state committee had been slated as a candidate for governor, and that Senator Chandler would be elected to the championship of the new state committee, which will be chosen by the next state convention.

President Menendez Was Murdered.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 3.—Senor Dieguez, the Guatemalan minister here, has received a telegram from his government announcing that President Menendez of San Salvador was assassinated and did not die a natural death.

Eyraud Confesses.

PARIS, July 3.—Michael Eyraud, who is charged with having murdered Notary Gouffe in Paris on July 26, 1889, and who was arrested in Havana and brought to this city, has confessed that he committed the crime.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Latest Quotations of the New York and Boston Stock Markets—July 2.

The Wall street stock market was dull and weak. New York and New England was about the only specialty to develop anything like strength. Kearsarge and Allouez mining shares were the strong features of the Boston market.

The New York Market.

Atchison	46⅛	Nor Pac. pref	83⅛
Central Pacific	33½	Oregon Navi	104½
Chi & Northwest	111⅛	Oregon Trans	46⅛
Del Lack & West	144⅛	Pacific Mail	43¼
Del & Hudson	169½	Reading	46⅛
Illinois Central	116	Texas Pacific	21
Lake Shore	109⅞	Union Pacific	64⅛
Missouri Pacific	78¾	Wabash St. L. & P.	12⅞
N. J. Central	128½	do pref	27
N. Y. Central	108	Wheel & Lake Erie	38⅞
Northern Pacific	36½	Western Union	84

The Boston Market.

Aspinwall Land	8	Fitchburg pref	90
Frmn's Bay Land	7¼	Flint & Pere Mar	38
Newport Land	3	Maine Central	....
West End Land	29	Mexican Central	....
Atchison	46⅛	N Y & N E	49⅝
Atlantic & Pacific	6¾	do pref	....
Boston & Lowell	173	Old Colony	171
Boston & Maine	188	Union Pacific	64⅛
Boston & Prov	259	Wisconsin Central	....
Chicago, B & Q	106⅝	American Bell	228
Central Mass	18	New England Tel	58¼
do pref	37	Erie Tel	....
Eastern	....	Mexican Tel	1

The Produce Market.

NEW YORK, July 2.—FLOUR—Active: city mills $4 25 to 4 50; city mills patents $4 75 to 5 25; winter wheat, low grades, $2 45 to 3 00; do fair to fancy, $3 15 to 4 80; do patents $4 40 to 5 25; Minnesota clear $3 65 to 4 50; do straights $3 65 to $4 85.

WHEAT—Quiet; No 2 red 94⅛ to 94¼c elevator; No 3 red 86½c.

CORN—Active: No 2, 41¼c elevator; steamer mixed 41⅛ to 41¾c.

OATS—Less active; No 3, 33c; mixed western 32 to 35c.

COFFEE—Rio dull; fair cargoes 20c.

PORK—Quiet; mess, $13 25 to $14 75; extra prime 10 00 to 10 50.

BEEF—Firm, beef hams easy; cut meats quiet, pickled bellies 5⅛ to 5⅝c.

LARD—Dull; Western steam 6c bid.

LAWTON'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND!

—FOR THE—

Blood, Liver and Kidneys.

This great constitutional remedy has been on the European market for over twenty years, is superior to all others, and proven the greatest Blood Purifier and System Renovator ever compounded by medical skill. Nothing can equal it for putting the vital portions of the body in condition. If your liver is affected do you stop to think how or what your liver is? The liver is subject to more or less little pains or aches. This organ is the sponge of the body, and is continually soaked full of blood rich in poison. Its purpose is the secretion of certain digestive and cathartic elements known as bile, and the transformation of those products of digestion which are absorbed into the blood and carried into the liver before they enter the general circulation and assist in nourishing the body. Inactivity, then, produces numerous diseases. So by using LAWTON'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND, your liver will be free from all diseases. It is also absolutely necessary to know what and where are your kidneys. There are two kidneys, one on each side of the backbone. They are the only organs that purify the blood of the uric acid waste in the system. Every drop of blood courses through a great many times a day, just as through the heart. The waste matter which they should take away contains deadly poison which, if retained, causes fatal results. Sixty-five gallons of blood per hour, in the average man, passes through the kidneys, and to purify it they must be in perfect health. The kidneys are filled with many thousand hair-like tubes. These tubes run into every part of the kidney and, as the blood flows through that organ, the urine passes into these tubes, and is drained into the bladder. If these little tubes are diseased, the uric acid is not removed, and, instead of this poison coming through the blood, the albumen, which is really the life of the blood, comes through these walls and escapes with the urine; in other words, the nerve action is entirely wrong, and instead of taking the poison out of the blood, the life of the blood is taken out and the poison remains.

LAWTON'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND,

By its immediate action upon these vital organs thoroughly cleanses, renovates and restores them to their normal condition.

PALATABLE AS MILK. PLEASANT TO THE TASTE. NO NAUSEA.

100 DOSES,—$1.00

LAWTON COMPOUND COMPANY,

235 Washington Street, Boston,

Male and Female Agents Wanted. Sent to any address on receipt of price, $1, or 6 Bottles for $5.

For Sale at all Drug Stores.

June 6. 3m

THE THOUGHTFUL MAN

Reads, Reflects, and Decides

What is the Best Policy

For him to pursue

TO MAKE HIS BUSINESS

A Large and Prosperous One.

THE HEADSTRONG MAN

Thinks He Knows

Just What is Best!

and he pushes ahead,

works hard,

but

FINDS HIS LABOR

does not produce

GOOD RESULTS,

and he is

Obliged to Fail,

OR GIVE UP BUSINESS,

perhaps both.

Let those who wish to succeed, not work so hard; take more notice; see what others do, and try and improve on their ways and on their own in past years.

ADVICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertise regularly in the LEDGER and reach the people who spend their money in Quincy.

Advertise in a judicious manner. The world reads and studies the daily papers, but only a small proportion of the people ever see the issues of the professional advertising schemes.

Advertise liberally. Hunt's Merchant's Magazine says on this point: According to the character or extent of your business, set aside a liberal percentage each year for advertising, and do not hesitate. Keep yourself unceasingly before the public, and it matters not what business of utility you may be engaged in, for, if intelligently and industriously pursued, a fortune will be the result.

Advertise truthfully. Let your advertisement, in all cases, exactly correspond with what you really propose to sell. Be prepared to show the customer, who inquires, the identical goods, and let the price and terms tally with your announcements.

Advertise sensibly. Use plain language, easily understood, writing as you would talk to a customer. Slang, vulgar expressions, scriptural quotations, and personalities, ought never to have a place in advertisements. They are sure to offend some one, and are never in good taste.

Advertise attractively. The fresher, brighter and more interesting you make your advertisements the more they will be read. Indeed, many advertisements afford so much information on current topics of domestic economy that they are read as a matter of news.

Advertise specifically. It is better to name certain lines of goods rather than a general stock. Most people are bargain-hunters, and an advertisement will meet with more responses if it offers a specific bargain.

Advertise modestly. Neither brag nor exaggerate. Tell the truth and prove it; but tell it interestingly and prove it convincingly. Avoid superlatives, since constant use weakens their effect.

Successful advertisers employ the simplest words and forms of expression. Make lines that will cause your announcement to be talked about among intelligent, well informed and well-to-do people.

Advertise persistently. "To discontinue an advertisement," says John Wanamaker, Philadelphia's great merchant, "is like taking down your sign. If you want to do business you must let the public know it. Standing advertisements are better and cheaper than reading notices. They look more substantial and business-like, and inspire confidence. I would as soon think of doing business without clerks as without advertising."

APHORISMS.

Lying advertisements are and always will be failures in the long run.—*Printer's Ink.*

The man who does not find advertising profitable, generally finds business unprofitable.

Pay as much attention to your advertising, as you do to your purchases, and you will get equally satisfactory results.—*The Money Maker.*

Many business men who advertise expect to see returns directly, and if they do not, feel it is unprofitable. The indirect benefits derived from keeping the name before the trade are out of all proportion to the direct returns received, and the most successful advertisers are those who keep themselves so constantly before the trade that their names become as familiar as a household word. —*Coal Trade Journal.*

Don't advertise that you are selling an article worth five dollars for twenty-five cents. Such statements emanate either from lying knaves or from fools. The knaves, however, are the ones who advertise such statements, the fools not possessing sufficient sense to appreciate the value of advertising. A truthful, candid statement is the best advertisement of a meritorious article. Learn to regard your advertisement as your bond, and be prepared to fulfil its pledges to the letter.

HER 250TH BIRTHDAY

Anniversary of Haverhill's Settlement Celebrated.

ORATION BY DR. S. W. DUNCAN.

Interesting Story of the City in Olden Times—Address of Mayor Burnham. Celebration in Full Blast.

HAVERHILL, Mass., July 3.—The celebration of the 250th anniversary is in full blast. The events of the day opened at 6 o'clock by the firing of a salute by the Independent battery of Waltham and the ringing of bells and the chimes on Trinity church. The hours from 8 to 10 o'clock were occupied by an open-air concert on Mt. Washington by the Bradford band, and at Riverside by the French band.

At 9:30 Lieutenant Governor Haile arrived in place of Governor Brackett, with members of the latter's staff.

They were received at the station by a committee. A line was then formed and the column moved along Washington, Merrimac and up Main streets to city hall.

Here the lieutenant governor and staff were given an informal reception and then escorted to the Academy of Music, where the literary exercises were to take place. Present on the platform were visitors from many parts of New England. The Haverhill City band opened the program by the rendition of Suppe's overture, "Morning, Noon and Night." Mayor Thomas E. Burnham then arose, and in fitting words welcomed the invited guests and visiting sons and daughters of the city.

He said in part:

FELLOW CITIZENS—We are assembled to-day under circumstances of peculiar and unusual interest, to commemorate the blessings of the last two and a half centuries.

This day marks an important era in the history of Haverhill. We pause for a brief interval, as upon a little island in the swiftly running current of life, and in memory roll back the tide of years to gather up the precious stones that have been thrown by the waves of progress upon the beach of the past, and, with a better horoscope, gaze along the horizon of the future.

I should fail in my duty if I did not in your presence, in the presence of a people surrounded by all that exalts and ennobles civilized life, acknowledge and pay tribute to the cardinal virtues of those who, through privations and perils such as must be to us forever unknown, laid the foundation of this, our noble city; those also, who, without profession of patriotism or loyalty, but with the Bible in one hand and the musket in the other, established and maintained the institutions out of which have grown civil and religious liberty; to the wise and the good, who in all these years, in prosperity and in adversity, in calm and in storm, in peace and in war, have been the guiding stars of our progress, and who have left to us the precious memory of their noble lives.

When the mayor finished, a chorus of male singing societies sung "Home, Sweet Home." Rev. W. W. Evarts, Jr., read a scripture selection, and Rev. E. E. Holman offered prayer, to which a trio consisting of Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Newman and Miss Knight sung the response, "Lift Thine Eyes."

The mayor then introduced Daniel Guiteau, chairman of the local Board of Trade of Haverhill, Eng., who delivered a presentation address from the citizens of that city.

Poet Whittier had prepared a production for the occasion, and at this point Albert LeRoy Bartlett was introduced, and read a selection from the same, entitled, "Haverhill, 1640-1890."

The poem was received with much favor. Mrs. West then sang "The Pilgrim Fathers, by Mrs. Hemans, after which Samuel W. Duncan, D. D., orator of the day, was introduced and in the course of his oration said:

In the eleven years that followed the arrival of John Endicott at Salem, in 1628, some 300 ships brought 21,000 souls from their comfortable homes in England to the shores of Massachusetts bay. They came from the sturdiest part of the English stock, and many of them were representatives of the best social life of England. With the close of the Puritan exodus in 1640, for more than half a century there was no considerable migration to New England. These original colonists grew and multiplied on their own soil in remarkable seclusion from all other communities.

Of such men were the early settlers of Haverhill. The idea of the settlement, though he himself never lived here, was to be traced directly to Nathaniel Ward of Ipswich, equally distinguished as an author, preacher, jurist and scholar. No letter, no record in diary or chronicle has yet been found by which to fix the precise date of the settlement of Haverhill. Under the limitations of the grant there was need for haste. It must therefore have been early in June, 1640, that twelve resolute men from Newbury and Ipswich, having toilsomely worked their way up the river—so it would seem—in a great pinnace, just such as Firmin wrote of, landed here upon its banks their scanty household goods, and began the work of rearing homes in the wilderness. The average moral worth and manly virtue of this little company was unusually high, as subsequent history shows.

The first recognition by the outside world of this infant settlement was the action of the general court the following year, appointing a committee to review the bounds between Salisbury and Mr. Ward's plantation. The first rude cabins of the settlers were located in the eastern part of our city, near where the outlet of what is now Saltonstall lake, after winding through the dense forest, joined the Merrimack. The intention in beginning this little settlement was to honorably purchase the Indian title to the land. Such an opportunity seems not to have been offered until the 5th of November, 1642.

At a meeting of the general court, May, 1643, the town was assigned to Norfolk county, one of the four counties into which the Massachusetts Bay colony was then divided. It was not until 1643 that the gatherings of the settlers for the consideration of public affairs assumed the proportions of a town meeting. Up to this time, though public business had been transacted, no formal record had been preserved. After the assigment of land in severalty in common, came a system of taxation, by which "all landholders were to pay all publique votes according to the number of acres that they hold to their house lots, and proportionably for every acre purchased." No man could have his land in one tract. The quality of the soil, its availibility for cultivation, would not have made such division possible or equitable.

The meadows cleared to their hands and covered with a strong native grass were a godsend to the pioneers. Every settler wanted his share of meadow. Oh, the iron toils of our sturdy fathers, under which this wilderness has blossomed like the rose. Some modern theorists have claimed "that land is the free gift of nature, and it can no more be appropriated than the air or the ocean." What would one of these stern patriarchs have said to this absurd doctrine? Nature's gift to them was the merest trifle in comparison with what they added to it, coining their very life blood into labor and sacrifices.

In 1645 the number of landholders had increased to 32, a church was formed and the town incorporated formally by the general court. The First church of East Haverhill was the twenty-third in the colony and numbered fourteen members, eight males and six females. There was as yet no meeting house, but they had a pastor, the Rev. John Ward. The building of the small one-story meeting house that stood in what is now Pentucket cemetery, in 1648, was a great event. It was a rude enough structure, plastered with clay, lime mortar being hardly known—with rough boards for seats, benches, these without the luxury of backs. Everything, however, must be done decently and in order, and when all is ready a vote of the town formally appoints Mr. Ward and three others "to seat the inhabitants in the seats built in the meeting house."

The oration was listened to with great interest. When the orator ceased speaking the male singing societies sang the hymn, "Now thank we all, our God."

The closing feature of the academy exercises was a poem, written by Dr. John Crowell and read by Professor J. W. Churchill of Cambridge.

NOT A PARADISE.

Bad Weather, Bad Crops and Human Suffering in Oklahoma.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 3.—Hon. J. V. Admire, receiver of the land office at Kingfisher, came up from the territory and represents affairs there to be in a deplorable condition. He says: "Yesterday was one of the hottest days of the season, it being close and the heat intense. The thermometer has stood over 100 degrees. Worse than everything, no rain has fallen for over fifteen days. It is very dry; vegetation is looking bad. The people are getting discouraged at the outlook already, and if the crops fail in this country this year, the result will be not only an irreparable damage, but will be succeeded by a great deal of suffering. There is scarcely a locality in the United States where poor people predomidate so largely as they do in Oklahoma. I never write or talk about Oklahoma without getting out of humor. If the administration and congress had intentionally started out for the purpose of annoying and vexing a people, most of whom had already suffered an ordinary lifetime of ills, they could not have succeeded better than they have. I used to have some respect for big people, but the longer I live the more I am convinced that that branch of the human family contains the majority of fools. Oklahoma has been made the happy hunting ground of more played-out politicians than any similar extent of country that was ever organized into a territory."

A Monster Barbecue.

BOSTON, July 3.—The rambling range of wood and sheet iron buildings known as the Clinton market, and occupying the block bounded by Quincy row, South Market street, Atlantic avenue and Clinton street, was pretty well burned out last evening. It is divided along the street fronts into stalls of various sizes, which are occupied by many of the large firms dealing in western beef and by several produce and fish dealers. In the rear of these stalls are the extensive refrigerators necessary in the business, and these open on to an open space leading from Atlantic avenue, in which tracks are laid and the beef in cars is brought directly to the refrigerator doors. The flames rioted through the building for an hour before they were gotten under control. During this time they roasted many hundreds of sides of beef. The total loss is estimated at from $100,000 to $125,000.

For Committing Pension Frauds.

BOSTON, July 3.—George Watson, the Mexican war veteran, charged with falsely personating a number of deceased veterans as pensioners, was tried in the United States district court, and pleading guilty to four indictments, was sentenced to pay a fine of $1000 and imprisonment in the state prison for five years. He was also found guilty of perjury and was fined $100 and sentenced to be imprisoned two additional years on four other indictments. Watson is now about 68 years of age. He took his sentence very cooly.

Settled.

CHICAGO, July 3.—The World's fair national commission, by a vote of 78 to 11, formally accepted the joint site, consisting of the lake front and Jackson park, as the lacation for the Columbus exposition.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The Iron Mountain railroad men in St. Louis threaten to strike.

Stanley's book sells well in London. Its financial success is insured.

There are rumors of a secret alliance between England and Germany.

Forty-five Germans are imprisoned for attempted evasion of military duty.

A demonstration is probable at Sheffield, Eng., against the McKinley tariff bill.

Congressman Dailzell has not yet prepared his promised speech to the Pennsylvanian voters.

Funk & Wagnall have withdrawn their edition of the Encyclopædia Brittanic from the market.

The tin plate firm, Gleason & Son, who were to start the manufactory in Pittsburg, when the McKinley bill passed, are unknown to the trade.

John Olsen, a Swede, 21 years old, was killed by a tree he was felling at Norwich, Conn. The trunk crushed his brains out. He had been in this country about two years.

The Portuguese steamer Benguella, Capt. DeRosa, which left New York on June 20 for the Azores and Lisbon, has been lost. The crew has landed at Corunna.

Gen. Gilman Marston, ex-United States senator and representative of Exeter, N. H., is suffering from uræmic blood poisoning, and his case is considered practically hopeless.

Henry L. Wofford of Gorden, Ala., got into a dispute with a laborer in his father's brickyard, and shot the man dead. He then shot and killed the dead man's wife and fired at her son, but did not hit him.

Two brothers named Wilson, living in Logan county, Ills., quarreled with their teacher, named Clark. Pistols were used and Clark and the elder Wilson fell fatally wounded. The younger Wilson was also badly hurt.

The Peabody institute at Danvers was burned yesterday; loss about $35,000. The building was the gift of the famous philanthropic banker, George W. Peabody, who made his last public appearance when the building was dedicated.

The census enumerators have finished their labors at Lawrence, Mass., and much to the disappointment of many find that population is only 44,500, although it was expected that it would be 50,000. It has increased about 6200 in five years.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

FOR SALE BY NEWSBOYS,

and at the following places:

Old Colony Depot,	Boston
Ledger Office,	115 Hancock Street, Quincy
Souther's Store,	Adams Building, Quincy
McGovern Bros.' Store,	Plumer's Block, Quincy
Coram's Store,	Copeland Street, West Quincy
Miss Bartlett's Store,	Jones' Corner
Post Office,	Quincy Point
Depot,	Wollaston Heights
Henry B. Vinton,	Braintree
M. K Pratt,	Weymouth

NEWS COLLECTIONS.

QUINCY, at Depot, at 9 A. M.
ATLANTIC, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WOLLASTON, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WEST QUINCY, at Post Office, at 7.30 A. M.
SOUTH QUINCY, at Depot, at 8.30 A. M.
QUINCY POINT, at Post Office, at 8 A. M.

News and advertisements dropped in boxes at the above locations will be collected at the specified times, in season for that day's issue of THE LEDGER. Anonymous articles will not receive consideration.

Today's Almanac.—July 3.

High water at 11.45 A. M. and 11.45 P. M.
Sun rises at 4.12; Sets at 7.24.
Moon rises 8.51 P.M.

Tomorrow's Almanac—July 4.

High water at 12 A. M. and 12.30 P. M.
Sun rises at 4.13. Sets at 7.24.
Moon rises 9.37 P.M.

Fourth of July.

NOTICE.

The DAILY LEDGER will not be issued tomorrow, the Fourth of July. Saturday's paper will contain full particulars of the celebration.

THE DAY BOOK.

Interesting Brief Locals Gathered by Ledger Reporters.

The new clerk at Thomas Gurney's is Joseph Millet.

Regular meeting of the City Council next Monday evening.

Mr. Daniel W. Baxter and family are at Scituate Harbor for the summer.

The Atlantic Juniors play the grocery clerks at South Braintree the morning of the Fourth.

Mr. Robert Townsend of Quincy has leased the Titus place at Squantum for ten years and is building a new barn.

Misses Harriet and Beatrice Nichols of Boston, are at Mrs. H. W. Phillips, River street, Quincy Point, for the summer.

Dr. J. F. Welsh met with quite a serious accident recently, injuring one of his hands so badly as to prevent his using it.

The chief marshal of the Fourth of July procession says the line of march will be taken up promptly at the advertised hour, 7.30 A. M.

Mrs. Sarah Nash and Mr. John W. Nash and wife, have returned from Conway, N. H.. where they have been spending several weeks.

Messrs. W. F. Sidelinger and C. E. Sanford, will spend the Fourth and the following Sunday in Fall River, Mass., the home of Mr. Sanford.

The Universalist Sunday school will hold a basket picnic at Merry Mount Park, July 9, 1890. The parish are cordially invited to attend.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. S. Newcomb, who have been for the past six weeks in Brooklyn, N. Y., have returned to their home at the Point for the summer.

John McKenna, Jr., of Old Colony street Atlantic, who had his foot badly burned at the foundry is getting better every day and expects to be at work soon.

Mr. Thomas W. Lincoln of Quincy Point is making a set of racing sails for the yacht Secret, which is owned by Mr. Edward F. Linton of New York City.

Mr. Walter Wilson arrived home from his pleasant European tour on last Tuesday. We should judge by his looks that he had enjoyed good health during his trip.

The Wollaston W. C. T. U. will meet in the Methodist church on Friday afternoon, July 11th. Devotional meeting at 2.30 and the regular meeting at 3 o'clock. All are cordially invited.

Mr. Eben Prescott, who has been travelling in Vermont and New Hampshire in the interest of Eldridge, Winnek & Irving, wholesale hardware dealer of Boston, returned Wednesday after a three weeks' trip.

About 20 Malden friends of Miss Clara F. Redding of The Elms, Quincy Point, are expected today to stay until Monday. This merry party will help to celebrate the Fourth in good style. 'Tis hoped they will have better weather than a year ago, but wet weather did not dampen their spirits.

A reunion of the Class of '88 Q. H. S. was held at the home of Mr. George W. Holden, Monday, June 30; and for those members present, the evening passed very pleasantly. The next meeting will be held in the High school building, Friday October 3. After that date the class will meet regularly on the first Friday evening of each month.

Miss Gertrude Sherman of Wollaston is at Hull.

The showers did not even dampen the ardor of the small boy.

The children's entertainment will be held in Faxon hall instead of Hancock hall.

The Merry Mounts will play the Atlantic Jrs., at the park on Saturday at 3 P. M.

The Blue Hill prediction for the Fourth is: Partly cloudy and showers; stationary temperature.

Mr. W. H. Robinson and family of Atlantic, will spend the Fourth and a few days after in Brockton.

Mr. Prime of Portsmouth, N. H., and Mrs. Stimpson of Hopedale, Mass., are the guests of Rev. J. H. Yeoman of Atlantic.

The Children's Mission Circle, connected with the Wollaston Congregational church, had a picuic at Bellevue Park, Wednesday.

Mr. Lincoln of Boston, son of N. D. Lincoln of Appleton street, has bought the house on Clive street owned by Mr. Higgins.

During the summer months the Sunday evening services at Memorial church will consist of a praise service and short address.

Miss Lillian Carter left the first of the week for Curtisville, Mass., where she will spend the month with her sister Mrs. Frank W. Heath.

Rev. D. M. Wilson's sermon on Sunday will be more especially to the children, and he will tell them of the significance of Independence Day.

The Clinton market in Boston, owned by the Quincy heirs was practically destroyed Wednesday evening, the illumination being noticed in this city.

The LEDGER reporter missed connections last evening, hence the Yacht club hop is not fully reported. It was an enjoyable affair and well attended.

At the Congregational church Sunday afternoon at 2.30, there will be a communion service, where members will be received into the Church and children baptized.

Last Sunday evening Rev. J. H. Yeoman addressed the graduates of the school, and next Sunday evening he will take for his subject "Shoal Water in the National Sea."

The Sunday school of Memorial church will join with the Wollaston Congregational Sunday school in a picnic at Lovell's grove, North Weymouth, Tuesday, July 8.

During the last twelve days, Mr. Wales of Braintree has furnished Rogers Bros. market in this city, with 2,400 boxes of strawberries which they have disposed of to their customers.

There will be a free entertainment each evening at the Indian Camp of Dr. A. P. Kickapoo, on Granite street, near Fort street, Quincy. The doctor gives free consultation from 2 to 6 P. M.

Mr. Bartholemew Bryant of Quincy Point, Mass., leaves on the Fourth for Minneapolis, Minn., a member of the teacher's excursion party. He will be absent about a fortnight.

There will be a sale of most excellent ice cream on the lawn of the M. E. church on the afternoon of July 4 from 4 to 8 o'clock, and possibly later. Proceeds for the benefit of the ladies' circle.

The Quincy Water Supply company have had a substantial board fence erected round their reservoir in Braintree. This will have the effect of keeping stray cattle out of the water if nothing more, and to this extent improve the purity of the water in the reservoir.

An elaborate programme has been prepared for the labor picnic at Lovell's grove, to be held on Saturday. The organizations will form at 8 A. M., at the junction of Water and Franklin streets, and march through Water, Granite, School and Hancock streets to City Hall, where cars will be taken. The boys sports will take place at 11 A. M., and other sports in the afternoon.

In the M. E. church next Sunday morning at 10.45, Rev. J. H. Mansfield of the Parker street M. E. church Lawrence, will preach. Sermon followed by communion service. In the evening Mr. John R. Anderson, organizing agent, for Pioneers of the Mass. Total Abstinence Society will give an address, under the auspices of the Fazon Loyal Temperance Legion. There will be singing by the children. This will be a regular quarterly (union) meeting. Come.

The union picnic of the Wollaston churches, will take place Tuesday, July 8. The party will take electric cars at the Wollaston hotel, at 8.30 o'clock, and go directly to Quincy Point, where they will board the Union Tow Boat company's barge and go out round Boston Light, past the Graves (weather permitting), and returning by the way of Deer and Long Islands, returning to Lovell's grove at 1 o'clock. Dinner will be served on board the barge, either basket or a fish dinner, to be provided by the steward. The rest of the day will be carried out in the regulation picnic style.

The Neponset Boat Club will hold races on the Neponset river near the bridge at 8.30 on the morning of the Fourth. There will be single scull races, for seniors and juniors; four oared working boats; Whitehall race; swimming matches, tub races and dog races. Cups and medals are offered as prizes.

Boston Herald Prizes.

The Boston Herald announces that the result of the Herald scholarship competition will be made known on Monday, July 7, in its columns. This competition has excited great interest, and the attention attracted by it, is widespread.

Boat Capsized.

An overloaded boat in which were four clam diggers from Nantasket, capsized and sunk off Houghs Neck this morning. George Peterson and another man from Nut Island rescued three of the men who clung to the boat. The fourth swam toward the shore, and was rescued by Richard Taylor, a fisherman. He was very much exhausted and may not recover.

The clam diggers were John Coman, Andrew Johnson, Alexes Alele, and a Swede. The boat was between Nut Island and Veazie's rock when it sunk.

Quincy Man Married in the West.

Mr. Frank W. Smith of Alliance, Nebraska and formerly of Quincy Point was united in marriage to Miss Anna Wolsey daughter of Rev. and Mrs. Wm. Geo. Hawkins of Lincoln, Nebraska, June 23d. The ceremony took place at the church of the Holy Trinity, Lincoln, Nebraska at half past nine in the morning. A wedding breakfast was served and a reception was held at the residence of the bride's father. The happy couple were the recipients of many elegant presents. Mr. and Mrs. Smith left for Alliance, Neb., where they will make their future home.

Real Estate Sales in Quincy.

John T. Pope, real estate broker at 35 Congress street, Boston, has sold for Bernard Kerrigan of Milton, 14,802 feet of land, corner of Walker and Newhall streets, Atlantic, to Messrs. Timberlake & Small, the well known grocers. Also for Hannah C. Pope of Lynnfield, 22,500 feet of land corner of Grand View and Lincoln avenues, Wollaston, to Charles R. Sherman and Nathan G. Nickerson of Wollaston.

TODAY'S COURT.

George A. May of Wollaston, for being drunk, was fined $5 and costs; for malicious mischief $1 and costs.

Michael L. Cushing of East Weymouth, liquor nuisance, plead guilty. Case continued for sentence to August 14.

Cornelius Linnehan of Brockton, for creating a disturbance on the 8.15 train last evening, was fined $5 and costs, in default was committed.

Samuel Emery of Braintree, for sale of liquor, was fined $50 and costs. In default was committed.

Elbridge G. Snow of Randolph who was sentenced to three months in the House of Correction June 27, for assault on Albert W. Stetson and appealed, withdrew his appeal and started in to serve the time.

Mathew Moran of Randolph, drunk, $5. with cost.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

In Quincy.

Belle Givens to Cornelius Looney, $1,410.

Mrs. Cushing Baker to Frederick Barnicoat, $117.

Miss Laura A. Hinckley et al to City of Quincy, $2,000.

J. Franklin Faxon et al to Adelaide Loring, $1.

J. Franklin Faxon et al to Louisa Rogers, $1.

William R. Reed to A. H. Watkins, $1.

Eliza A. Herrick to A. F. Baker, $350

Mrs. G. H. Tobey to J. J. Doyle, $1.

Mrs. M. C. Ring to J. C. Ring, $1.

John C. Ring to M. C. Ring, $1.

Edward Hewitson et al to L. A. Jenkins, $400.

Bernard Kerigan to L. S. Timberlake, $1.

Alfred A. Dell to M. E. Harris, $425.

In Braintree.

James McDonald to Maria Dugan, $150.

In Weymouth.

Benjamin W. Bowen to H. F. Sawtelle, $407.

John Holmes to H. C. Andrews, $1.

William Burrell to G. L. Wentworth, $2,900.

A. Elliot Vining to Edward Billings, $1.

Nathan Holbrook to James Edwards, $1.

Probate Court.

The wills of Mary Jones of Milton, Caroline Morton Briggs of Dedham and Alfred Hill of Boston were allowed at probate court in Dedham, Wednesday. Letters of administration were granted on the estates of Ellis Bullum of Bellingham, Dennis Murphy of Canton, James Baxter of Quincy, John Forbes of Hyde Park, Henry N. Clarke of Brookline, Cyrus M. Hill of Medway, Henry E. Chase of Brookline, Frederick D. Ely, Jr., of Dedham, Peter Adams of Franklin, Luther Blake of Providence, R. I.

BRAINTREE.

The girls employed at the factory of Williams, Kneeland & Co., South Braintree, hired one of Frank Loud's barges, South Weymouth, on Monday, and had an excursion by themselves alone, to Honghs Neck.

Charles B. Huston, mason and builder, Quincy, has bought a lot of land on Monatiquot Height, owned by N. E. Hollis, Esq., on which he intends to build a family residence and barn forthwith.

MARRIED.

SMITH—HAWKINS—In Lincoln, Nebraska, June 23d, Mr. Frank Warren Smith formerly of Quincy Point to Miss Anna Wolsey Hawkins of Lincoln, Neb.

DIED.

BRODERICK—In West Quincy, July 3, William J. son of Mr. James and Mrs. Margery Broderick, aged 4 years and 2 months.

HOUGHS NECK.

Mayor J. M. Page, Secretary of National Editorial Association with family, are guests at the Linden.

Who will carry the people on the Fourth to Manet beach is the cry?

Cottages in great demand for the Fourth.

Picnic party from Braintree were the guests of Mrs. Snow, on Tuesday, a merry party of children.

The view from Great Hill has long been appreciated, but it grows prettier every year, as the number of cottages on the shore increase, and more yachts dot the water. The following lines are from Dr. Lunt's poem at the laying of the corner stone of the Sailors Snug Harbor, at Germantown:

> "From cape to cape, search round our noble bay—
> No lovelier sight that here can eye survey;
> From yonder hill, when sunset's blazing sheen
> Lets in a golden frame the pictured scene,
> Let the eye wander freely as it will,
> Landward or seaward, all is beauty still."

A Delightful Place.

HOUGHS NECK, July 2, 1890.

To the Editor of the Ledger:

I am glad to notice that "Houghs Neck" took the lead over "Manet Beach" in the voting contest, and trust the old saying that first game is fools game will for once slip up. The name of Houghs Neck is dear to me, for I have passed many seasons here. It is properly speaking a *neck*, and as a *beach* is nothing to be proud of. All the same it is a delightful place. H. N.

Manet Seaside Park.

MR. EDITOR: The word beach is distasteful to me, and if there is to be a change, I would suggest that it be Manet Seaside Park. That sounds pretty good doesn't it? No charge for the suggestion.

C. WEED.

To get the sense of the people, the DAILY LEDGER asks the people to vote by the use of a coupon to be found in the paper. Thus far the majority favor Houghs Neck.

The Voting Contest.

Houghs Neck,	28
Manet Beach,	22
Mears Beach,	1

Which shall it be
Houghs Neck or Manet Beach?
—o—
My preference is: ……………………

MILTON.

Installation of officers of Division 16 Milton Sons of Temperance will be held in Washington Hall, Tuesday evening.

Miss Emma Zeigler has left for Jacksonville, Florida, to spend her vacation.

Mrs. George Loud has been slightly ill for a few days.

Mr. Albert Simpson and family have gone to Greenland, N. H., to spend their vacation.

Kemp & Tisdale have a very large stock of fireworks on hand.

Mr. O. A. Andrews principal of the school, and family, have left for Leominster, Mass.

Villa, the six-year-old daughter of Mr. H. E. Sheldon, who has been very ill, is slightly recovering.

The Boston Open Regatta.

A great many Quincy flyers are entered in the city of Boston regatta, to be sailed off City Point at 9.30 A. M., July 4. $700 are offered in prizes. Some of the entries: Erin, White Fawn, Posy, Moondyne, Echo, Tartar, Elf, Mabel, Rocket, Mamie, Flora Lee, Wildfire, Elsie, Pet.

DR. A. P. KIKAPOO,
The Eminent Root and Herb Doctor,

HAS made arrangements to stay here and treat the Deaf, Blind and Lame, and all Diseases of the Human Body, at his

INDIAN CAMP,
Granite Street, near Fort Street, Quincy.

☞ Consultation Free to all from 2 to 6 o'clock P. M. July 3—1w

Mislaid or Stolen,
FROM THE CITY HOSPITAL,
On the 17th,
A Bag of Flags

Whoever will return the flags to the LEDGER OFFICE, or give any information concerning the same will be liberally rewarded.
Quincy, June 30. tf

THE GERMAN COOKING WARE ADVERTISED BY GUY BROTHERS AT 32 ESSEX STREET, BOSTON, IS MOST EXCELLENT. IT IS FIRE-PROOF, AND BETTER THAN ANYTHING EVER USED FOR COOKING OR KITCHEN UTENSILS. NO ONE WILL USE TIN AFTER USING THIS STRONG AND WHOLESOME CROCKERY.
June 23. MWTS

July 4th! July 4th!!
One Dozen Fine Cabinet
PHOTOGRAPHS
FOR $3.00
Open till 3 P. M.
Bussell's Studio,
ADAMS BUILDING,
Hancock Street,
QUINCY.
June 3. 13t—Thu

WHEN YOU GO TO THE
QUINCY DEPOT
— STEP INTO —
C. F. CARLSON'S
FOR A GLASS OF
COLD SODA.
Quincy, June 23. 1m

MOWING BY MACHINE.

THE Subscriber is prepared to cut grass, by the hour or acre, at reasonable prices.
C. L. PRESCOTT, North St.
Quincy, June 30. tf

500 MILES OF WIRE.

The two special telegraph wires running from the
BOSTON HERALD
Office to its New York correspondent used up five hundred miles of wire.

SEE *Saturday's Boston Herald for the contents of next Sunday's Herald.*

The ablest and cleanest Newspaper published in New England. No Objectionable News or Advertising.

Just the Paper for your Family to read.

SEASONABLE GOODS
— AT —
BOSTON BRANCH GROCERY.
CANNED MEATS,
Fruits and Vegetables,
of every kind. Only Good Qualities kept in Stock.
Dried Fruits,
including Evaporated Apples, Peaches, Apricots, etc. Prunes of all Sizes. Raisins, Currants, Figs, Dates, etc.
BUTTER.
All Grades are Cheaper and Quality is Excellent.
Coffees and Teas
are always in order and everyone knows we sell the Best!
FLOUR
is one of our great Specialties, and our Sales are Large because we give the Best at Low Prices.
J. F. MERRILL,
Durgin & Merrill's Block, Quincy
April 17. 9—tf

THE STRUGGLE OVER.

House Finally Passes the National Election Bill.

THE VOTE: YEAS 155, NAYS 149

Five Members of the General Appraisers' Court Appointed—Four Places Yet to Be Filled—New Cruiser to Be Built.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The house resumed the consideration of the federal election bill, the pending question being on the amendment offered by Mr. Tucker of Virginia, requiring the judge of the circuit court (associated with the district judge) to pass upon applications for supervisors of elections. The amendment was rejected.

Mr, Rowell of Illinois offered an amendment, making it the duty of the circuit judges in each circuit, within one month after the passage of this act, to open a special term of the circuit court in their respective circuits. Said judges shall appoint for each judicial district three discreet persons of good character and standing, who shall be known as United States jury commissioners. It shall be the duty of such commissioners to organize as a board, and from time to time make from the qualified voters a list of persons who, under the laws of the United States and of the state, shall be eligible for jury duty, without respect to race or color.

Hereafter all panels for jurors shall be drawn by the board in the presence of a district or circuit judge. After discussion, Mr. Rowell's amendment was agreed to on a vote of tellers, 146 to 143.

A good deal of confusion followed the announcement, amid which several Democrats were heard demanding the yeas and nays. The demand was not heard by the speaker, who recognized Mr. Struble of Iowa to offer an amendment.

Then Mr. Outhwaite of Ohio called the attention of the speaker to the fact that the yeas and nays were demanded, and upon the speaker expressing the opinion that the demand came too late, Mr. Outhwaite himself requested that all those favoring the demand should rise. The entire Democratic side rose to its feet, but the speaker entirely ignored it and did not count those rising. He stated, however, that if there was no objection, the yeas and nays might be ordered.

There being no objection, the speaker directed the clerk to call the roll, amid a volley of protests from the Democrats at being granted as a favor what they demanded as a right. The amendment was adopted—Yeas, 150; nays, 144.

Mr. Hemphill offered an amendment to section 32 of the bill, to insert the words "except section 1989 of the Revised Statutes of the United States."

He explained that that section of the bill empowered the supervisors to use the army and navy at the polls, and the purpose of his amendment was to eliminate that provision.

Mr. Lodge denied that the bill had any such effect as stated.

Mr. Springer moved to lay the bill on she table and thus defeat it. His motion was beaten by 149 yeas to 155 nays.

Mr. Springer, before the vote was announced, changed from aye to no, and moved to reconsider the vote.

Mr. Rowell of Illinois moved to lay that motion on the table, and on this the yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. Rowell's motion to lay the motion to reconsider on the table was carried by 153 yeas to 148 nays.

After some discussion, participated in by Messrs. Springer, McKinley and Outhwaite, and the hour of 2 o'clock having arrived, the speaker declared the previous question ordered on the bill and pending amendment.

Mr. Springer moved to lay the bill on the table. Lost—Yeas, 148; nays, 156.

The only Republicans to vote in favor of the motion were Messrs. Coleman of Louisiana and Lehlbach of New Jersey. The following pairs were announced: Messrs. Sherman. Stivers, Cogswell, Baker, Smyser, E. B. Taylor, De Haven, Simonds and Clark of Wisconsin, who would have voted against the motion, with Messrs. Wiley, Stewart of Georgia, O'Neil of Massachusetts, Spinola, Seney, Phelan, Biggs, Ewart and Fitch, who would have voted in favor of it.

Absent and not paired, Messrs. Brown of Virginia, Browne of Indiana, Frank, Pickler and Wheeler of Michigan.

Mr. Springer changed his vote from the affirmative to the negative, in order to move a reconsideration.

This motion was, upon a motion of Mr. Rowell, laid upon the table—Yeas, 153; nays, 148.

The vote then recurred on Mr. Hemphill's amendment (relative to the use of troops at the polls), and it was rejected—Yeas, 145; nays, 156.

Mr. Springer (having voted in the negative for that purpose) moved to reconsider.

The motion to reconsider was tabled—Yeas, 154; nays, 148.

Mr. Springer moved to lay the bill upon the table, stating that his former motion was to table the bill and pending amendment. The speaker ruled the motion out of order.

Mr. Springer appealed; and the appeal was laid on the table—Yeas, 158; nays, 146.

Mr. Springer, having voted in the affirmative, moved a reconsideration.

Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio made the point of order that this was a dilatory motion—a point which was sustained by the speaker.

Mr. Springer appealed, but the speaker declined to entertain the appeal.

Mr. Springer protested that this was the first time in the history of the government that a motion to reconsider was not recognized, but his voice was drowned in calls for the regular order from the Republican side.

Mr. Springer moved to adjourn; lost—Yeas, 147; nays, 157. The bill was ordered engrossed and read a third time by a vote of yeas 155; nays, 148.

The motion to reconsider was tabled—Yeas, 154; nays, 148.

Mr. Hemphill of South Carolina moved to recommit the bill; lost—Yeas, 148; nays, 156.

Mr. Coleman and Mr. Lehlbach voted with the Democrats in the affirmative.

Mr. Springer (having voted in the negative) moved a reconsideration.

The motion to reconsider was tabled—Yeas, 156; nays, 149.

Mr. Outhwaite moved an adjournment, which motion the speaker ruled out as dilatory.

Mr. Springer demanded the reading of the engrossed bill. But the speaker was prepared for this demand, the bill having been engrossed in advance, and a burst of applause came from the Republican side when the clerk began the reading.

Two hours were consumed in the reading of the bill. The question then recurred on the passage of the bill. As the call was in progress the greatest interest was manifested on both sides of the house. As Mr. Coleman of Louisiana cast his vote with the Democrats, he was greeted with applause from that side of the house, and the applause was reinforced with cheers when Mr. Lehlbach of New Jersey also cast his vote against the measure. The Republicans retaliated in kind; and as the southern Republicans, Messrs. Houk, Taylor of Tennessee, Waddill, Mudd of Maryland and Wilson of Kentucky, recorded their votes in the affirmative, cheer after cheer was given.

The bill was passed—Yeas, 155; nays, 149.

GENERAL APPRAISERS' COURT.

Five Members Appointed—Brief Biographical Sketches of Appointees.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The president has appointed five members of the new general appraisers' court, under the McKinley customs administration law. There was a good deal of comment at the Capitol at the fact that only five of the commission were nominated, and that the president has reserved the four remaining places for further consideration. No reason can be discovered for this failure to nominate the whole commission at the same time.

The gentlemen who were nominated for the places are the following: George C. Tichenor of the District of Columbia, George H. Sharpe of New York, James A. Jewell of New York, Charles H. Ham of Chicago, J. E. Wilkinson, Jr., of Louisiana.

Secretary Windom said that the customs appraisers nominated were selected solely with reference to their fitness for the places, and without regard to political considerations, except as provided in the bill.

George C. Tichenor is one of the assistant secretaries of the treasury.

George H. Sharpe is a resident of Kingston, N. Y., and has at different times served as a member of congress, member of the state legislature and speaker of the state house. He was surveyor of customs at New York, when Mr. Arthur was collector, and during the latter's term as president he was a member of the Venezuela claim commission. He is a lawyer by profession.

C. H. Ham of Chicago is a native of New Hampshire, was a law partner of Chief Justice Fuller when President Grant appointed him appraiser of the port of Chicago. He held the office up to the beginning of the last administration and since then has devoted himself principally to literary pursuits.

The two Democratic representatives on the board are James J. Jewell and J. B. Wilkinson, Jr.

The former is a resident of Buffalo. He was appointed a special agent of the treasury during the last administration and still holds that position. He served at Boston and at New York and was made chief of special agents in 1885, retaining that office until July last, when he was succeeded by Col. Tingle.

Mr. Wilkinson is a native of Louisiana and a brother of Representative Wilkinson of that state. He was formerly engaged in sugar planting, but has lately devoted most of his time to newspaper work and the study of economic questions. The remaining four members of the board will probably be appointed the last of next week.

PROPOSALS INVITED

For the Construction of a Protected Cruiser of 7300 Tons.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The secretary of the navy has issued a circular to ship and marine engine builders inviting proposals for the construction of a protected cruiser of about 7300 tons displacement at a cost, exclusive of armament, of not more than $2,750,000. The hull of the vessel is to be built of steel, not sheathed, and an armored deck is to extend all fore and aft, being turned down on each side to meet the side of the vessel below the water, of a maximum thickness of four inches over the engines and boiler spaces.

All the material, including engines, boilers, machinery, etc., are to be of domestic manufacture and the vessel is required to maintain an average speed of not less than twenty-one knots for four consecutive hours. The main battery will aggregate eighty-eight tons and includes four six-inch guns. The secondary battery will include twelve six-pounders, four one-pounders and two machine guns, and there will also be four torpedo tubes and discharging apparatus. At least 750 tons of coal must be carried on a mean draught of twenty-three feet.

Proposals are invited under two classes, one according to the plans and specifications provided by the secretary of the navy and the other according to plans and specifications submitted by the bidder.

Idaho is a State.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—In the senate, the presiding officer (Mr. Ingalls) announced his signature to the Idaho bill, which had previously received the signature of the speaker of the house.

Minor Mention.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The president, secretary and Mrs. Windom and Postmaster General Wanamaker, left here this morning for Cape May Point, to be away until early next week. Secretary Blaine also left town this morning, for Bar Harbor, Me.

The senate seceded yesterday from its position in regard to the salaries of senators' clerks and senatorial committee clerks, and the legislative appropriation bill was sent to the president for his signature.

The revenue cutters in Alaskan waters have received orders from Washington. The Rush goes to sea, the Corwin is getting ready to follow.

May Be Subject to Arbitration.

CHICAGO, July 3.—The general managers of the Central Traffic association met and referred the whole matter of east bound dressed beef rates back to the presidents of the Trunk Line association with the recommendation that if they should again fail to agree the subject be referred to the joint committee of the two associations under the arbitration rules.

Actor Parkhurst Dead.

NEW YORK, July 3.—George A. Parkhurst, the actor, died suddenly at his home in this city. He was 50 years old. Mr. Parkhurst was the last living member of the company that played in the National theatre, Washington, on the night of the assassination of President Lincoln.

Mr. Coates Has Recovered.

MONTREAL, July 3.—Eugene H. Coates, who was shot by his brother-in-law, C. C. Hale, in connection with the kidnapping of little Florence, has sufficiently recovered to leave the general hospital, and has left for the Adirondacks.

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QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1. NO. 72. QUINCY, MASS., SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1890. PRICE 2 CENTS.

A. G. DURGIN, - - - DRUGGIST.

* * * * A Convenient Place to wait for Street Cars going to South or West Quincy, or to Neponset. * * * *

Prescription Dept.

Our Prescription Department is always in charge of a competent Pharmacist Day and Night, and we will prepare Prescriptions written by any Physician in the known world, whether written on our blanks or the blanks of some other druggist, promptly and accurately from the **Purest and Freshest Materials Obtainable.** French, German, Welch and Italian languages spoken at our store. Our facilities are unsurpassed for attending to the wants of the Public in this Department, and all bottles bearing our labels will be guaranteed to be just as represented.

"RELIABILITY."

Patent Medicines.

Our stock of Patent Medicines embraces all lines that have any demand, and are sold at the Lowest Prices, and in many cases much less than the same goods can be bought elsewhere. Special Prices to purchasers of large quantities, and goods in dozen lots delivered free of charge. I will compete with any store in Boston on prices and quality. Any Patent Medicine not in stock will be obtained at the earliest moment possible without additional expense to the purchaser.

"RELIABILITY."

Family and Proprietary Medicines.

Under this heading will be found some very valuable preparations that have stood the test of years, as hundreds of our Citizens right here in Quincy, can give testimony.

Durgin's Cough Balsam,	**Invaluable.**
Durgin's Beef, Iron and Wine,	**For Strength.**
Durgin's Coca Wine,	**Nerve Stimulant.**
Durgin's Calisaya and Coca,	**Elegant Tonic.**
Durgin's Sarsaparilla,	**Purifies the Blood.**
Durgin's Mandrake Liver Pills,	**Cures Headache.**
Durgin's Corn Remover,	**Takes them out every time.**
Durgin's Pile Ointment,	**Gives Great Relief.**
Durgin's Toothache Drops,	**Cures in One Minute.**
Durgin's Disinfectant,	**A Great Purifier.**
Durgin's Diarrhœa Mixture,	**Needs no Encomium.**
Durgin's Amber Lotion,	**Beautiful Cosmetic.**
Durgin's Tooth Powder,	**Equisite Toilet Requisite.**

We make the above preparations with our own hands, and we can honestly and conscientiously recommend them to be the best and most effectual of any Medicines in their respective classes. To all sufferers of disease for which they are recommended, I would particularly advise and solicit a trial. "RELIABILITY."

FANCY GOODS AND PERFUMES.

We keep in stock the year around Fine Fancy Goods, suitable for wedding and birthday presents, also a large assortment of Brushes of all kinds. Have just received a lot of nice cloth brushes at 20 cents each, to match our Whisk Brooms at 10 cents. Elegant Satine Pillow and Cake of Arbutus Soap for 25 cents, now open next Monday, look out for it. Perfumes by the bottle or ounce, largest variety and finest goods, for 10 cents to $1 per ounce. The Best 5 cent Soap in the world. It will pay to stock up with goods in this line for future wants.

RELIABILITY.

Confectionery and Soda Water.

Huyler's

AGENT.

We are agents for Huyler's Celebrated Confectionery in Quincy where a Full Line of his Chocolate Goods can be obtained. We also have a Full Line of Lowney's Confectionery.

Ice Cream Soda, Milk Shake, Milk Punch, Egg Lemonade, Peach and Cream from the fruit; Banana and Cream from the fruit; Ice Cold Soda with fruit syrups. Mineral Waters on draught. Coolest place in town.

"RELIABILITY."

Fine Domestic and Imported Cigars by the Box at LOW PRICES.

A. G. DURGIN, : : : : : : DRUGGIST.

CARPETS

—AND—

Upholstery Goods.

We offer a cordial invitation to all interested in House Furnishings to inspect the many Novelties comprised in our large exhibit of Carpets, Rugs, and Upholstery Goods.

FINE CARPETS,

Axminsters, Wiltons and Moquettes, in accord with rich and costly decorations.

Eastern Rugs and Carpets.

A very large exhibit to select from, including a Collection of Valuable ANTIQUE PIECES.

Moderate-Priced Carpets.

We offer Special Grades, combining Low Prices with great Durability, and desirable patterns and colorings.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

The great variety shown in this department ensures satisfaction to all tastes and styles of decoration.

LACE CURTAIN DEPARTMENT A SPECIALTY!

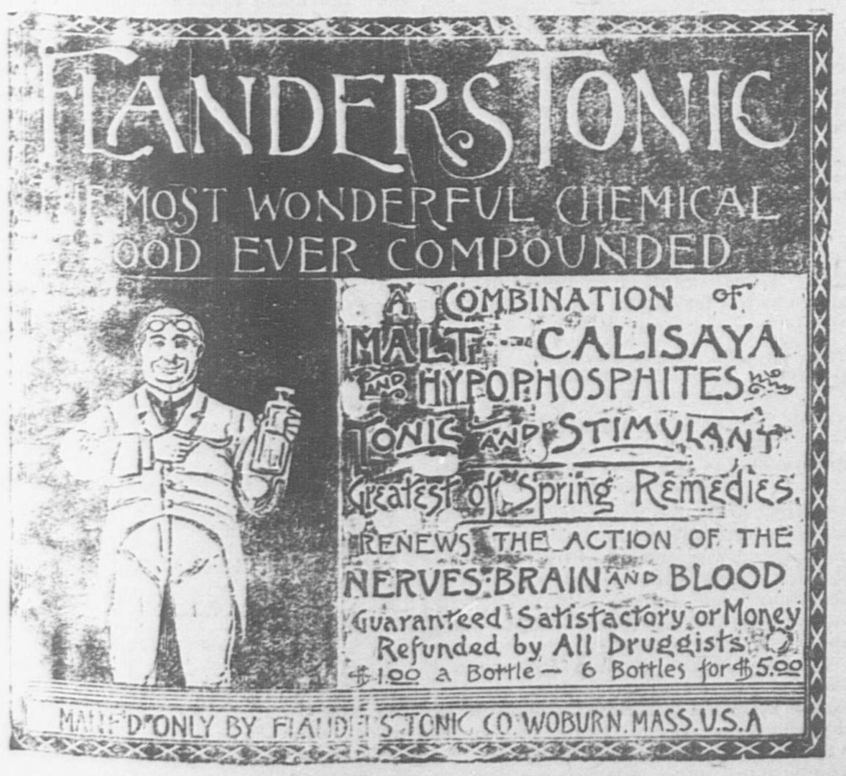
Samples and Suggestions by Mail.

JOHN H. PRAY, SONS & CO.,

558 & 560 Washington St., and 30--34 Harrison Ave. Extension.

BOSTON, MASS.

July 2. 3t



FLANDERS TONIC

MOST WONDERFUL CHEMICAL FOOD EVER COMPOUNDED

A COMBINATION OF MALT CALISAYA AND HYPOPHOSPHITES TONIC AND STIMULANT

Greatest of Spring Remedies.

RENEWS THE ACTION OF THE NERVES: BRAIN AND BLOOD

Guaranteed Satisfactory or Money Refunded by All Druggists

$1.00 a Bottle — 6 Bottles for $5.00

MANF'D ONLY BY FLANDERS TONIC CO. WOBURN, MASS. U.S.A.

A BIG DAY.

Quincy Does Herself Proud.

Celebration Which Exceeded Expectations.

Long Street Parade With Many Good Features.

All Prizes for the Trades Features Go to West Quincy.

Crowds at Merry Mount Park Afternoon and Evening.

The St Mary's Win the Base Ball Game by Score of 13 to 8.

A Very Good Display of Fireworks Witnessed by Thousands.

Electric Cars Unable to Accommodate the Large Crowds.

The day was all that could be desired, and Quincy's Fourth of July celebration of 1890 will be remembered as a grand success and a good time. The "Night before" was not as noisy as in many years passed, and not much mischief was done; the entire police force was on duty.

The ringing of the bells at sunrise, and a fire alarm at the same hour from Box 46 ushered in the day, and for fear that all should not be up in time for the parade, there was another fire alarm at 6.30; this time from Box 35.

Many citizens assembled at the starting point of the parade long before the advertised hour, and it was not long after 7.30 when the line of march was taken up. All along the route were assembled thousands of people representing not only Quincy, but Braintree, Weymouth, Milton, Dorchester, Hyde Park, Randolph, Holbrook, Hingham and towns at a greater distance. The decorations were not very numerous and but few elaborate.

Order of Procession.

MOUNTED POLICE.

(in new uniforms).

Dept. Manager Langley in command.

Officer Nichols,
Officer McKay,
Officer Barry,
Officer Canavan,
Officer Hayden,
Officer Bean.

Division 1.

CHIEF MARSHAL,
Fred F. Green.—
Chief of Staff,
Albert Keating.

"A Quincy Politician condemned to death for wire pulling, dies hard; he is pulling his last wire."

Frequent bulletins were displayed by the QUINCY DAILY LEDGER, some of which were:

"Criminal appetite returns—Give us Grub."

"Reporter's ink gone—Packard gone for more."

Trades feature,
J. F. Sheppard & Sons,
Four horse coal team.

CITY OF QUINCY—1890.

Aids,
Dexter E. Wadsworth,
Arthur P. Wentworth,
Geo. E. Safford,
Arthur Feltis,
Geo. W. Jones,
G. H. Brown,
Elbridge Porter,
E. B. Glover,
George Sanborn.

CITY BAND.
Frank L. Collins, leader.
26 pieces.

Francis L. Souther Camp
SONS OF VETERANS,
45 men.
Capt. C. E. Bowker.
1st Lieut. George Prouty.
2d Lieut. George L. Nott.

CO. K. FIFTH REGIMENT
of Braintree,
35 men.
Capt. W. E. Morrison.
1st Lieut. H. L. Kincaide.
2d. Lieut. Geo. Devlin.

Engineers of Fire Department,
in barouches.
Chief Ripley,
Engineers Packard, Newcomb, Litchfield, White, King and Richardson.

Trades feature:
Abbott & Miller's Express
taking big load to the
Granite Clothing Company.

Trades feature:
Dr. A. K. Kikapoo
the Indian doctor
in buggy,
and Indians
on foot.

Trades feature:
F. F. Crane,
Vacation Goods.

Humorous feature,
"Gwine to see the city."

Trades feature,
Joseph W. Lombard,
Furniture.

Trades feature,
Gus. B. Bates,
Combination Heater.

Humorous feature,
"The Record's Six Prettiest Women in Quincy."

Humorous feature,
"Electro-cution—The American Inquisition."

Trades feature,
Sanborn & Damon,
Stoves.

Division 2.

Marshal,
Horace O. Souther.
Aids:
Bert Drake,
H. P. Kittredge,
James Edwards,
Fred Drake,
Stedman Williams,
Charles Redding,
John Ring,
P. McDonnell.

Trades feature
Henry Crane & Son of Milton,
Tally-ho
drawn by six black horses,
Driver, Horace R. Crane
Bugler, J. Byrant Stetson
Party:

Henry H. Barnes,	H. A. Moulton,
Arthur W. Crane,	Edward Kelley,
Wm. C. Greeley,	Edw. L. Moulton,
Ross Taylor,	Frank A. Gibson,
Chas. Estey,	Arthur R. Bowman,
Geo. Watson,	A. F. Langille,
A. L. Wood,	H. A. Spargo,
A. N. Nathan,	H. W. Watson,

Footman (Colored,) Wm. Martin.

Comic feature:
"Work on our streets
Skilled laborers $2.50."
"City Team No. 4-11-44,"
Small cart in tow labelled
"For stones only."

Trades feature:
J. G. Thomas,
roofer.

Tableaux:
"Wounded Scout."

Trades feature:
M. C. Ring,
Florist.

Trades feature:
Drew & Keating,
Lumber.

Comic feature:
"Annie Rooney and her beau."

Division 3.

Marshal,
Peter J. Williams.
Aids,
Charles Stanley,
Timothy Shea,
J. W. Field,
H. Field,
H. Kindrick,
George Glover.

Drum Corps.

[*Continued on fourth page.*]

JOSEPH W. LOMBARD, - Auctioneer,
Office, Panton's Block, Hancock St.,
Quincy, Mass.

Furniture, Carpets, &c., AT AUCTION.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on

Tuesday, July 8, 1890,

at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Furniture Store of

J. W. LOMBARD,

Panton's Block, Hancock Street,

ONE large lot of Household Furniture,—which has been on storage, and now must be disposed of,—consisting of the following, viz:

One Combination Parlor Suit in Silk Crushed Plush; 1 Cherry Chamber Set; 1 large Tapestry Carpet; Bedsteads and Springs of various styles; Mattresses; lot of Kitchen Ware; Kitchen Table; 1 Range; 1 Parlor Stove; 1 Oil Cloth Carpet; 1 large Cathedral Clock; Bedding; 1 Hanging Lamp; Feather Beds; Kitchen Chairs, and a variety of other articles, too numerous to mention.

These articles must positively be sold, to the highest bidder, rain or shine, and the people are invited to be there punctually at 1 o'clock, Tuesday, July 8th.

Quincy, July 5-7.

1688—89.

Seige of Londonderry, IRELAND.

Struggle for Civil and Religious Liberty.

LECTURE BY THE

REV. WM. BEST,

of Philadelphia, Pa. Late of Richill Co., Armagh, Ire., in the

Presbyterian Church, South Quincy,

Tuesday Evening, July 8.

☞ Do not fail to hear this grand lecture by this eloquent speaker.

Doors open at 7.30. To commence at 7.45. Tickets 15 cents. Reserved seats 25 cents. To be had at the door, and Guston's store, W. Westland, Tilton's store, A. McLeod, Nash's store, and the committee: W. Clements, A. M. I. M'Leod, W. F. M'Calder, A. B. M'Lean, W. M'Innis.

July 5. 3t

WANTS.

WANTED.—Immediately, a steady, reliable boy to learn a trade. For particulars apply at LEDGER OFFICE.
Quincy, July 5. tf

WANTED.—Foreman capable of taking charge of a stone yard. State experience; salary wanted; references required. Address Box 560, Quincy, Mass.
June 30—3t July 5—1w*

WANTED.—A young man 16 to 20 years old, that understands taking care of horses and cow, can hear of a steady job with good pay by applying at this office.
Quincy, June 30. 6t

WANTED.—A young man acquainted with the grocery and provision business for an order team. One that can cut meat preferred. State references. Address Box 728, Quincy. May 26—tf

WANTED.—A young Protestant girl to assist in light housework in a small family. Apply to C. F. PARKER, cor. Grand View and Lincoln avenue, Wollaston.
May 15. tf

WANTED—A MAN

COMPETENT to run a Vertical Polisher. One who understands and can take care of a boiler and engine, to run the same. Also, a tool sharpener who can run a small engine. Inquire at this office.
Quincy, June 28. 4t

TO LETS.

TO LET.—In French's building, Chestnut St., opposite the Congregational church, desirable rooms up one flight. Suitable for Dressmaker, Tailor or Barber. Apply at Bussell's Studio, Adams building. 11-tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A fine black Kentucky Horse, 5 years old, good roadster, warented sound and kind, can be seen at John Hall's stable. Address Lock Box 1332, Quincy, Mass. June 9—tf P. 14—1w

DR. A. P. KIKAPOO,

The Eminent Root and Herb Doctor,

HAS made arrangements to stay here and treat the Deaf, Blind and Lame, and all Diseases of the Human Body, at his

INDIAN CAMP,

Granite Street, near Fort Street, Quincy.

☞ Consultation Free to all from 2 to 6 o'clock P. M. July 3—1w

GERMAN COOKING WARE.

Pitchers, Pipkins, Milk Boilers, Stew Pans, Napkins, Covered Jugs, Tea Pots, Coffee Boilers, Chocolate Pots, Cracker Jars, Butter Pots, Stew Pans, Match Jars, etc. Fine finished goods at a modererate price. Our June importation now ready.

GUY BROTHERS, Sole Agents,
AT THEIR NEW STORE,
32 Essex Street, Boston.
June 23. MWST p2w

Mislaid or Stolen,

FROM THE CITY HOSPITAL,

On the 17th,

A Bag of Flags

Whoever will return the flags to the LEDGER OFFICE, or give any information concerning the same will be liberally rewarded.
Quincy, June 30. tf

Proposals for Painting.

PROPOSALS for Painting the Atlantic School Buildings and Fences with two coats may be addressed to the undersigned up to SATURDAY, July 12.

All materials used must be of best quality, and all work be done in the most thorough manner. The right to reject any bid is reserved.

GEO. I. ALDRICH,
Superintendent of Schools.

Quincy, July 2—9t July 5—2w

H. T. Whitman,

CIVIL ENGINEER

—AND—

SURVEYOR,

ADAMS BUILDING, QUINCY.
Hours, 8 to 10 A. M.
Boston Office, - - - 85 Devonshire St.
Hours, 12 to 2 P. M.

N. B. Plans of nearly all the Real Estate in the City of Quincy can be found at my offices.
May 28. d3t&w—tf

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)
— BY —
GREEN & PRESCOTT,
115 HANCOCK STREET.

REPORTORIAL STAFF.

FRANK F. PRESCOTT, City Editor.
JAMES E. WODDICK, JAMES S. WHITING,
MISS FREEMAN.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES,

By Carriers or Mail.

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One inch, one insertion, 50 cents; one week, $1.50; one month, $5.00.
Short advertisements, such as Lost, Found, Wanted, For Sale, To Let, etc., not exceeding four lines in length, 25 cents first insertion; 10 cents each additional insertion.
Births, deaths and marriages free.
Funeral notices 25 cents each; obituary and reading notices 10 cents per line.

TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

One of the things which this country can return thanks for, at this Fourth of July season, is the fact that more than twenty and a half millions was the net decrease of the public debt during the last month, and about eighty-eight millions during the fiscal year just ended. We shall have no more such statements for many years if ever, says the Worcester Spy. The surplus, which gave so much anxiety to our statesmen and public writers, has substantially disappeared. With the vast extension of our pension system, enlarged expenditures for other purposes, and contemplated reduction of the revenue, the expenses of the government for some years to come, will be likely to exceed rather than to fall below the receipts. At the best the surplus applicable to the reduction of the public debt will be small compared with the vast sums which have been available for that purpose almost every year since the adjustment and funding of the obligations incurred by the civil war. The ability of the country to pay its enormous debt within a comparatively few years, rather than to leave it as a burdon to future generations, became apparent, and the purpose to do so was recognized as a settled feature of our financial policy during Mr. Boutwell's administration of the treasury department under President Grant. But this period of debt-paying is now ended. There will apparently be no surplus for the fiscal year which has just begun, and there may be a considerable deficit. Doubtless as the growth of the country makes the taxes more productive moderate surpluses may be found, provided that no new objects of expenditure are discovered or the cost of the present greatly increased. If the pension system should be further extended, as it probably will be, or costly works of fortification should be undertaken, the revenues must be increased by additional taxes, and our statesmen, like those of Europe, will be compelled to cast about for sources of revenue or new adjustments of the old burdens in order to make the national revenue meet the national expenses, a problem with which our public financiers have not been troubled since the war period.

Beggars in London.

The barefoot dodge is a favorite one with beggars in London. During the Christmas season I saw one lusty knave take off his shoes and stockings, leaving them in a barroom, and then pick his way over the cold cobblestones of the street, singing a melancholy ditty and holding out his cap pleadingly for pence. Every English beggar that accosts you reminds you that he is "a poor" fellow. "Oh, please give a penny to a poor devil." "Please help a poor old man." "Please remember a poor lad." "Please buy a box of matches of a poor old woman"—these are the entreaties which come to you from every side. The alleged poverty of these people is their stock in trade. Then, again, the most hideous monstrosities are to be met with upon the street corners—maimed, scarred and doformed creatures who seek to profit by their hideousness. Many of these creatures are well to do.

At the corner of Tottenham Court road and Oxford street sits a woman as fat as butter, comfortably clad and wearing a cheerful expression. A placard suspended from her neck informs the passer by that "this poor woman is blind," that she "is afflicted with fits," and that she is trying to earn money enough to pay for being "tapped for the dropsy." This professional rides to and from her place of business in a cab.

Oxford street is patrolled by several blind men who affect dogs and lugubrious songs and dismal countenances. These fellows have entered into a sort of business partnership and they are rich. Suggest to a London beggar that he apply for admission to one of the numerous homes or asylums for the indigent and afflicted, and see how quick he is to resent the idea.—Eugene Field's Letter in Chicago News.

AMERICANS THREATENED.

Canadians Will Meet Force with Force on the High Seas.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 4.—The news telegraphed from Port Townsend that a special messenger had arrived from Washington with instructions for the commanders of the United States cutters to proceed to Behring Sea and seize all vessels found with any evidence that they had been engaged in the seal fishery causes great indignation. At the same time come the story that the British squadron has been ordered to rendezvous at Esquimalt.

The latter story brings peace to the minds of some rabid Britishers, but the majority of British Columbians believe that it is the old story, and no matter what acts of piracy may be committed by the Yankees, the British war ships will not interfere. For this reason Canadians will take the matter into their own hands and no longer submit, and meet force with force on the high seas. It is known that the crews of all vessels proceeding to the sealing grounds were fully armed, with a view of resisting seizure, but to-day a story leaked out that two clipper schooners are being secretly fitted out in Maple Bay, specially to meet the Yankees.

It is said these vessels will each carry a heavy swivel besides two smaller guns, and disguised as sailors will tempt seizure so as to bring on an encounter. Regarding the story Capt. Scott, a veteran sealer on the coast, says that the report no doubt was true, but that the matter had been secret for fear of British interruption. The skippers of the two vessels in which he was interested had armed their crews, and before sailing swore to go to the bottom rather than submit to seizure.

A CHASE FOR A ROBBER

Results in the Shooting of an Officer, Which May Result Fatally.

PROVIDENCE, July 5.—There were two small robberies in ward One early yesterday, and Patrolman John R. Feeley came across two young men at about daybreak with some of the stolen property in their possession. He arrested one and started for the station with him. The prisoner dropped a bottle of beer which he had stolen, and drawing a revolver, fired at the officer's head. The bullet entered Feeley's chin, followed around and came out under the left jaw. The prisoner broke away at the same time. Feeley fired once without result, but did not fire again, as there were several young men on the street corner celebrating the Fourth. As the policeman gained on his prisoner the latter turned and fired several more shots to stop the chase. One bullet entered the officer's body just over the right lung. The prisoner then made his escape and the policeman started for the station, but fell in a faint before he reached it. He was taken to the hospital, where he remains in a precarious condition. The man who did the shooting is still at large.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

Colombian Government Favorably Disposed Toward the Project.

PANAMA, July 5.—The published report announcing the collapse of the negotiations between Lieut. Wyse and the Colombian government for a renewal of the Panama canal concessions, is positively denied here. The Star and Herald predicts the final success of Lieut. Wyse's mission and reassures public confidence. Semi-official statements and correspondence confirm the above statement, and indicate that the Colombian government is favorably disposed to the canal enterprise, and will place no obstacle in the way of arriving at an equitable arrangement.

Foolhardy Candidate for Honor.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., July 5.—John L. Soules of North Muskegon, Mich., attempted to swim the whirlpool rapids. His leg was badly injured by rocks, and fortunately for him an eddy carried him ashore before he reached the regular whirlpool. He was pulled out in an exhausted condition about 100 feet above where Capt. Webb is supposed to have lost his life. Had he gone through the whirlpool he would undoubtedly have been killed. Soules says he will make the attempt again when his leg is well. Samuel Smith of Lewiston, N. Y., who was to have accompanied him, backed out.

The Cession of Heligoland.

LONDON, July 5.—Lord Salisbury announced in the house of lords that the Anglo-German agreement was signed on Tuesday. He tabled a bill affirming the cession of Heligoland. He said that the agreement made the inhabitants of Heligoland subject to German laws, a special exception being made in the case of those now living, who would not be subject to conscription. The bill passed the first reading, and the second reading was fixed for Thursday next.

Newfoundland Fisheries Question.

LONDON, July 5.—Mr. Bryce presented in the house of commons a petition from 15-000 inhabitants of Newfoundland asking parliament to remedy the grievances of the Newfoundland fishermen. Mr. Verney asked whether the government recognized the alleged treaty rights of the French to catch lobsters and to establish lobster factories in Newfoundland. Sir James Ferguson said that the government did not recognize such rights.

San Salvador's New President.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 5.—The Official Gazette publishes a telegram from Gen. Ezete, the provisional president of San Salvador, announcing his taking possession of the presidency after the death of Menendez, who was killed while defending the presidency. Gen. Diaz sent a dispatch acknowledging the telegram, and there is no doubt that Mexico will recognize the new order of things.

Probable Murder in Boston.

BOSTON, July 5.—Mrs. Annie Connors of 36 Magazine street, Roxbury, was taken to the city hospital about 11 o'clock last night with bullet wounds in the neck and face. A little later, her husband, Michael Conners, was arrested on the charge of attempting to take her life. Her condition is critical and the chances are the charge will be changed to murder.

Two New York Tragedies.

NEW YORK, July 5.—John Lutz, a Hungarian, quarrelled with his wife, Mary, and shot her, probably fatally. He then killed himself.

Hester Lotty, a middle-aged tailoress, was stabbed and killed by her husband, Martin Lotty, a drunken and worthless little fellow, whom she had supported from her earnings.

Steamer Burned—Four Men Killed.

ASHLAND, Wis., July 5.—The twenty-ton steamer Iron King and a portion of the Columbus and Hocking Coal company's dock, were burned. Three firemen—George T. Anton, Elias Boucheltz and Jack Prothers—and an unknown man were killed. J. J. Moore was probably fatally hurt. The money loss is about $150,000.

BIG MARK DOWN
— IN —
HATS.

White Hats, Black Hats, Brown Hats, Blue, Beige, Ecru, Green, Old Rose, &c.

FORMER PRICES:

50c., 75c., $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 Each.

PRICE NOW:

39 Cts. Each,

— AT —

Miss C. S. Hubbard's,
158 Hancock St.,
Quincy, - - Mass.

Quincy City Grain Store.

BEST GRADES OF
FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY AND STRAW,
Brick, Lime, Cement and Drain Pipe.

Agent for the Celebrated
Bowker's Fertilizer.
Superior to all others.

Edward Russell.
PROPRIETOR.
24 Washington St., cor. Coddington.

Branch store at South Quincy, near Railroad Station.

☞ Telephone Connections.

April 8 1—3m

We have about FIFTY PAIRS
of
Odd Oxford Ties
— AND —
SLIPPERS
Which will be sold at a very LOW PRICE.

D. B. STETSON,
54 Washington Street.

Quincy, May 7. 3mos.

Real Estate for Sale.

Prices ranging from $1500 to $10,000.

Estates situated on Coddington, Elm, Franklin, Garfield, Greenleaf, Mechanic, Putnam, Spear and Washington streets in Quincy.

Also estates on Beale street, Brook street, Newport avenue and Webster street, in Wollaston.

Two estates on Appleton street, and one on Billings, Hancock and Walker streets, in Atlantic.

Beach property at Houghs Neck for sale, on easy terms.

HOUSES TO LET.

New house, 10 rooms, all modern conveniences, in Quincy Centre. Splendid place for a physician or dentist.

Elegant new residence on Lincoln avenue, Wollaston, 11 rooms, all modern conveniences.

New house, 9 rooms, bath and furnace, on the hill off Beale street, Wollaston.

Fine residence, No. 25 Greenleaf street, will be let furnished or unfurnished. Nine rooms all modern conveniences. 1 1-2 acre of land, with quantities of fruit, trees, etc.

House, 6 rooms, No. 7 Spear street, Quincy.

Modern house, 12 rooms, and stable, No. 112 Washington street, Quincy. Will be let furnished or unfurnished.

The Baptist church at Quincy Point will be remodelled and leased for a term of years for manufacturing purposes.

Also stores and tenements in all parts of the city.

Cottages at Houghs Neck and Hull to let for the season.

Choice house lots for sale on easy terms.

Agents for the Greenleaf Land Associates.

Care of property and collection of rents a specialty.

Geo. H. Brown & Co.,
Insurance, Real Estate and Mortgages,
Adams Building, Quincy.
Branch Office at Williams' Jewelry Store West Quincy.

MR. AND MRS. BOWSER.

The Head of the Family Tries to Put Up Some Screen Doors—The Result.

An expressman brought up a small jag of lumber the other afternoon and left it at the barn, and when Mr. Bowser came home I mentioned the fact and asked what he intended to do with it.

"It's for screen doors for the front doors," he replied.

"Carpenter coming up to make them?"

"Haven't engaged any."

"Mr. Bowser, you are not going to try and make them yourself?"

"There won't be any trying about it. I shall proceed to make and hang them."

"I'm afraid you can't do it. It's a nice piece of joiner work to make a screen door, especially one for the front of the house."

"I am well aware," he said as he stroked his chin in a complacent way. "Haven't I got about $50 worth of tools? Don't I know how to handle them?"

"I—I wish you had given your order at the shop, as other folks do."

"I'll be hanged if I pay any $8 for a pair of doors when I can make 'em for $3! You are always dead set against anything I undertake!"

"Mr. Bowser, you can't make a screen door. You can't hang one. Don't blame me when the failure comes."

"Blame you! Are you getting crazy? If those doors are not a success you won't hear a word of fault from me—not a peep. I was thinking of ordering them, but being you have stuck your nose up so high I'll make 'em now just to show you that I can do it!"

And next morning he put on an old suit and went out to the barn and before 9 o'clock he had measured four different times for those doors.

It wasn't long before I saw him sneaking around to the front with one of the pieces. I watched him as he tried it and it was all of twelve inches short. Mr. Bowser scratched his ear, growled like a bear and looked as foolish as a boy caught in a harvest apple tree. Ten minutes later he was at the telephone ordering more stuff.

"Were they too short?" I asked as he hung up the trumpet.

"N—no, but I thought I'd get heavier stuff," he mumbled as he shot out doors.

The stuff came up after dinner, and it was about 5 o'clock in the afternoon when he put one of the frames together and stood it up in the door. I went out, and as he began to smile with satisfaction I said:

"Mr. Bowser, that door is squeegawed."

"Squeegawed? Squeegawed? What does that stand for in the back counties?"

"Your door is wider at the bottom than at the top."

"It can't be!"

"But your own eyes will convince you. There's an inch difference!"

"Never! I'll bet you a million dollars there isn't a hair's breadth!"

I ran for my tapeline and soon proved that the difference was over an inch.

"Oh, well, I can fix that in a moment," he said, but it was 9 o'clock that evening before he came in.

It was 10 o'clock next forenoon when I went out to the barn. He had the door covered with the wire cloth and proudly called my attention to it.

"Which is the outside of the door?" I asked.

"Why, the side this way, of course."

"Then you've tacked the cloth on the inside!"

"That's where it belongs."

"You never saw it there, Mr. Bowser—never! And look at the way you have tacked the stuff on. It's humped up in a dozen different places, because you pulled it askew."

"There isn't one hump—not the sign of a hump. I'll give any man a billion dollars to make a better job of it! All that door needs now is painting."

"But don't they paint the frames before they tack the cloth on? How are you going to paint the inside of the frame?"

"Don't you worry yourself about this job, Mrs. Bowser. I wasn't born alongside of a huckleberry marsh!"

Mr. Bowser had been at work an hour next morning before I went out. He had the doors at the front, and he seemed to have some trouble about hanging them.

"You see what you've done, don't you?" I asked, after a survey of the scene.

"I don't believe I'm either near sighted or color blind," he said.

"Well, you've got one door wrong side up, to begin with."

"H-how?"

"Look at the panels and see. Then you have been trying to hang one to swing in and the other to swing out."

"I have, eh? That shows all you know about it. I'm simply fitting the screens so they will shut tight."

Just before noon he got a hang on both doors, and as I looked at them from the hall I had to sit down on the floor and laugh. They didn't meet in the center within two inches and each was half an inch short at the top and bottom. He had also hung them with the cloth on the inside. Just then a neighbor came along and turned in to the steps. After looking at the doors for half a minute in great astonishment he queried:

"Something just from Paris, Bowser?"

"What do you mean?"

"Why, you've got a new idea in screen doors. I suppose the space at the bottom is for bugs, that at the top for mosquitoes, and the center for flies. I see you have left the frames exposed. They will make capital roosting places for horse flies and pinch bugs. Did you do this job?"

"Y-yes."

"Well, if I had a girl 10 years old who couldn't beat it I'd make her go barefoot all summer."

"I didn't make these doors for your house, sir."

"Thank Heaven for that! Bowser, you're a brick—a soft brick! I'll come up this evening with a band and serenade those doors!"

When the neighbor had gone I suddenly felt the back end of the house lift up. It was Mr. Bowser pulling those screen doors off. He couldn't even wait to take the screws out of the hinges. They came off in detachments and the pieces were flung into the back yard. When he had finished he came in and said:

"Mrs. Bowser, I want to have a talk with you—a very serious talk!"

"But didn't I tell you how it would be?"

"Never! You encouraged me to go ahead, and to please a whim of yours I've lost three days' time, pounded myself all over, spent $6 in cash and been made a butt of ridicule! Mrs. Bowser, this is the limit—the finis—the end! Make out a list of what furniture you want and let us agree on the alimony!"—Detroit Free Press.

All Is Settled.

Between the 1st of April and the 1st of May eight out of every ten tenants in the United States notified their landlords that unless the house was repapered, repainted, repaired and the rent lowered they would not remain another year. About one landlord in 500 consented, and about one tenant in 1,000 kept his word and moved and was sorry for it. All is now settled until another spring.—Norristown Herald.

THE GERMAN COOKING WARE ADVERTISED BY GUY BROTHERS AT 32 ESSEX STREET, BOSTON, IS MOST EXCELLENT. IT IS FIRE-PROOF, AND BETTER THAN ANYTHING EVER USED FOR COOKING OR KITCHEN UTENSILS. NO ONE WILL USE TIN AFTER USING THIS STRONG AND WHOLESOME CROCKERY.

June 23. MWTS

City Boot and Shoe Store.

COMFORT,
CONVENIENCE,
COMELINESS,
COMBINED,
COST
$3.00 TO 7.00
EACH SHOE
WARRANTED IF BOTTOM
H.T. MARSHALL PAT'D.
IS STAMPED MAY 13. 1884.

JOHN PAGE

Carries all the latest styles in Russetts and Tennis Goods. The largest line of Low Shoes in the City. Twenty different manufacturers' lines constantly on hand. Men's, Ladies' and Children's Footwear sold at a Bargain.

To the People of Quincy.

GREETING:

Having opened a first-class Furnace and Plumbing establishment in Pierce's Block, cor. of Hancock and Washington Sts. We are prepared to do all kinds of Furnace and Plumbing work in all its branches, either New work or Repairing by Contract or by the Day.

If you have a Furnace and cannot heat certain rooms, we can heat them for you. If you have a Plumbing job that the circulation is poor, water cannot be heated or the sanitary condition is defective, or otherwise poor, as practical experts in our profession, we can obviate those defects.

We have not come among you as itinerant botches, but as thorough, practical mechanics on Heating and Plumbing. We propose to make Quincy our home, as we have come to stay, and by square dealing and strict attention to business, we desire a share of your patronage, and in order to expediate a better acquaintance with you as to our ability, will say that we have for years and are today performing the work at our other store for many of the leading citizens and corporations of Weymouth and Braintree, a few of which we will name:

A. S. Morrison & Bros., Jenkins' Manufacturing Co., Columbia Rubber Co., Allen Fan Co., Fore River Engine Works, Ambler & Hobart, Hon. Edward Avery, A. E. Avery, Col. A. C. Drinkwater, Joshua Wilkins, T. A. Watson, Dr. G. W. Tinkham, Dr. F. F. Forsaith, Dr. T. H. Dearing, I. Morrison, Horace Abercrombie, Hon. F. A. Hobart, Aubrey Hilliard, C. N. Wallace, A. J. Bates, N. F. Hunt, O. W. Allen, Mrs. B. T. Loring, Mrs. Ellen Stetson, Haywood Bros., Geo. H. Holbrook, Thomas Penniman, William Penniman, Elmer Morrison, and many others. We also carry a full line of Rogers' Oil Stove, Agate and Tin Ware.

We are agents for Magee Furnaces and Ranges, and welcome you one and all to visit our establishment, inspect our goods, compare our prices and find that you can do better at home than you can in Boston.

Respectfully yours,
G. B. BATES, Hancock St., Quincy.
May 27. tf

B. N. ADAMS,
— AGENT FOR —
Greenleaf
Land
Associates.

Most Desirable Location

Easy terms of Payment. Money Loaned to Build. Fine Roads and best of Neighborhood. Call and see Plans and get your Choice of Lots.

B. N. ADAMS,
REAL ESTATE AND AUCTIONEER.

Quincy, April 21. 12—tf

JOHNSON'S
ANODYNE
LINIMENT
Unlike Any Other.
As much
For INTERNAL as EXTERNAL use.
Many people do not know this.
The Most Wonderful Family Remedy Ever Known.
☞ Positively cures Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Hoarseness, Coughs, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Sciatica, Lame Back and Soreness in Body or Limbs. Stops Inflammation in Cuts, Burns, and Bruises. Relieves all Cramps and Chills like magic. Price, 35 cts. post-paid; 6 bottles, $2. Express prepaid. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

DAY OF MANY GAMES.

Boston and "Old Man Anse" Quit with Even Honors.

HUB PLAYERS LOSE A GAME

And Tie in Another—Brooklyn Wins Two from Pittsburg Leaguers—Standing of the Clubs to Date.

The winners in the league games yesterday were: Boston, Brooklyn, Cleveland and Philadelphia in the morning, and Chicago, Brooklyn, New York and Cincinnati in the afternoon. The brotherhood games thus: Brooklyn, Cleveland and Chicago in the morning, and Buffalo, Pittsburg, Philadelphia and Chicago in the afternoon. The league standing:

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Cincinnati	60	41	19	.688
Brooklyn	60	36	24	.600
Philadelphia	62	37	25	.596
Boston	62	36	26	.580
Chicago	58	30	28	.517
New York	62	26	36	.419
Cleveland	57	18	39	.315
Pittsburg	[illegible]	16	43	.271

The Players' League.

The Brotherhood standing:

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Boston	60	36	24	.600
Chicago	60	35	25	.583
Philadelphia	62	32	30	.516
Brooklyn	64	33	31	.515
New York	59	30	29	.508
Pittsburg	59	30	29	.508
Cleveland	55	23	32	.418
Buffalo	53	17	36	.320

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Boston Wins in the Morning—Chicago Captures the Afternoon Game.

CHICAGO, July 4.—Chicago was unable to touch Getzein's delivery in the game with Boston, while Boston on the other hand batted Sullivan as they liked. The game, which was a very one-sided affair after the fourth inning, was witnessed by about 4000 people.

BOSTON	AB	R	B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Long, ss.	5	1	2	3	0	3	3	0
Tucker, 1b.	4	1	1	1	0	5	1	0
Sullivan, lf.	5	2	3	3	0	1	0	0
Brodie, rf.	4	1	3	3	0	0	0	0
Hines, cf.	4	2	1	2	0	1	0	0
McGarr, 3b.	5	2	3	3	0	1	1	1
Bennett, c.	4	1	0	1	0	13	1	0
Smith, 2b.	5	0	1	1	2	2	2	1
Getzein, p.	3	2	1	1	0	1	11	0
Totals	39	12	15	18	2	37	19	1
CHICAGO	AB	R	B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Cooney, ss.	3	1	2	3	0	0	3	1
Carroll, lf.	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Wilmot, cf.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anson, 1b.	3	0	0	0	0	8	0	0
Burns, 3b.	4	0	1	1	0	3	3	0
Hutchins, 2b.	4	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Andrews, rf.	4	0	0	0	0	6	1	0
Sullivan, p.	3	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Kittrege, c.	3	0	0	0	0	4	0	1
Totals	34	1	3	4	0	24	15	2

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Boston 0 3 3 5 0 0 1 0 —12
Chicago 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0— 1

Earned runs—Boston 9. Two-base hits—Cooney, Hines. Three-base hit—Long. Stolen bases—Boston 2. Base on balls—Boston 4, Chicago 2. Base on errors—Chicago 1. Struck out—Boston 4, Chicago 8. Umpire—Lynch.

Second Game.

CHICAGO, July 4.—The Chicagos hit Clarkson savagely at critical stages (Wilmot doing the heaviest stick work) and pulled the game out of the fire in the seventh inning. Attendance 7563.

Chicago 0 0 0 3 0 0 3 0 0—6
Boston 0 0 3 0 0 2 0 0 0—5

Earned runs—Chicago 3. Base hits—Chicago 9, Boston 6. Errors—Chicago 12, Boston 6. Two-base hit—Carroll. Three-base hits—Brodie, Wilmot. Home run—Wilmot. Stolen bases—Chicago 1, Boston 5. Base on balls—Chicago 2, Boston 3. Base on errors—Chicago 3, Boston 5. Struck out—Chicago 3, Boston 5. Double plays—Cooney, Hutchinson and Anson. Batteries—Hutchinson and Kittredge, Clarkson and Bennett. Umpire—Lynch.

Philadelphia, 11; Cincinnati, 2.

CINCINNATI, July 4.—The Philadelphias batted Foreman out of the box in the fourth inning, scoring seven runs on four singles, a triple and a home run. Viau was then substituted and did much better. The fielding of Allen and the batting of Hamilton and Thompson were the features. Attendance 7000.

Philadelphia 2 1 0 7 0 1 0 0 0—11
Cincinnati 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—2

Earned runs—Philadelphia 7, Cincinnati 1. Base hits—Philadelphia 14, Cincinnati 7. Errors—Philadelphia 1, Cincinnati 6. Batteries—Gleason and Clements; Foreman, Baldwin, Viau and Keenan.

Second Game.

The Cincinnatis won the game from the Phillies with comparative ease. Vickery was batted hard and consecutively, while Rhines pitched with splendid effect. Attendance 7817.

Cincinnati 0 0 2 1 0 2 1 1 —7
Philadelphia 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1

Earned runs—Cincinnati 3. Base hits—Cincinnati 12, Philadelphia 4. Errors—Cincinnati 1, Philadelphia 3. Batteries—Rhines and Harrington, Vickery and Clements.

Brooklyn, 11; Pittsburg, 10.

PITTSBURG, July 4.—The Brooklyns defeated the Alleghanys in an exciting game. The visitors secured a good lead at the start, but the home team, by heavy batting in the fifth inning, came very near turning the tables on them. Attendance 900.

Brooklyn 4 2 4 1 0 1 0 0 0—11
Pittsburg 1 1 0 0 8 0 0 0 0—10

Earned runs—Brooklyn 6, Pittsburg 6. Base hits—Brooklyn 12, Pittsburg 14. Errors—Brooklyn 1, Pittsburg 5. Batteries—Carruthers and Clark, Gumbert and Decker.

Second Game.

The home team lost through Bowman's wildness and poor base running. Attendance 1000.

Brooklyn 1 0 1 2 0 0 0 1 —5
Pittsburg 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0—3

Earned runs—Brooklyn 1, Pittsburg 1. Base hits—Brooklyn 7, Pittsburg 7. Errors—Brooklyn 1, Pittsburg 2. Batteries—Terry and Clark, Bowman and Decker.

Cleveland, 11; New York, 7.

CLEVELAND, July 4.—The Clevelands won by timely batting, scientific sacrifices and fine base running. Attendance 1200.

Cleveland 2 7 0 0 1 0 0 1 0—11
New York 1 2 1 1 0 1 0 1 —7

Earned runs—Cleveland 3, New York 3. Base hits—Cleveland 11, New York 15. Errors—Cleveland 5, New York 3. Batteries—Beatin and Zimmer, Rusie and Clark.

Second Game.

The afternoon game was a pitcher's battle, and Wadsworth had a little the best of it. Ardner's muff of an infield fly lost the game to Cleveland. Attendance 2500.

New York 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—2
Cleveland 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

Base hits—New York 3, Cleveland 4. Errors—New York 1, Cleveland 1. Batteries—Rusie and Clark, Wadsworth and Zimmer.

PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

Boston Ties in the First Game and Loses the Second.

BOSTON, July 5.—Radbourn was down on the card to pitch in the morning game, but his arm was out of kilter and "Kid" Madden was substituted. He was wild in his pitching and equally wild in his fielding, and to him three of the Buffalo runs are directly attributable.

The Boston and Buffalo Brotherhood teams played the games scheduled for Buffalo, it being the first time for many years that there has been a game by a major league club here on the Fourth of July. The morning game was delayed half an hour in beginning by the late arrival of the visitors, and was stopped by rain after five inning had been played, with the score a tie, 6 to 6.

BUFFALO	AB	R	B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Haddock, cf.	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mack, c.	3	1	0	0	1	1	0	1
Wise, 2b.	1	1	1	3	0	4	5	0
Beecher, lf.	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
White, 3b.	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	0
Rowe, ss.	3	0	0	0	2	2	4	0
Halligan, rf.	3	0	2	3	0	0	0	0
Carney, 1b.	3	0	2	2	0	7	0	0
Ferson, p.	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	21	6	6	9	3	15	10	2
BOSTON	AB	R	B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Brown, cf.	2	1	2	3	0	0	1	0
Richardson, lf.	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Stovey, rf.	3	2	1	1	1	1	0	0
Nash, 3b.	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
Brouthers, 1b.	3	1	1	1	0	5	1	2
Murphy, c.	3	1	2	5	0	5	1	0
Irwin, ss.	2	0	1	1	1	0	2	0
Quinn, 2b.	3	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
Madden, p.	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	2
Totals	23	6	7	11	4	15	10	4

Innings 1 2 3 4 5
Boston 0 0 3 0 3—6
Buffalo 2 0 3 0 1—6

Earned runs—Boston 4, Buffalo 1. Two-base hits—Brown, Murphy, Halligan. Three-base hits—Murphy, Wise. Stolen bases—Stovey, 3. Base on balls—Boston 5, Buffalo 3. Base on errors—Boston 1, Buffalo 3. Struck out—Boston 1, Buffalo 4. Double plays—Rowe, Wise and Carney; Ferson, Carney and White. Umpires—Matthews and Leach.

Second Game.

Haddock took his place in the box for the afternoon game, and came near having the same experience as did Madden in the morning, but his companions batted out a victory. He gave seven bases on balls, hit one and made one wild pitch and one wild throw. Daley, for the Bostons, lasted four innings, and was then replaced by Gumbert, who kept the hits scattered, except in the seventh, when four runs were earned. In fielding the honors were easy between the two clubs.

Buffalo 0 0 0 2 0 0 4 0 1—7
Boston 1 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 3—6

Earned runs—Buffalo 5, Boston 2. Base hits—Buffalo 14, Boston 5. Errors—Buffalo 5, Boston 6. Two-base hits—Rowe, Mack. Stolen bases—Quinn 2. Base on balls—Boston 7. Struck out—Buffalo 5, Boston 4. Double plays—White, Wise and Carney; Haddock, Rowe and Carney; Kelly, Quinn and Brouthers. Batteries—Haddock and Mack, Daley and Murphy. Umpires—Matthews and Leach.

Brooklyn, 5; Pittsburg, 4.

PITTSBURG, July 4.—About 6000 people witnessed this morning's game, which was hotly contested throughout. A passed ball in the ninth and a single by Van Haltren lost the game to the locals.

Brooklyn 0 0 1 2 1 0 0 0 1—5
Pittsburg 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 2 0—4

Earned runs—Brooklyn 3, Pittsburg 2. Base hits—Brooklyn 8, Pittsburg 8. Errors—Brooklyn 1, Pittsburg 4. Batteries—Van Haltren and Kinslow, Staley and Quinn.

Second Game.

The home players broke even with Brooklyn to-day by winning the second game, which was marked by good batting and poor fielding by the visitors. Attendance 4489.

Pittsburg 0 0 4 0 0 0 3 0 2—9
Brooklyn 1 0 3 0 0 1 0 0 2—7

Earned runs—Pittsburg 7, Brooklyn 2. Base hits—Pittsburg 12, Brooklyn 14. Errors—Pittsburg 3, Brooklyn 6. Batteries—Tener and Carroll, Weyhing and Kinslow.

Chicago, 3; New York, 1.

Chicago 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—3
New York 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1

Earned runs—Chicago 1. Base hits—Chicago 6, New York 4. Errors—Chicago 3, New York 2. Batteries—King and Farrell, Crane and Ewing.

CHICAGO, July 4.—The Chicagos defeated the New Yorks in the presence of 8000 people. The high wind prevented heavy batting.

Second Game.

The Chicagos and New Yorks played an exciting game in the afternoon, before 13,000 people, the home team winning in the eleventh inning.

Chicago 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 2—4
New York 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

Earned runs—Chicago 2, New York 1. Base hits—Chicago 9, New York 8. Errors—Chicago 4, New York 4. Batteries—Baldwin and Farrell, O'Day and Ewing.

Cleveland 8; Philadelphia, 7.

CLEVELAND, July 4.—Wet grounds at Brotherhood park made errors numerous. Neither pitcher was hit hard. Attendance 1500.

Cleveland 1 0 2 1 1 0 0 0 0—8
Philadelphia 1 1 3 0 1 0 0 0 1—7

Earned run—Philadelphia 1. Base hits—Cleveland 8, Philadelphia 8. Errors—Cleveland 8, Philadelphia 6. Batteries—O'Brien and Sutcliffe, Buffinton and Cross.

Second Game.

The hard hitting of the Philadelphias, combined with the wretched fielding of the home team, gave the visitors an easy victory. Attendance 6000.

Philadelphia 0 0 0 2 0 6 2 5 —15
Cleveland 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 1 3—6

Earned runs—Philadelphia 5, Cleveland 6. Bese hits—Philadelphia 16, Cleveland 12. Errors—Philadelphia 1, Cleveland 6. Batteries—Sanders and Milligan, Bakely and Sutcliffe.

Other Games.

At Baltimore—Baltimore, 3; Washington, 2.

At Jersey City—Jersey City, 6; Newark, 3.

At New Haven—New Haven, 16; Hartford, 4.

At Newark—Newark, 4; Jersey City, 3.

At Hartford—New Haven, 6; Hartford, 1.

At Washington—Baltimore, 12; Washington, 4.

At Philadelphia—Athletics, 4; Columbus, 1. Second game—Athletics, 9; Columbus, 7.

At Louisville—Louisville, 5; Rochester, 1. Second game—Louisville, 6; Rochester, 2.

At St. Louis—St. Louis, 6; Brooklyn, 3. Second game—Game forfeited to St. Louis, Brooklyn refusing to finish the game.

At Toledo—Syracuse, 12; Toledo, 3. Second game—Syracuse, 12, Toledo, 5.

At Wilmington—Wilmington, 8; Worcester, 3. Second game—Wilmington, 8; Worcester, 3.

THURSDAY'S GAMES.

Both Cleveland Clubs and the New York Leaguers Whitewashed.

CLEVELAND, July 3.—The Cleveland club over-exerted itself yesterday, and today it could not get a man anywhere near the plate. All its hits came after two men were out. In the meantime the Bostons pounded Garfield early in the game, and got an invincible lead. Attendance estimated at 400.

Boston 3 1 1 2 1 0 0 0 —8
Cleveland 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Earned run—Boston 1. Base hits—Boston 8, Cleveland 9. Errors—Boston 4, Cleveland 8. Batteries—Nichols and Bennett, Garfield and Zimmer.

At Pittsburg—
Pittsburg, 4; New York, 0.
At Chicago—
Chicago, 8; Philadelphia, 5.
At Cincinnati—
Cincinnati, 9; Brooklyn, 6.

Players' League.

At Chicago—
Chicago, 8; Philadelphia, 6.
At Cleveland—
New York, 5; Cleveland, 0.
At Buffalo—
Brooklyn, 13; Buffalo, 3.

Killed by a Police Officer.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., July 5.—Policeman Ticer killed Fred Lee, a negro politician, and fatally wounded George Tine, another negro. With other negroes they were attempting to rescue a prisoner whom Ticer had arrested.

Today's Anniversaries.

Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

WHICH HAPPENED ON JULY 5.

In Quincy and Vicinity—On the Battle Fields—Births and Deaths of the Presidents—Incorporation of Massachusetts' Cities and Norfolk County Towns—Foreign Matters.

1875—Grand celebration at Wollaston.

World Wide.

1779—British burned New Haven and marched on Fairfield and Norwalk, Conn.

1798—Napoleon, after the capture of Malta, landed in Alexandria, Egypt. Subsequently defeated the Mamelukes in the battle of the Pyramids.

1830—Algiers captured by the French and permanently held by the conquerors.

1861—Union forces repulsed in battle of Carthage, Mo.

1864—Gen. Early invaded Maryland.

1864—Severe fighting on John's Island, S. C., two days.

1864—Confederates defeated at Jackson, Miss.

1877—Arrest of the members of the Louisiana returning board charged with forging election returns.

Tomorrow's Anniversaries,—July 6.

1841—Hall cemetery corporation organized.

1864—Call for 100 men to go to war.

1872—Corner stone of Wollaston Baptist Church laid.

World Wide.

1535—Sir Thomas More, chancellor of England, beheaded.

1815—The allies re-entered Paris.

1868—Battle of Quaker Bridge, N. C.

1885—Death of Lieut. Commander Henry Gorringe, who brought the obelisk from Egypt to New York, aged 44.

1889—Serious riot between strikers and police in Duluth, Minn.

1889—Mataafa and Tamasesee, rival claimants to the throne of Samoa, conclude a treaty of peace

Difficulties of Chaperons in New York.

Another woman from Colorado—one of these big, Bartholdi statue creatures that one sometimes sees—insisted upon having her woman guide replaced after dark by a messenger boy, because she did not feel herself safe in company of a woman only. I dispatched a messenger to her—physical stature unknown, of course—and in an hour she trundled her colossal proportions into my parlors, followed by the tiniest, most abject looking specimen of the genus messenger it has ever been my lot to see. "See here," she snorted, "what do you mean by sending me such a protector as this? Is this an insult? I may be large, but I want you to understand that I am a perfect lady, and I need just as much protection as any other lady. And as for this miserable little whiffet"—here she looked large and threatening, while the "miserable whiffet" shrank and looked smaller and more self despised each moment—"I would as soon have a clothespin in trousers to attend me. Why, the very first thing he did was to fall down, and I had to pick him up and brush him off and see to his bruises, and the next thing I did was to yank him out from under the heads of some horses, and here he is, and no more messenger protection for me, if you please."—Interview in New York Evening Sun.

Several New York Signs.

If one wants to be fully convinced that competition is the life of trade he need only take a walk over on the east side of town and read the signs on the shop windows: "Customers, attention! A glass of delicious soda water given free to each and every customer." This is what a Madison street druggist offers to attract custom to his place, and there are others like unto it. The composition and orthography of some of the signs are equally interesting. "Painters suplys" is the wording on a blue painted sign in front of a paint shop in Division street. "Private Restaurant" in Hebrew and English letters is the way the signs read before a dozen eating saloons north of the Bowery and east of Grand street. "A Pure Carpenter" is the wording on a sign in Hester street. A., it is needless to state, stands for Abraham. There is no period after the A and no comma after the Pure.—New York Press.

Phonography is fast becoming one of the standard branches of education in Great Britain. From returns made, though incomplete, it appears that in the first quarter of the year 1890 the teachers of phonography had under instruction in the whole of Great Britain 34,739 males and 3,028 females, making a total of 37,767, while the number under instruction during the whole of 1889 was 44,730. A large portion of the pupils were in what are termed "board schools."

A paper recently published a lengthy and exhaustive treatise upon "Monkeys," and a contemporary the next day curtly remarked; "It would be more interesting to the readers of the —— if the editor printed news instead of making his family affairs public through its columns."—Exchange.

A farmer's wife living near Dover, N. J., broke a duck egg into a frying pan a few days ago, when out rolled an egg of smaller size. The larger egg was of ordinary size and contained a perfect yolk. The inner egg was about an inch and a half long, with a perfect shell and normal in every way.

Frank C. Ives, the young billiardist, has a sensational trick shot which is thus described: "He places one of the object balls under the table and then he sends the cue ball, after scoring, off the table so as to spin on the floor, roll back and count on the ball underneath."

R. W. Wrenn, general passenger agent of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad, was a telegraph operator during the war, and took from the wires the message from Gen. Lee to Jefferson Davis announcing that Richmond must be evacuated.

LAW OF THE SABBATH.

LESSON I, THIRD QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, JULY 6.

Text of the Lesson, Luke xiii, 10-17—Commit Verses 15-17—Golden Text, Matt. xii, 12—Commentary by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

[Compiled from Lesson Helper Quarterly by permission of H. S. Hoffman, publisher, Philadelphia.]

After encouraging them with the fact that it was their Father's good pleasure to give them the Kingdom, and that therefore He would surely see to their present need in the small matters of food and raiment, He commanded them to be watchful and diligent, expecting persecution while they improved the present time of grace. He then turned to the people with an admonition to repent, and by the parable of the fruitless fig tree taught them that they were spared as a nation only because of intercession, and through the long suffering of God.

10. "And He was teaching in one of the synagogues on the Sabbath." In His early ministry we read of Him that "As His custom was, He went into the synagogue on the Sabbath day;" and although He knew so well the hypocrisy of those who taught in the synagogues, yet He does not depart from His usual custom. Because there are false teachers, and many calling themselves Christians who are only hypocrites, this is no reason why others should forsake the house of God; but simply a strong reason why those who know and love the Truth should be always in their place and stand boldly for the Truth, both in public and in private.

11. "And, behold, there was a woman which had a spirit of infirmity eighteen years." Not so bad as the man at the pool of Bethesda who had an infirmity thirty-eight years (John v, 5), but bad enough surely. In Luke v, 15; vii, 21; viii, 2, we read of many who had been healed by Him of their infirmities, and it may be that this woman had heard through some of them of His wonderful power and love, or she may have been, notwithstanding her infirmity, a regular attendant at the synagogue and a true worshiper of the One God. The word translated "infirmity" signifies also "without strength" or weakness, sickness, disease—and it is the word used in reference to our Saviour in Matt. viii, 17, where it is written: "Himself took our infirmities and bare our sicknesses." In Him is health of body and soul for all the world.

12. "And when Jesus saw her, He called her to Him, and said unto her, Woman, thou art loosed from thine infirmity." When He called, she evidently came; He is still calling "Come unto Me all ye that labor and are heavy laden and I will give you rest;" but how few seem to come. This woman was conscious of her helplessness and earnestly desired release, therefore she came readily. Sinners, though bowed down and unable to lift themselves up, are too often unconscious of it, do not think they are sick, and therefore heed not the physician. Oh for a deep conviction of sin and a realization of our utter helplessness. Lazarus stood at the grave's mouth alive and well, but he was bound hand and foot with grave clothes so that Jesus said unto them, "Loose him and let him go" (John xi, 44). Many Christians are bound hand and foot by some besetting sin, some earthward tendencies, from which in vain they seek to free themselves, but Jesus is able, and if they only knew the meaning of "Thine is the power" they would look to Him and be set free for service.

13. "And He laid His hands on her: and immediately she was made straight, and glorified God." His word was sufficient, for "He cast out the spirit with His word;" and "By the word of the Lord were the Heavens made" (Matt. viii, 16; Ps. xxxiii, 6). His word, without His actual presence, was sufficient, as in the case of the centurion's servant and the nobleman's son (Matt. viii; John iv). Yet He often used His hands in giving forth His power, as in Luke iv, 40; v, 13; viii, 54, etc. After His resurrection and ascension we find Him in Patmos laying his right hand upon John and saying, "Fear not." To every true believer He is saying, "I the Lord thy God will hold thy right hand, saying unto thee, Fear not, I will help thee." Concerning the ungodly He says, "All day long I have stretched forth my hands unto a disobedient and gainsaying people" (Rev. i, 17; Isa. xli, 13; Rom. x, 21).

"And immediately she was made straight." How quickly the eighteen years' infirmity flees, and just as quickly was the man healed who was thirty-eight years sick. Neither infirmity, nor disease, nor death itself can abide in His presence, for He is The Life. That which neither skill, nor money, nor human effort can accomplish, He instantly does with a word or a touch. He is the same Jesus still and there is no necessity for any of His redeemed to be under the power of the devil (Luke x, 19).

"And glorified God." She either believed that Jesus was God or that God had given Him this power, and she glorified God in Him. Paul writes to the Galatians: "It pleased God to reveal His Son in me; and they glorified God in me" (Gal. i, 15, 16, 24). If we glorified God because of all He has done for us, our lives would be a continued thanksgiving.

14. "And the ruler of the synagogue answered with indignation." Here is a man more sick spiritually than this woman was physically. He is truly bowed down, and cannot lift himself up, but he does not know it. He is like the tree in the parable, a fruitless cumberer of the ground spared by the mercy of God. Satan in him grows indignant because some of his goods have been spoiled. A piece of work that Satan has had in hand eighteen years has been suddenly scattered to the winds, and this child of the devil grows angry.

"Because that Jesus had healed on the Sabbath day." This holy man (in his own estimation) was so jealous for the sanctity of the Sabbath day that he would not on any account have a sufferer relieved, but it was all right for him to get angry. I once saw an officer on a ferryboat rebuke a man for whistling on the Lord's day, while he himself was running his boat for ordinary traffic and collecting fares as on any other day. There is much straining out gnats and swallowing camels in religious matters.

15. "The Lord then answered him, and said, Thou hypocrite, doth not each one of you on the Sabbath loose his ox or his ass from the stall, and lead him away to watering?" A hypocrite is one who conceals his real motives and professes to be what he is not. This man professed to have a great reverence for the Sabbath, while his real motive was his hatred of Christ. He little thought that Christ read his inmost thoughts and knew well his real motive.

16. "And ought not this woman, being a daughter of Abraham, whom Satan hath bound, lo, these eighteen years, be loosed from this bond on the Sabbath day?" The first verse in the New Testament calls Jesus the Son of Abraham; and Gal. iii, 16, says that "To Abraham and his seed (that is, Christ) were the promises made." Here stood the seed of Abraham, the Christ, but unacknowledged, despised, hated by this hypocritical son of Abraham who gloried in the name, but was in reality no son of Abraham at all (John viii, 39). Here also is a poor afflicted woman, a true child of Abraham, yet despised by this proud Pharisee, who has been convicted by Jesus of esteeming an ox or an ass better than her.

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Blood, Liver and Kidneys.

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LAWTON'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND,

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For him to pursue

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A Large and Prosperous One.

THE HEADSTRONG MAN

Thinks He Knows

Just What is Best!

and he pushes ahead,

works hard,

but

FINDS HIS LABOR

does not produce

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and he is

Obliged to Fail,

OR GIVE UP BUSINESS,

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Advertise truthfully. Let your advertisement, in all cases, exactly correspond with what you really propose to sell. Be prepared to show the customer, who inquires, the identical goods, and let the price and terms tally with your announcements.

Advertise sensibly. Use plain language, easily understood, writing as you would talk to a customer. Slang, vulgar expressions, scriptural quotations, and personalities, ought never to have a place in advertisements. They are sure to offend some one, and are never in good taste.

Advertise attractively. The fresher, brighter and more interesting you make your advertisements the more they will be read. Indeed, many advertisements afford so much information on current topics of domestic economy that they are read as a matter of news.

Advertise specifically. It is better to name certain lines of goods rather than a general stock. Most people are bargain-hunters, and an advertisement will meet with more responses if it offers a specific bargain.

Advertise modestly. Neither brag nor exaggerate. Tell the truth and prove it; but tell it interestingly and prove it convincingly. Avoid superlatives, since constant use weakens their effect.

Successful advertisers employ the simplest words and forms of expression. Make lines that will cause your announcement to be talked about among intelligent, well informed and well-to-do people.

Advertise persistently. "To discontinue an advertisement," says John Wanamaker, Philadelphia's great merchant, "is like taking down your sign. If you want to do business you must let the public know it. Standing advertisements are better and cheaper than reading notices. They look more substantial and business-like, and inspire confidence. I would as soon think of doing business without clerks as without advertising."

APHORISMS.

Lying advertisements are and always will be failures in the long run.—*Printer's Ink.*

The man who does not find advertising profitable, generally finds business unprofitable.

Pay as much attention to your advertising, as you do to your purchases, and you will get equally satisfactory results.—*The Money Maker.*

Many business men who advertise expect to see returns directly, and if they do not, feel it is unprofitable. The indirect benefits derived from keeping the name before the trade are out of all proportion to the direct returns received, and the most successful advertisers are those who keep themselves so constantly before the trade that their names become as familiar as a household word. —*Coal Trade Journal.*

Don't advertise that you are selling an article worth five dollars for twenty-five cents. Such statements emanate either from lying knaves or from fools. The knaves, however, are the ones who advertise such statements, the fools not possessing sufficient sense to appreciate the value of advertising. A truthful, candid statement is the best advertisement of a meritorious article. Learn to regard your advertisement as your bond, and be prepared to fulfil its pledges to the letter.

WHAT WOULD IT BE.

What would it be to live my life
  Without the sight of thy dear face,
Ne'er look again into thine eyes,
  Nor view again thy form of grace?

If thou shouldst prove untrue, at last
  Forsake me for another's charms,
The sweet and tender past forget,
  Return not to my loving arms.

'Twould be as night on noonday hills,
  As frost on fairest summer flowers,
As laughter in the halls of death,
  As serpent hid mid Eden bowers.

Yet would I live and bear my part,
  Deceive the world with laughter gay,
Conceal my pain within my heart
  Till death should bear my soul away.

—Isabel Richey in Chicago Herald.

OFF WINDMILL ISLAND.

The lustrous light of a June moon shone over Philadelphia one night in the year 1779. The summer air was full of the odor of roses and the streets were embowered in verdure, but sounds of martial music floating down from Chestnut street brought home to every heart the chilling remembrance that war was raging in the country and that the issue was as yet in the balance. Far away from the din, out in the open fields west of the Pine Street Presbyterian church, was a settlement in which but little heed was being paid to the uproar. The colony existing in the tiny cabins huddled together had nothing in common with the Continental armies except a deep, unrelenting hatred of the English.

This evening the strangers gathered in little knots and conversed in quiet, unfamiliar accents, the men smoking their long pipes, and the women knitting in a slow, measured fashion. In a French patois they told the children stories of their ever to be remembered land far in the north, the villages and farms, and the cruelty of the British in wresting from them their beloved Acadia, turning them adrift in a strange country separated from their kindred and every home tie. After all the years which had elapsed since their coming to the City of Penn, the Acadians were simply sojourners, not citizens. Few of them had any acquaintance with the inhabitants of the city, and but a small number could speak the English language. The industrious Quakers did not take kindly to the indolent habits of the refugees, hence it is not to be wondered at that the Acadians had no intercourse with their neighbors, and strenuously sought to deter their children from making connections outside of their own people.

The young are apt to be perverse, however, and the French blood in their veins was too volatile to be easily controlled. In one of the cabins had a maiden gone to and fro through the long hours of the day now drawing to a close busied with the house work, but with heart beating high, for she had heard that the troops were expected to arrive in the city during the day, and thoughts of her brave Willie, with his blue and buff uniform and three cornered hat, had driven all other subjects from her mind. Little her parents guessed of her secret, and, although they noticed her preoccupied manner, they did not attribute it to the proper cause.

Now that dusk had come she impatiently awaited the time when they should take their usual stroll to neighbor Minot's doorstep for the accustomed chat. When at length the old folks were safely away, she tied a light shawl over her head and sped along the path to Pine street, then down that thoroughfare to Third street, carefully avoiding the open door of St. Peter's, through which streamed a flood of light. In Third street she reduced her pace, and slowly walking under the trees she finally reached St. Joseph's church, looming up in the fast gathering darkness beside the humble dwellings of the Quaker poor. She knew she had started too early to meet her lover, so she entered the sacred edifice, and after spending a few minutes in prayer, or rather in silence, for her feelings were too tumultuous to be calmed, again sought the open air.

Third street was deserted, but a square below the pavements were crowded. News had come of a battle, and the pulse of the people was at fever heat. Louise cared not for the news of the war so long as her lover was safe, and now she waited anxiously at the trysting place. One or two persons hurried past, too eager to hear the latest tidings to notice her. A soldier released from his duties came down the street anxious to get home again. She drew back in the shadow. Soon she heard the step of a vigorous man, and peering through the twilight saw the glitter of another uniform. The man came closer, and she perceived he was young and stalwart, with a bold, masculine face, which, though in a measure attractive, had stamped upon it traces of sensualism and rough living, such as is noticeable in the countenances of soldiers who have been on a long campaign.

All this the girl noticed by the dim light of the lamp fixed on the watchbox near by. The stranger was evidently in search of some one, as he constantly peered around him as he moved forward, but as he saw Louise all doubt vanished. Walking directly up to the maiden, he bade her good evening, calling her by her first name. The girl's countenance expressed at once annoyance and surprise. The cause of the first is easily imagined, but the manifestation of surprise was only explained when she ejaculated in French:

"You here, Jacques? We thought you had decided to stay in Opelousas. And why in this uniform?"

The soldier replied with a light laugh: "It is hard to get rid of a bad penny, you know. I found the surroundings of our friends in the south not suited to my taste, and, having a chance to enter the army, did so. But I came on an errand to-night, and that is to carry a message from your lover."

Although a smile accompanied his words, the expression of Jacques' eyes was far from pleasant, but this Louise did not notice. She grasped his arm in terror.

"A message from Willie! What do you mean? Is he wounded?"

"No, no, girl," the man replied almost roughly, "but the fact is he was instructed to remain with his company. He does not wish to miss the chance of seeing your pretty face, however, and so he asked me to meet and accompany you to a place near his post, where he can steal out for a few minutes and greet you. His command is stationed at the old barracks on Front street, and, if you are willing to go along, I will take you up and back in a boat lying below the dock, which I engaged on my way."

The maiden was greatly perturbed. Without any sense of fear she would have readily gone alone to the encampment, but the reputation of Jacques was not of the best and she hesitated to trust him. It was now past the hour when her lover should have come, and as Jacques told a plausible enough story she decided, finally, to accompany him. The two proceeded to the river, where in answer to a low whistle given by Jacques a like signal was returned, and guided by the sound they reached the side of a boat lying in the shadow of a pile of cord wood. There were two men in the boat, which struck Louise as rather odd, it being rarely the wherries were manned by more than one person. She took a seat, and Jacques, loosening the painter, sprang into the stern. The rowers bent to their task with a will, and the craft shot out into the bright moonlight.

Instead of turning north, however, Jacques kept the prow headed directly for Windmill Island. Louise noticed this and asked him why the boat was not pointed up the river. He uttered an unintelligible reply about the current, which did not reassure the maiden, and she, though inwardly frightened, insisted in firm tones that the wherry be directed north. Her companion, thinking all occasion for secrecy past, sneeringly replied that he would run the boat to suit himself. Now thoroughly alarmed and seeing the trap into which she had fallen, Louise sprang to her feet and screamed for aid. In those days the river was much used as a highway, and usually the evening air was enlivened by the dip of countless oars and the hum of animated conversation. To-night, however, the water was deserted, every one being in the center of the town seeking the latest tidings. No answer came to her cry for help, and before she could again find voice Jacques pulled her down beside him, and, covering her mouth with his disengaged hand, bid the rowers make all speed to the island, whose shadows would effectually hide them.

With a frantic effort Louise wrested herself loose and scream after scream rang over the water, to be answered this time by a welcome cry from up the river. The conspirators turned their heads in alarm. A hundred yards distant was a light boat with two occupants bearing toward them, and propelled with such force as to very materially lessen the distance between them before the abductors could realize the situation.

"Row, men, row!" yelled Jacques. "It will be ball and chain for life if we are caught."

"Stop!" came from the pursuers. "Stop or I fire!"

Jacques muttered an oath, and, seizing a musket lying at his feet, took aim and fired at the speaker. No return fire came from the party in the second boat, and they had resolved apparently to delay action until they overtook the wherry. Making an almost superhuman effort, they shot the light skiff alongside the heavier boat, when the island was not more than ten yards distant. Snatching a pistol from his belt Jacques leveled it at the nearest occupant of the other boat, but as his finger trembled on the trigger an oar quickly sweeping through the air fell upon his arm and the weapon was tossed into the water, while his right hand fell useless by his side.

The boats by this time had drifted almost to the shores of the island, and the cowardly boatmen, seeing their leader disabled, and with the horrors of Walnut Street prison in their minds, abandoned their oars and sprang ashore, followed by the pistol shots of the second occupant of the skiff, as well as by the curses of the maimed Jacques, who saw his scheme fail when at the point of success.

Louise was lying in the bottom of the wherry senseless, and, seeing further resistance useless, Jacques threw himself into the tide at the same instant the officer, for so his uniform showed him to be, stepped into the boat. The rower of the skiff made strenuous efforts to reach the drowning man, but failed, and the dark waters of the Delaware closed over the abductor, who was unable to swim to the land with his uninjured arm. Meanwhile the officer raised the maiden in his arms, and at the first glance ejaculated: "Heavens, it is Louise!" The rescuer was no other than William Clark, her lover, whose command had indeed been located in the Liberties as stated by Jacques, and he was on his way to meet his sweetheart when the scream of Louise rang over the water.

Jacques' story of Clark having been detailed for special duty was entirely false. Through a letter which had fallen into his hands he had learned of the meeting arranged between Clark and Louise, and having known the Acadian girl for years, he resolved upon the daring plan of abducting and carrying her to New York, of course deserting to the British. Not until Louise revived and told her part of the story could Will understand her presence in the boat, or until then did he know who was the abductor.

Louise reached home before her parents had returned from the Minots', and in the disturbed condition of the city the fight on the river and the sudden disappearance of Jacques created no comment.

Years after, when Louise had become the wife of Clark, she told the tale for the first time to her daughter, and it was one of her grandchildren who related the incident to the writer.—Philadelphia Times.

Cable Railway Engines.

The new cable railway station of the West Side Cable railway, in Chicago, has two Greene engines, each 36 inches by 72 inches; each engine weighs 238,000 pounds and has a capacity of 1,200 horse power.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

Today's Almanac.—July 5.

High water at 12.45 A. M. and 1.30 P. M.
Sun rises at 4.13; Sets at 7.24.
Moon rises 10.14 P.M.

THE DAY BOOK.

Labor picnic today.

But little work is being done today in the quarries and granite yards.

The Quincy Yacht Club sails its second championship regatta this afternoon.

Mr. M. J. Burns and family of Quincy Point, have gone to Providence, R. I. for a short visit.

Miss Mary Kahlmeyer of Cambridge, will spend her vacation with Miss Ida Owens of West Quincy.

Mr. Albert Merritt of New York is home visiting his mother Mrs. Caroline W. Merritt, for a few days.

Mr. Henry Brown the driver of the Hook and Ladder Truck at the Steamer House is laid up with pleurisy.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel McLeod of South Framingham, spent the Fourth with Mrs. B. L. Nash, South street, Quincy Point.

The City Council will meet next Monday evening, and probably adjourn for the summer. How about water and sewerage?

Mrs. Hepzibah Higgins of Quincy Point, in company with her brother, Mr. Elisha Higgins of San Francisco, Cal., is visiting at Orleans, Cape Cod.

Joseph W. Lombard will sell at auction on Tuesday next, at his store, a lot of nice furniture. For full particulars see notice in another column.

The first death at the Quincy City Hospital occurred today. Mr. John Kauples of Squantum, who met with an accident to his foot, died of pneumonia.

Rev. William Best will deliver a very interesting lecture at the Presbyterian church, South Quincy, on Tuesday evening next, upon the "Seige of Londonderry."

Joseph W. Lombard will sell on Tuesday next, at his furniture rooms on Hancock street, a lot of nice household furniture, the property of a gentleman now in Sing Sing prison, N. Y. As it is necessary to dispose of these goods, Mr. Lombard invites the attention of the readers to his advertisement.

Torpedoes.

Little William Patterson, whe resides on Mount Pleasant, while near third base during the ball game at the Park on the Fourth, was hit by a ball in the forehead, and nearly knocked senseless. He was taken to the pump and after being bathed for a few minutes began to recover himself.

The police and the engineers of the Fire Department came out in new uniforms on the Fourth.

The Chief Marshal, Division marshals and their staffs, lunched at Hancock hall after the parade.

It is said Mr. Hayden is very anxious to know who his double is that he may have him arrested.

The DAILY LEDGER was well advertised by the "Electro-cution" feature. Thanks boys; you should have had a prize.

If Quincy can do so well on short notice, the city may expect a rousing celebration on her centennial in 1892.

Letter carrier Loud had his left wrist severely burned yesterday, by the discharge of a gun.

The Fire Alarms.

The alarm from Box 46 at 4.30 Friday morning, was for a fire in a small shed off Willard street, near Burke Bros. shed. Loss very small.

The alarm from Box 35, corner of Hancock and School streets at 6.30 A. M., on the Fourth, was for an incipient blaze on the roof of a dwelling on Water street, owned by Mrs. Follett, and occupied by Mr. John Danehy and Mrs. Patrick Sullivan and families. A spark from chimney was the cause. Michael Donaer, a neighbor, climbed upon the roof, and with a bucket of water extinguished the blaze before the arrival of the fire department.

The alarm this morning at 12.05 was for a fire in the barn owned by Edward Lennon Centre street. Loss about $50. This is the barn which was set on fire a few weeks ago.

Lawn Party.

Capt. C. E. Bowker, 88 Washington street, was surprised Wednesday evening by the Helping Hand Society of Cambridgeport, who passed an enjoyable evening. There was dancing on the lawn, singing and speeches. The grounds were illuminated by Chinese lanterns. The 10.30 train took the party home.

Congregational Church.

Rev. Edward Norton, pastor. Preaching at 10.30 A. M., by the pastor. Sabbath school at 11.45. A. M. Communion service with reception of members to the church, and baptism of children at 2.30. Concert of prayer and praise for missions at 7.30 P. M.

M. E. Church Wollaston.

Rev. Luther Freeman pastor. At 10.45 A. M. preaching by Rev. J. H. Mansfield of Parker street, Lawrence, followed by communion. At 12 M. Sunday school, at 6 P. M. Epworth League, at 7 P. M. quarterly meeting of the Faxon Loyal Temperance Legion. Music by members, and address by Mr. John R. Anderson, organizing agent for pioneers of the Mass. Total Abstinence Society.

A BIG DAY.

[Continued from first page.]

Tableaux:
"Belles of Ward Three."
The young ladies:

Josie Mitchell,	Winnie Thayer,
Grace Bigelow,	Jennie Lane,
Alice Crane,	Emma Hobart,
Alice Litchfield,	Maggie Thompson,
Mary E. Walsh,	Jesse Smith,
Carrie Glover,	Maud McFarland,
Elsie Benzie,	Lucy Talbot,
Lucy Tarbox,	Polly Milne,
May Read,	Alice McLean,
Henrietta Esson,	Tina McPherson,
Theresa Cahill,	Maud Cameron,
Alice Orne,	Mabel McKenzie,
Lucy Mitchell,	Georgie Davis,

Footman, W. M. S. Rideout.
Humorous,
Team loaded with colored gentlemen labelled "We take the Cake."
Trade feature,
E. M. Litchfield,
Nine painters, Litchfield, Sullivan, Singree Burns, Young, Provo, Linton.
Trade Feature,
Thomas & Miller,
Two teams loaded with Statuary and Monumental work, driven by Mr. Miller and Thomas Halloran.
Trade Feature,
Pratt & Curtis,
Six teams loaded with groceries.
Trade Feature,
Miller's Quincy Express.
Trade Feature,
Quincy Dye House.
Trade Feature,
W. H. Doble.
Six teams,—Bakery in operation. Groceries, Cigars, etc.
Humorous,
Hay rigging labelled "Annexation."
Humorous,
"Out on a racket."
I used to drive a four in hand.
Humorous feature.
The Cobbler shop in the Hollow.
Placards marked.
"Our Own and only Hollow Gossip Shop."
"This is not Joe Page's shop—Buz."
"Never cut on prices but I do cut uppers."
"Bates and Nappie can't come in this shop."
"Beans 21 times a week by G."
"Morris can't get his shoes until they are paid for."
"This for Munny."
"In Memory of Roger."
"Shoe strings 50 cents per pair."
"Never stole $1, but I did take 50 cents.'
"44 wins the pig."

John Bates was the cobbler and his assistants were Messrs. Fairclock, Griffin, Lane Worster and Curran.

Humorous feature:
The Odorless Pump.
The South Quincy Wood Yard.
Trade feature:
Craig & Richards Granite Co.
Large team loaded with stone, with a number of men at work.

Division 4.

MARSHAL,
Fred L. Badger.
Aids,
William Keegan,
Roderick McDonald,
William Callahan,
Virgil Fuller,
George Harris,
John Keast,
Edward Miller,
John Phelan,
T. McManus,
Thomas Gordon,
Trade feature:
John Cashman
with ten horses
and large caravan,
driven by
Mr. Cashman,
Caleb Ames, assistant.
Trade feature:
E. H. Doble & Co.,
Ten teams loaded with
groceries, hay, grain, etc.
Driven by
William McGrath, Edward Bagley, George Twombly, Herbert Boutin, James Mason, Charles Bearce, Charles Jose, E. McCormick, Philip McGrath and Edgar Doble.
Trade feature:
Badger Bros.
Large caravan drawn by
four horses,
driven by Robert McGee.
The team was loaded with a large stationery engine and drilling machine.
A. Williams, engineer.
W. Corcoran, fireman.
Humorous feature:
The Fire Department.
Old Granite 3,
drawn by a pair of horses,
Harry May, driver.
Enginemen,—William Walsh, Thomas Dunphy, M. Callahan, William Cole, John Reardon, F. Fay, P. Lane, H. O'Brien, H. Duggan, W. Lane.
Hook & Ladder,—Members, P. Shea, J. Mullen, W. Hart, J. O'Brien.
Chief Engineer James F. Rooney, William Barry, assistant, with horse and gig, white coats and hats.
Trades Feature,
Silas Hicks, team loaded with wood, advertising the West End wood yard.
Trades feature,
J. Duffy, with team advertising wood yard.
Humorous Feature,
The progress of building of the Willard school, by James Mullen.
Humorous,—"Coon Gang," John Foley, J. Sullivan, J. Sweeney, T. Lahey, F. Farnum.
Trades Feature,
T. L. Williams the West Quincy Jeweller; team driven by D. McKinnon, and a fine display of watches, clocks, etc. Assistants, A. O'Neil and John F. Barry.
Humorous,—Watering Cart,
Pierre Keller, Manager.
Trades Feature,
J. H. McGovern, pair black horses, with a display of shoes.
Wagon advertising the festival by St. Mary's Church.

The Prizes.

Prizes aggregating $120 in value were offered, in four classes, the first prize in each was $15, the second $10 and the third $5.

The judges of the trades features were Messrs. Levi Stearns, W. A. Hodges and P. H. Gavin; by their award all the prizes went to West Quincy, viz: First to Badger Bros., who were drilling a stone by steam; second to E. H. Doble & Co., who turned out ten teams; third to John Cashman, a contractor, whose large caravan was drawn by five pairs of splendid horses.

The humorous features were judged by His Honor, Mayor Porter and Messrs. Edward Whicher and John Shaw. They had to decide between many good features, but all agree that the first prize went where it should, to the hit on our friend "Mun" Hayden, the cobbler. "The Record's six prettiest women in Quincy" captured the second prize, and the third went to the feature, "I trade with Pratt & Curtis."

The same judges awarded the three prizes for tableaux, as follows: First, "The Wounded Scout;" second, "The Belles of Ward Three;" third, "Children in the Shoe."

The Sons of Veterans were the only civic body to parade, and the judges, Messrs. Peter Dakers, George Cahill and E. B. Souther, awarded them the first prize of $15. They considered that Co. K, Fifth Regiment, was not a civic body, but suggested that it be given a gratuity, and that the third prize might go to the Indians.

Children's Entertainments.

There was a conflict of authority in announcing the children's entertainment, and that announced for the morning from 10 to 12 did not occur. Neither was Faxon hall crowded in the afternoon from 2 to 5, during which time an amusing entertainment was provided by professors in tricks, sleight of hand illusions and marionettes.

The children of Atlantic had a treat in the afternoon in the Memorial church, a similar programme to that at the Centre, being provided.

In the Afternoon.

The base ball game and band concert at Merry Mount Park in the afternoon attracted 2000 people. The St. Marys had it pretty much their own way, and by a score of 13 to 8 won the purse of $50.

Afternoon Band Concert.

Alverton March,	Sherman
Dreadnaught Polonaise,	Ed. Kiesler
Gordon Highlander Quadrille,	Wood
Waltz, Papa, Sweet Mamma and Me,	Prendiville
Winchester March,	Burrell
Schotte Rural Thoughts,	J. O. Casey
Levenade Wake my Charmer,	Ripley
Bancroft March,	Burrell

Frank S. Collins, Conductor.

In the Evening.

Over 5000 people were in Merry Mount park in the evening to witness the fireworks. There was an excellent display of set pieces, rockets, bombs, comets, parachutes, mines, salutes and colored lights.

Evening Band Concert.

March Star of Brunswick,	Judd
Silver Bell Overture,	Schlepegrell
Kentucky Jubilee Singers,	Carnes
Manana Chilian Dance,	Missud
Medora March,	Thomas
Rage of Ireland,	Beyer
Daughter of Love Waltz,	Bennett
Dawn to Twilight,	Bennett
Time and Tide Galop,	Taylor

Frank S. Collins, Conductor.

SPORTS ON THE NEPONSET.

Races by the Neponset Rowing Club—Winners and Prizes.

Atlantic and Neponset people were attracted to an interesting series of races on the Neponset river on the morning of the Fourth.

In the sculling race, two miles and three turns, the junior single prize, a silver cup, was won by William Carroll, John Carroll being a good second.

In senior singles, first prize, gold medal, was won by Thomas Keenan of the Shawmut Boat club, John Magee of the Maverick club second.

In the junior four oared working race, the Shawmut four won first prize, a gold medal.

In the pair-oared open race, a gold medal was won by Edward Leary.

In the four-oared club race the second crew, consisting of John Magee, stroke. William Carroll, John Carroll and Michael Hurley, won, but, as Magee was not a member of the club, the crew was ruled out and the first prize given to the first crew, and the second prize to the third crew.

The tub race between John Brady and Richard Fay was won by the latter.

John Brady was the winner of the 100-yard swimming match.

Gyp, a St. Bernard owned by James Fox, won the prize in the dog match.

Labor Picnic.

Before leaving for the picnic this morning there was a procession by the labor societies. The procession was formed at the corner of Franklin and Water streets, and headed by police and the City band, marched through some of the principal streets. Members from the stone cutters', polishers', quarrymen's and blacksmiths' societies were in the march.

The quarrymen carried a banner marked "40-20 A. L., 9 hours is enough for us," and the polishers one with "United we stand, divided we fall. No. 4017."

The programme comprised a long list of games, and there were also to be speeches and dancing.

CITY OF BOSTON REGATTA.

Quincy Flyers Capture Several of the Prizes.

In point of number of boats entered the open regatta sailed off City Point on the Fourth was a great success. The wind was light. The following were the prize winners:

First-class centreboards, 30 and less than 35 feet load waterline—First prize, Shadow, $50; second prize, Shark, $30; 4 entries.

First-class keels—First prize, Nomad, $50; second prize, Magnolia, $30; 3 entries.

Second-class centreboards, 25 and less than 30 feet—First prize, Almira, $40; second prize, Harbinger, $20; 7 entries.

Second-class keels—First prize, Ione, $40; second prize, Breeze, $20; 4 entries.

Third-class centreboards—The Good Luck first, $35; [the Strideway will have to be remeasured before the other prizes in this class can be awarded;] 12 entries.

Third-class keels—The Echo first, $35; the Thelga second, $20; the Judith third, $10; 6 entries.

Fourth-class centreboards—The Tartar first, $25; the Peri second, $15; 7 entries.

Fourth-class keels—The Astrea first, $20; the Pink second, $10; the Composite third $10; 7 entries.

Fifth class—Rocket first, $20; Psyche second, $15; Flora Lee third, $10; 10 entries.

Jib and mainsail class—Eureka first, $25; Diadem second, $15; Enstane third, $10; 6 entries.

Mosquito class—Bessie first, $20; Rubie second, $10; Skipper third, $5.

$50 REWARD

OFFERED for evidence that will convict the miscreant who broke the glass and caused other damage to the store occupied as a laundry at the head of Granite street.
HENRY H. FAXON.
Quincy, July 5—1w p,1w

WANTED.—Two housework girls at JOHN R. GRAHAM'S, Washington street; one for second work.
Quincy, July 5.—6t p12,1w

SAVILLE & JONES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Adams Building.

MOWING BY MACHINE.

THE Subscriber is prepared to cut grass, by the hour or acre, at reasonable prices.
C. L. PRESCOTT, North St.
Quincy, June 30. tf

WHEN YOU GO TO THE
QUINCY DEPOT
— STEP INTO —
C. F. CARLSON'S
FOR A GLASS OF
COLD SODA.
Quincy, June 23. 1m

SEASONABLE GOODS
— AT —
BOSTON BRANCH GROCERY.
CANNED MEATS,
Fruits and Vegetables,
of every kind. Only Good Qualities kept in Stock.
Dried Fruits,
including Evaporated Apples, Peaches, Apricots, etc. Prunes of all Sizes. Raisins, Currants, Figs, Dates, etc.
BUTTER.
All Grades are Cheaper and Quality is Excellent.
Coffees and Teas
are always in order and everyone knows we sell the Best!
FLOUR
is one of our great Specialties, and our Sales are Large because we give the Best at Low Prices.
J. F. MERRILL,
Durgin & Merrill's Block, Quincy
April 17. 9—tf

Marked Down Sale
— IN THE —
City of Quincy,
— IN ORDER TO —
Compete with the Times.
AM CATERING FOR THE
City of Quincy
— TO KEEP THE —
PEOPLE AT HOME.
We keep all Styles of
Ranges,
— BUT THE —
Breeze and the Berlins,
which I have manufactured expressly for me, cannot be beat, as I have more than 100 different families in the City of Quincy, that will testify in their favor.
All other Goods equally low in Price.
The Strike
is virtually to be settled satisfactorily to all Parties. In order to give those who have lost time and money a
Good Bargain
for the next thirty days, I am about to place my Entire Stock of
Woolen Carpets
at such Prices that all who want may not hesitate to purchase.
You have heard of people advertising the Great Gigantic Sales; this I shall call the
GREAT
Gigantic Sale.
1200 yds. of Straw Matting
will be offered from the Lowest Price to the highest grade of
English Straw Matting.
In this Sale you will find
3000 Yards
WOOLEN, TAPESTRY,
— AND —
Brussels
of all Shades and Qualities, and the Prices will be very low, and the Quality cannot be beat for the Prices.
We are right at home on the
Imperial Ice-Chests
— AND —
Refrigerators,
and the Prices can't be beat in Boston or out of Boston.
J. W. Lombard,
PANTON'S BLOCK.

ARMY OF POTOMAC.

Veterans Complimented by the City of Portland.

BIG FOURTH OF JULY SHOW.

State Militia and Sailors from Naval Vessels Participate in a Grand Parade—Contest Between Fire Companies and Other Entertainments.

PORTLAND, Me., July 5.—The Fourth of July celebration given by the city of Portland in honor of the Army of the Potomac has been a great success in every particular. The morning was foggy, but the sky partially cleared before the parade, and not occurred to mar the beauty of the pageant. During the afternoon there were occassional drizzling showers, but not enough to drive people in-doors. Last night, for fireworks the weather was favorable. The first event was the grand parade. This consisted of 500 men from the naval vessels stationed in the harbor, dressed in their various uniforms, and commanded by Lieutenant Commander Belknap; next came all the militia companies in the state, upwards of 450 men, under Gen. Sprague; after them Grand Army posts and Sons of Veterans in uniform and Knights of the Golden Eagle.

The last division consisted of a large number of firemen, including the Portland department and all apparatus, with men in uniform and many visiting companies. All the principal cities in this section of the state sent steamers, and villages were represented by hand engines. The village fire companies, with red shirts and dark trousers, blue shirts and white trousers and many other combinations, with ancient and unique machines, made a curious sight. The Portland department made a most excellent showing, receiving praise from all sides.

The naval bodies of men were the principal part of the parade, from their novelty. The line was thirty-five minutes in passing a given point.

The parade was reviewed by the distinguished guests and veterans of the Army of the Potomac from a large grand stand in Lincoln park. In the center were stationed Gen. Sherman, Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Gen. Devens, Gen. Porter, Gen. Collis, Admiral Gherardi and staff, Governor Burleigh's staff and others. Just before the parade began Gen. Butler, wearing a white yachting cap, stepped on the platform and was cordially greeted. After the parade, Gen. Butler with party, was driven to the residence of Gen. A. Thomas on State street and there entertained.

As soon as the parade had passed the reviewing stand the prominent generals were taken in carriages and driven to hotels and thence to the wharf, where a steamer was taken for Little Chebeague. There the clam-bake was served to 800 people, members of the Army of the Potomac and citizens of Portland. It was an informal affair, tables being set in the open air. When it was over Congressman Boutelle, who had joined the party, was called on for remarks and responded very briefly, expressing his cordial feeling toward the Army of the Potomac. Mayor Melcher made brief remarks, thanking Mr. Boutelle for his efforts in getting war vessels here, and then the party returned to the city in time to be present at the fireworks in the evening.

A contest between the fire companies, held on Portland street, drew thousands of people to that locality. Rain fell in a drizzle, but the people stood patiently and waited. Portland companies were not admitted to the contest. In steamers there were three enteries—Fairfield, Long Reach of Bath and Cobbossee of Gardiner. The first prize was awarded to Fairfield, which played 230 feet; second prize to Cobbossee of Gardiner, 227 feet.

The hand engine contest made great interest and amusement, when the brawny fellows "broke her down." There were six entries—Kennebec of Brunswick, Androscoggin of Topsham, Niagara of Brunswick, Dirigo of Ellsworth, Ticonic of Ellsworth Falls and Gen. Bates of Lisbon Falls. The first prize was awarded to Dirigo of Ellsworth, which played 214 feet. The second prize was awarded to Niagara of Brunswick, 195 feet. In the hose race, in which the men ran 600 feet and got a stream playing, there were four entries, vis.: Independent of Richmond, Continental of Gardiner, Deluge of Brewer and Eagle of Gardiner.

The first prize was awarded to the Independent of Richmond; time, 1m. 10s., and the second prize to the Continental of Gardiner, time, 1m. 10 1-2s. One of the principal features of the day was the great crowd visiting the war vessels. During the afternoon Gen. Sherman and Secretary Proctor visited Admiral Gherardi on the Baltimore, and a salute was fired in their honor. During the afternoon the Maine militia was taken to Long Island and given a clambake.

The yacht race was an event of great interest to many people. There were nine entries—Monhegan, Dorothy Q., Yolande, Geneora, Warren, Gipsey, Juno, Freeman and Nun. Of these Monhegan, owned by Mervin Rice, and Dorothy Q. were in the first class. Monhegan won in 3h. 40m., Dorothy Q. 3m. behind. In the second class Yolande won in 3h. 12m.; Geneora second. In the third class were Nun and Freeman. Freeman won in 2h. 6m.

In the rowing regatta, in senior singles, O'Connell of Portland beat Randall of Portland by two lengths. Time 17:37. In junior singles between McCarthy, Quinn and Merrill, Quinn won in 16.2. Merrill second. In the double working boat race three crews contested. O'Brien and Stevens won in 16.31. The race between naval crews was won by the whaleboat, twelve oars, from the Kearsarge, beating the Dolphin crew of fourteen men in a cutter. Last night, on Eastern promenade, an immense crowd witnessed a fine display of fireworks, in which the U. S. steamer Baltimore assisted with her search ligh

Fourth in Boston.

BOSTON, July 5.—Nervous Bostonians can congratulate themselves upon having had a very peaceful Fourth of July. Young America, to be sure, was abroad, and with him were the traditional tin horn, torpedo and firecracker. But, for some reason, no one of these implements of torture seemed to possess the nerve-thrilling, ear-splitting powers which have characterized them in the past years. The day, besides being a quiet one, was a fairly pleasant holiday. Brief showers marked the morning, but, later, the skies cleared and a cool breeze prevailed. The various events about the city were well attended, while the cars and trains leading to the suburbs and country were crowded with pleasure seekers. The double holiday granted many of the clerks and employes enabled more to leave the city than usual.

The sporting events were as follows: Amateur and professionals rowed for city of Boston trophies on Charles river. Sixty yachts competed in the annual sailing regatta. The South Boston lacrosse team defeated a picked team in the game for the city medals. Amateur Bruce and Professional Leavitt won the swimming races in the Charles river. Bicycle races were decided under poor conditions at Franklin park. There were general athletic competitions in South Boston.

UNCLE SAM'S MAIL CARRIERS.

They Will Appeal to Congress for Changes Which They Consider Fair.

NEW YORK, July 5.—Forty delegates to the first annual conference of the National Association of Letter Carriers met at the Wendell assembly rooms. Thomas W. Nolan of Newark was elected permanent chairman and John Walworth of Brooklyn permanent secretary. W. Goodwin of Providence, member of the executive committee of the National Letter Carriers' association, stated to the conference that its object was three-fold: First, to ultimately obtain for letter carriers a salary of $1200 per annum; second, to secure legislation that after twenty years of service all carriers should be pensioned; and third, that a rigorous observance of the eight-hour law should be maintained.

It was decided to petition congress to adjust the salaries of carriers as follows: In first-class offices for the first year, $600; second year, $800; third year, $1000; and each succeeding year, $1200. In second-class offices from $600 to $1050. It was announced that half of the $10,000 needed to build a monument to S. S. Cox, the "letter carriers' best friend," had been collected, and a resolution was adopted calling for immediate action of the carriers in all large cities to raise the remainder of the fund.

The meeting of the national association will be held in Boston on Aug. 13.

A HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.

An Aeronaut's Balloon Catches Fire and He is Dashed to Death.

BEARDSTOWN, Ills., July 5.—A thrilling tragedy was enacted here yesterday. Between 4 and 5 o'clock Professor Sam Black made an ascension in a balloon. The aeronaut left the ground in what appeared to be fine style, everything seemingly in good condition. When at a distance of about 2000 feet he waved his hand to the spectators to intimate that he was about to make his descent. Instead of descending immediately, as was expected, he seemed to have some trouble in releasing the parachute from the balloon.

A few minutes later a thin stream of smoke was seen issuing from the top of the parachute, which in a moment burst into a flame, severing the parachute from the balloon, and the aeronaut was seen falling through the air at a frightful speed. Half an hour later he was found horribly mangled about two miles from the scene of the ascent.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Hon. Beverly Tucker died at Richmond Va., aged 70.

Paris devotes 550,000 francs to the celebration of the national festival on July 14.

Deacon Ezra Farnsworth, prominent in Boston business and religious circles, is dead.

Kemmler has been resentenced to die by electricity during the week beginning Aug. 4.

The coast guard on the Isle of Wight now use the bicycle to go from station to station.

There was a celebration of the 100th anniversary of the settlement of Morristown, Vt.

The Grand opera house at Salt Lake City was burned last night. Loss $50,000; partly insured.

Members of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati held their annual meeting in Boston.

The Red Star steam tug Barnegat is reported sunk off Barnegat by a British tramp steamship.

The cornerstone of the Fairbanks Museum of Natural Science was laid at St. Johnsbury, Vt.

A surveying party has discovered that one of the Hudson's Bay company's stations is on American territory.

The pope's guards are to be reduced for purposes of economy. There are about 150 who are of no use whatever.

Horses with fine silk parasols over their heads have been a common sight in Chicago during the torrid weather.

Elder Daniel Batchelder, for many years the pastor of the Free Baptist church at Holderness, N. H., is dead at the age of 72.

The large four-story building, Sixth street and Montgomery avenue, Philadelphia, was burned. Loss $100,000; partly insured.

It is said that England gives to France an island in the Carribean Sea and recognizes the French protectorate over Madagascar.

President Harrison will return to Washing on on Friday next and about a week later the entire family will go to Cresson Springs, Pa.

A bigamist arrested at Akron, O., is said to have no less than seven wives in different parts of the country whom he has married within ten years.

George Galley, who fell on an iron bar which ran through his body, at West Billerica, Mass., has died from internal hemorrhage, resulting from his injuries.

The senate committee on military affairs ordered a favorable report upon the nomination of Lieut. Col. Richard N. Batchelder to be quartermaster general, U. S. A.

Willie Sullivan, 14, was killed by the cars on the New York and New Haven railroad near Springfield, Mass., while walking home from a picnic about midnight.

In the Wimbledon lawn tennis tournament, in the singles championship match, Lewis, the Irish champion, defeated Miller of the St. Georges club, New York, in the third round, three sets to nothing.

On an up-town street in Philadelphia there are six houses adjoining each other in which the wives are all sisters. The last was married a month ago, and last week secured the house adjoining those of her sisters.

It the death of Gen. Gilman Marston at Exeter, N. H., one of New Hampshire's best statesmen is taken away. He was a brave and successful soldier and an eminent lawyer, and was noted for honesty and broadminded good in the legislative work of his native state.

After a sickness of some duration Judge George P. Sanger, ex-United States district attorney, died in Swampscott, Mass. For nearly thirteen years he was district attorney, having been appointed by President Grant in 1878 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of D. H. Mason, and having continued in office until 1886.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1. NO. 73. QUINCY, MASS., MONDAY, JULY 7, 1890. PRICE 2 CENTS.

JOSEPH W. LOMBARD, - Auctioneer,
Office, Panton's Block, Hancock St.,
Quincy, Mass.

Furniture, Carpets, &c.,
AT AUCTION.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on

Tuesday, July 8, 1890,

at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Furniture Store of

J. W. LOMBARD,

Panton's Block, Hancock Street,

ONE large lot of Household Furniture,—which has been on storage, and now must be disposed of,—consisting of the following, viz:

One Combination Parlor Suit in Silk Crushed Plush; 1 Cherry Chamber Set; 1 large Tapestry Carpet; Bedsteads and Springs of various styles; Mattresses; lot of Kitchen Ware; Kitchen Table; 1 Range; 1 Parlor Stove; 1 Oil Cloth Carpet; 1 large Cathedral Clock; Bedding; 1 Hanging Lamp; Feather Beds; Kitchen Chairs, and a variety of other articles, too numerous to mention.

These articles must positively be sold, to the highest bidder, rain or shine, and the people are invited to be there punctually at 1 o'clock, Tuesday, July 8th.

Quincy, July 5-7.

$50 REWARD

OFFERED for evidence that will convict the miscreant who broke the glass and caused other damage to the store occupied as a laundry at the head of Granite street.

HENRY H. FAXON.

Quincy, July 5—1w p,1w

John Page,

— DEALER IN —

FIRST-CLASS

Boots and Shoes,

ALL KINDS.

City Boot and Shoe Store,

No. 104 HANCOCK STREET.

Proposals for Painting.

QUINCY

PROPOSALS for Painting the Atlantic School Buildings and Fences with two coats may be addressed to the undersigned up to SATURDAY, July 12.

All materials used must be of best quality, and all work be done in the most thorough manner. The right to reject any bid is reserved.

GEO. I. ALDRICH,
Superintendent of Schools.

Quincy, July 2—9t July 5—2w

GERMAN COOKING WARE,

Pitchers, Pipkins, Milk Boilers, Stew Pans, Napkins, Covered Jugs, Tea Pots, Coffee Chocolate Pots, Jars, Butter Boilers, Cracker Pots, Stew Pans, Match Jars, etc. Fine finished goods at a moderate price. Our June importation now ready.

GUY BROTHERS, Sole Agents,
AT THEIR NEW STORE,
32 Essex Street, Boston.
June 23. MWST p2w

Mislaid or Stolen,
FROM THE CITY HOSPITAL,
On the 17th,
A Bag of Flags

Whoever will return the flags to the LEDGER OFFICE, or give any information concerning the same will be liberally rewarded.
Quincy, June 30. tf

DR. A. P. KIKAPOO,

The Eminent Root and Herb Doctor,

HAS made arrangements to stay here and treat the Deaf, Blind and Lame, and all Diseases of the Human Body, at his

INDIAN CAMP,
Granite Street, near Fort Street, Quincy.

☞ Consultation Free to all from 2 to 6 o'clock P. M. July 3—1w

H. T. Whitman,
CIVIL ENGINEER
— AND —
SURVEYOR,
ADAMS BUILDING, QUINCY.
Hours, 8 to 10 A. M.
Boston Office, - - 85 Devonshire St.
Hours, 12 to 2 P. M.

N. B. Plans of nearly all the Real Estate in the City of Quincy can be found at my offices.
May 28. d3t&w—tf

THE LABOR PICNIC.

Held in Lovell's Grove, North Weymouth on Saturday.

ABOUT 1,500 IN ATTENDANCE.

The Result of the Numerous Athletic Sports—Games for Boys, Men, and Others Confined to Members of Labor Societies—Dance Hall Crowded.

About 1500 people attended the Labor Picnic Saturday afternoon, at Lovell's grove. In the morning it looked as though it would be stormy, but before noon it had cleared off and was a very fine day.

In one grove there was dancing until dark and the dance hall was crowded all the time. In the other grove the City Band gave a concert.

Mr. John J. Byron had charge of the sports, and they were witnessed by a large crowd. Everything passed pleasantly, all enjoyed themselves and the affair was a success. The result of the sports:

Boys' Games.

Two hundred and fifty-yard race for boys—James Welch, first, $2; Leslie Smith, second, $1.

Three standing jumps for boys—James Welch, first, $1; M. Connor, second, 50 cents.

Running broad jump for boys—J. A. Devaney, first, $1; M. Connor, second, 50 cents.

Running hop, step and jump for boys—D. Kearns, first, $1; M. Connor, second, 50 cents.

Afternoon Games.

Mile race—John Wren, first, $5; Al Kingsley, second, $3.

220-yard race—Frank McQuiggan, first, $3; Al Bingsley. second, $2.

Three standing jumps—W. Mullane, 36ft. 4in., first; J. Welsh, 35ft. 7in., second, $2.

Running broad jump—J. Welsh, 17ft. 7 in., first, $3; W. Mullane, 17ft., second, $2.

Running hop, step and jnmp—J. Welsh, 40ft., first, $3; McQuiggan, 38ft. 2in., second, $2.

Running high jump—Mullane, 5ft. 8in., first, $3; E. Farrell, 5ft. 7in., second, $2.

Standing high jump—E. Farrell, 5ft., first, $3; Welsh and Mullane tied for second; 5 ft. 2 in., 5 ft. 3 in.

Pole vaulting—N. E. Ross, 8ft. 6in., first, $5; E. and J. Farrell, 8ft. 4in., tied for second, $3.

Putting shot—McLennan, 33ft. 5in., first, $6; J. Donavan, 32ft. 11in., second, $2.

Throwing 56-pound weight—E. Farrell, 19ft. 5 1-2in., first, $3; D. Kelliher, 18ft. 3in., second, $2.

Sack race—J. Whalen, first, $3; F. Thompson, second, $2.

Games Confined to Members.

One-half mile race—Whalen, first, $4; Mullane, second, $2.

Running broad jump—W. Mullane, 17ft. 9in., first, $3; J. Farrell, 17ft., second, $2.

Putting shot—J. Bremner, 32ft. 11 1-2in., first, $3; Kelliher, 31ft. 11 1-2 in., second, $2.

Miss Slade's Valedictory.

The Braintree Observer in its report of the Thayer Academy graduation said:

But the thing that pleased us most and what tended to raise our opinion of the ability of the young ladies in comparison with that shown by the opposite sex, was the valedictory by Miss Helen Mildred Slade of Quincy. Why the young lady had the courage to make a departure from the familiar and time beaten track uniformly trod by valedictorians, by expressing the conviction and rendering a reason for it, that had the foundation gift of the Adams academy of Quincy and that of the Willard school, been combined with the foundation of Thayer academy, there would have been a great saving effected in money and educational labor such as would have told to the advantage of Thayer academy and made it perhaps in the future a famous university. This was courageous and pertinent talk, and we could not help admiring Miss Slade for giving expression to her independent opinion, which showed to us that the subject had engaged her thoughtful attention.

A Veteran Omitted.

The new cannon crackers this year were pretty loud talkers, but these explosives are less to be dreaded, says the night editor, than was Galen Saturday night. All have probable heard of the farmer who attempted to count his pigs. He said he could count all but one, but that one run around so fast he could not count him. This was the case with Galen, he was one of the most enthusiastic celebraters on the Fourth; was here, there and everywhere at the same instant, and it is no wonder the LEDGER reporter who took the names of the aids to Marshal Williams, in Division 3 should have omitted his name. It was difficult to convince him it was not intentional.

—The Stoughton selectmen have taken a census of the population independent of the other enumerators, and find the figures to be 4761, an increase of 1078 in five years.

—The balloon sent up in Providence, R. I., on the Fourth landed in Sharon.

BRAINTREE.

Thomas Phillips has a handsome new cottage well on the way to completion, on Pearl street extension.

Miss Alice and Miss Annie Wilson of East Braintree, leave on Monday morning to visit friends in St. Johns, N. B., where they intend to spend what remains of the summer.

An excursion is arranged to take place next Thursday, including the whole of the First Church parish and Sunday school. The objective poiut is Ponkapoag pond, Canton. Barges will leave the church at 9.12, forenoon.

Quite a substantial and nice looking shed is well nigh finished at Braintree station, intended to furnish shelter to passengers taking trains down the South Shore line. Such shelter has been a want felt for sometime as the passenger traffic is growing larger and larger every year.

The name "Braintree Granite Co." sounds well but that the firm is now engaged in fulfilling a contract for the furnishing of Braintree granite for the construction of the new Baptist church, at Malden, amounting to $25,000, sounds far better. The church is estimated to cost $50,000 and will be when finished, a fine looking and imposing building.—*Observer.*

Sudden Death.

Mr. Charles H. Wellman, a member of the firm of G. A. Wellman Co., furniture manufactures at 152 North street, Boston, died of heart disease while bathing at Nut Island yesterday. Mr. Wellman with his father, Mr. George A. Wellman, and a party of gentlemen had been stopping at Nut Island since Thursday night, and about four o'clock he went in bathing with others of the party. After swimming for some little time, he started to leave the water and while standing in less than two feet of water was seen to fall backwards. His companions went immediately to his assistance, but life was extinct.

Medical Examiner Gilbert and Dr. Donavan were summoned, and after viewing the body pronounced it a case of heart disease. Undertaker Hall took charge of the body, which will be sent to his late home on Orange street, Chelsea, today for interment.

He was a highly respected citizen of Chelsea, an Odd Fellew, a member of the Knights of Pythias, and the New England Association of Commercial Travellers.

He was recently examined by the Medical Examiner of the Iron Hall and was pronounced by him to possess the finest physique of anyone he ever examined. He was an expert swimmer and was never known to possess any symptoms of heart trouble. He was thirty-four years of age and leaves a wife and two small children to mourn his sad and sudden death.

BASE BALL.

Close Game Between the Merry Mounts and Atlantic, Jr.

An interesting game was played at the park Saturday, between the Merry Mounts and Atlantic, Jr. The latter club did not have its usual player, but the substitutes put up a good game. The summary:

Merry Mounts.

	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	PO.	A.	E.
R. Porter, s.s.,	4	1	2	2	3	2	1
Rogers, c.f.,	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barker, 1b.,	4	1	1	1	8	0	0
Turner, c.,	3	0	0	0	7	2	0
Litchfield, l.f.,	4	0	0	0	2	1	1
Gavin, 3b.,	4	1	0	0	1	0	2
Farrington, 2b.,	4	1	1	2	5	2	1
H. Porter, p.,	4	2	1	1	1	12	7
Wieting, r.f.,	4	1	2	3	0	0	0
Total,	35	7	7	9	27	19	12

Atlantic, Jr.

	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	PO.	A.	E.
Granahan, 3b.,	4	1	1	1	1	4	0
Powell, c.,	5	1	0	0	5	1	1
Cunningham, l.f.,	4	0	1	1	2	0	0
McCarthy, 2b.,	5	2	2	2	6	0	2
Raymond, 1b., s.s.,	3	0	0	0	3	1	1
Osgood, c.f.,	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barron, r.f.,	4	1	1	1	0	1	0
Priest, s.s., 1b.,	4	1	2	2	4	1	3
McKenner, p.,	2	0	0	0	3	10	2
Total,	34	6	7	7	24	18	9

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Merry Mounts,	2	0	0	1	0	0	3	1	—	—7
Atlantic Jrs.,	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	—6

Two base hits; Farrington, Wieting. Double plays; Farrington and Barker, R. Porter and Barker, Litchfield and Farrington, McCarthy (unassisted). Base on balls; by Porter 5, by McKenner. Hit by pitched ball; by Porter 2. Passed ball; by Powell. Struck out; by Porter 8, by McKenner 6. Time of game, 2 hours and 10 minutes. Official scorer, A. Holden Umpires, Hirtle and Gurney.

TODAY'S COURT.

Thomas Higgins of Quincy, drunk, paid $5 and costs.

Benjamin F. Lane of Weymouth, for being drunk, case continued.

Joseph McLoughlin, common drunk and sent to House of Correction for two months.

Patrick Farrell and John Moran of Weymouth, for being drunk, were fined $5 and costs.

Edward T. McDermott and Timothy Rooney of Milton, for assault and battery. The former was fined $5 and the latter $3 and costs.

Erik Anderson, for being drunk, paid $5 and costs.

Advertised Letters in the Wollaston P. O.

G. A. Alden,
Miss Maggie Crane,
Mr. T. Craven,
Mrs. DeHuff,
Miss Amanda Darbah,
Mr. J. P. Hines,
Miss Louise Nord,
Christina Nilsson,
Mrs. Richard Smith,
O. B. Saunders,
Arthur A. Sherman,
Mr. Thomas Talbot,
Miss Lizzie M. Taylor,
Mr. C. A. Wade,
Mr. Zidell Zrazer.

HOUGHS NECK.

The Voting Contest.

The result of the voting contest on the coupon was not printed in Saturday's DAILY LEDGER owing to the pressure of Fourth of July news, but the voting has kept right on, and considerable opposition has been developed against any change, as will be seen by the standing below,

Houghs Neck	71
Manet Beach	26

The coupon will be printed in every issue this week, and all coupons to be counted must reach the office before 9 A. M., July 14.

Which shall it be
Houghs Neck or Manet Beach?
—o—
My preference is:
....

The opening of the electric railway in a few days will see a grand waking up of Houghs Neck. It is the opinion of the writer that four cars will not be enough to accommodate the crowd who will desire to visit the resort, especially in the afternoon and evening. A grand auction sale of sea shore lots is advertised for Friday and Saturday of next week, July 18 and 19, which is to be followed by others as gigantic during the summer. There will be a great building boom, and Houghs Neck which has already achieved a wide reputation, will become one of the most important sea side resorts on the South Shore.

QUINCY AND BUTLER.

Two Quincy Young Men Prominent in the Democratic Party.

The Sunday Herald gave sketches of some young men who have taken prominent ranks in the Democratic party, viz: W. E. Russell, Josiah Quincy, Nathan Matthews, Jr., John F. Andrew, G. F. Williams, Harvey N. Shepard, Henry W. Swift, Sherman Hoar, Siguorney Butler and others.

Of Representative Quincy the paper says, "He has been one of the most active, and in certain respects the most helpful man that the Massachusetts Democracy has had within its councils. * * * * * His ability as a political strategist has been tested and has been found to be of a rare order. But if this were Mr. Quincy'sonly, or even his chief, qualification, his future would be less hopeful. This class of intellectual adroitness, while it might make of him an astonishingly clever parliamentary manager, would not of itself enable him to rank high as a legislator, not to say statesman. Happily, political finesse is only one of many admirable qualities which he possesses, and has merely been brought into conspicuous activity by favoring circumstances. Naturally a student, he has given years of close attention to economic questions, social problems and matters of political reform, so that he is not only thoroughly informed on the leading subjects of public interest, but has pronounced and individual opinions as to the direction which legislation should take in its work of improving the economic, social and political condition of our people. As a member of a minority party he has thus far had scant opportunity to exhibit what is essentially the stronger side of his character. There is one quality which Mr. Quincy does not possess in a marked degree. While a clear and forcible public speaker, he is not—or, perhaps better, has not yet made himself what is termed a magnetic orator. His addresses always show thorough information and accuracy of statement; but they do not, as the speeches of Mr. Russell, arouse the enthusiasm of their hearers. If he had this one gift of natural, spontaneous eloquence, Mr. Quincy would probably be the ablest and best qualified public man that the state of Massachusetts has produced for a number of years past.

As the son of Mr. Peter Butler, says the Herald, Mr. Siguorney Butler has grown up in the atmosphere of Democracy, and could be counted upon to stand by party traditions in the absence of overpowering reasons to act to the contrary. Coming into manhood at a time when there were few inducements other than the opportunities for political preferment to call for a change, it has been an easy matter for him to hold fast to the family faith. His selection by President Cleveland for a highly responsible government office was an illustration of the good judgment which the latter so frequently evinced in his choice of men; for though wanting past experience, Mr. Butler quickly developed a remarkable administrative capacity. He has the sound, common sense of his father, combined with a savoir faire which is essentially his own, and which permits him to readily ingratiate himself with all sorts and conditions of men. He is a magnetic man in personal and social intercourse; that is, he possesses qualities which, if they are not adapted to stir the minds of a great concourse of people, are of a kind that admirably fit him to overcome and adjust the innumerable differences that are liable to arise among those who are endeavoring to shape party policy.

—The Unitarian church at Sharon, celebrated its 150th anniversary Sunday.

SECOND CHAMPIONSHIP REGATTA.

A Third Race Necessary in Each Class to Decide the Championship.

After waiting an hour for wind on Saturday afternoon the signal gun was fired about 2 o'clock for the starting of the second championship regatta by the Quincy Yacht Club.

Legs had been won in the first race by the Mudjekewis, Tartar, and Flora Lee. All these yachts competed Saturday but neither was successful in wresting the championship, as the summary will show. Legs were won by the Posy, Madge, Rocket and Eureka. The Tartar protested the Madge, for carrying an extra man, which if allowed will give the Tartar not only the race but the championship.

The judges were George E. Pfaffman, George G. Saville and James H. Slade. The summary:

Name and Owner.	Length. ft. in.	Actual time. h. m. s.	Corr'd time. h. m. s.
FIRST CLASS.			
Posy, R. G. Hunt.........	22 02	2 03 20	1 35 00
Erin, John Cavanagh.....	26 11	2 00 34	1 36 30
Moondyne, Shaw Bros....	24 08	2 03 45	1 37 49
White Fawn, A. E. Jones,	25 00	2 06 02	1 40 23
Mudjekewis, W. P. Whitmarsh,.....................	25 08	2 06 55	1 41 41
SECOND CLASS.			
Madge, W. D. Lowell.....	19 10	1 44 37	1 17 34
Tartar, George Russell...	19 11	1 48 42	1 21 44
Elf, H. L. Souther.........	19 10	1 46 35	1 29 32
THIRD CLASS.			
Rocket, H. M. Faxon.....	16 02	1 47 37	1 16 11
Flora Lee, C. E. Backus, Jr........	16 10	1 47 26	1 16 54
Freak, G. F. Mayhury.....	16 00	1 56 04	1 19 24
SPECIAL CLASS.			
Eureka, E. B. Rogers.......	19 06	1 46 03	1 18 38
Diadem, L. A. Hayward....	18 02	1 51 25	1 22 21
Pet, James W. McFarlane	19 08	1 59 07	1 31 54

STALLION FIGHT TO THE DEATH.

One Animal Never Relinquished His Bulldog Grip on His Foe's Throat.

A fight to the death between two blooded stallions was the thrilling spectacle witnessed on Capt. B. F. Trester's farm at Aurora, Ind. Two 8-year-old stallions, spirited and valuable thoroughbreds, were turned into adjoining pastures to feed. A wooden fence divided the fields, and although as colts the pair playfully bit and kicked at each other across it, the fence was supposed to be strong enough to keep them separate and prevent trouble.

The colts began their fight over the fence, and kicked and mawed at each other until the fence was demolished. Then they came together in a struggle, which for fierceness and length exceeded anything which the spectators ever witnessed.

They stood on their hind legs, fiercely pawing and striking at each other with their iron shod forefeet, and tearing each other's neck and shoulders with their teeth. Their neighing and screams of rage and the sound of their kicks and snorts were heard fully half a mile away.

A half dozen or more persons were attracted to the scene of the conflict, but so vicious were the enraged animals that for nearly an hour no one dared to go near them. Covered with blood and foam, with flaming eyes and open mouths, they seemed the very incarnation of fury as they bit and savagely tore each other. While the lookers on were devising some means to separate them the furious animals grew more frantic, and repeatedly rolled over each other on the ground, biting and kicking desperately. At length the smaller of the two, a bright bay, caught his antagonist by the throat with his teeth and dragged him to the ground. The larger horse kicked and rolled in an effort to avoid choking to death, but the smaller animal clung to its hold.

The battle, lately so noisy, went on fiercely in dead silence, except for the thud of the feet of the two equine gladiators. The larger horse became more and more feeble, until finally it ceased to move. Still with bulldog tenacity the victor held his grasp upon his opponent's throat, pulling and shaking savagely, although his own strength was fast declining. He was at last beaten away by the more courageous of the spectators. He ran a few yards and dropped from sheer exhaustion. His adversary was dead.

Although badly cut and bruised from the teeth and hoofs of his foe, the living animal survived the terrible conflict.—Cincinnati Dispatch.

Poorly Paid Clergymen.

The failure in business of a prominent clergyman suggests the fact that very few preachers ever succeed in making money. When they do the religion generally oozes out as the dollars come in, and they end by giving up ministerial work altogether. Preachers, particularly Methodist preachers, are almost always poor, and the next to them in point of poverty are the Baptists. The majority of Methodist preachers in this country receive less than $600 a year, while the constant demands for charity greatly diminish their incomes. Presbyterian clergymen are better paid, while the Church of England ministers, both here and in Great Britain, fairly roll in wealth by comparison.

Methodist bishops are poorly paid. Those of the Methodist church south have $3,600 salary, while those of the church north have a little more, but none of them lays by anything of his salary. Bishop Warren, of the church north, is rich, having married the widow of a ranchman in Denver. But Bishop Hendrix, of the Methodist church south, enjoys the distinction of being the richest bishop in America, having inherited a fortune which by careful management he has greatly increased. He has the reputation of being both benevolent and rich. To schools and colleges he is especially liberal, and Central college, in this state, owes its present prosperity to his generosity. All the other southern Methodist bishops are poor.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Wollaston Park.

—§ §—

Lots Sold on Weekly Payments.

A HOME ON $10 CAPITAL.

—‡—

A Rare Opportunity to secure a home.

WOOD, HARMON & CO.,
13 SCHOOL STREET,
BOSTON, MASS.

Send for Plans and Circulars.

May 31. 2mosM&W

SCHOOL ITEMS.

Gleaned from the City Books Just Issued—$37,145.91 Paid for Teaching.

The average attendance at the High school in 1889 was 97.

The number of visitors to the public school last year was: High, 44; Adams, 1,110; Coddington, 3,277; John Hancock, 827; Quincy, 767; Washington, 1073; Willard, 1091; Wollaston, 616. Total 8,805.

The average daily attendance at the schools last year was 2,516.

The total amount paid for teaching was $37,145.91; supervision, $1,700; fuel, $1,925.76; care of rooms, $3,100.41; transportation of pupils, $947.20; repairs, $1,995.07; incidentals, $1,759.82; miscellaneous, $2,207.61; books and stationary, $2,299.26.

Dr. A. P. Kikapoo.

Quite a large gathering assembled on Saturday evening at the Indian Camp, on the Veazie estate, nearly opposite Mrs. Blaisdell's on Granite street. After witnessing a few slight of hand tricks by Prof. Endor, the doctor gave a short lecture, telling how valuable his root and herb medicine was, and what it would do. Some have been already benfited by his medicine, and many others were induced on Saturday evening to try a bottle.

QUINCY POST OFFICE.

Letters advertised July 5.

Burgess, Mrs. H.
Clarke, George H.
Chapman, Nathan
Carey, Miss Mary
Doughty, E. J.
Grames, Mrs. John
Hohnberg, Carl
Johanson Nils
McCarvae, Alice
O'Conner, Bridget
O'Connell, Andrew
Petterson, John
Preton, Silvia
Piper, William
Scammell, James
Whitney, James P.

MARRIED.

HAYNES—CORTHELL—In Wollaston Heights, June 30, by Rev. J. W. Webb, Mr. Fred W. Haynes to Miss Mabel E. Corthell.

FLYNN—STEWART—In Quincy, July 5, by Rev. H. E. Cotton, Mr. James Flynn to Miss Mary Ann Stewart.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A fine black Kentucky Horse, 5 years old, good roadster, warented sound and kind, can be seen at John Hall's stable. Address Lock Box 13 2, Quincy, Mass. June 9—tf P. 14—1w

WANTS.

WANTED.—Two housework girls at JOHN R. GRAHAM'S, Washington street; one for second work.
Quincy, July 5.—6t p12,1w

WANTED.—Board for an aged lady who does not leave her room. Address "A. F. W.," P. O. South Quincy. July73t*

WANTED.—Immediately, a steady, reliable boy to learn a trade. For particulars apply at LEDGER OFFICE.
Quincy, July 5. tf

WANTED.—A young man 16 to 20 years old, that understands taking care of horses and cow, can hear of a steady job with good pay by applying at this office.
Quincy, June 30. 6t

WANTED.—A young man acquainted with the grocery and provision business for an order team. One that can cut meat preferred. State references. Address Box 728, Quincy. May 26—tf

1688—89.

Seige of Londonderry,

IRELAND.

Struggle for Civil and Religious Liberty.

LECTURE BY THE

REV. WM. BEST,

of Philadelphia, Pa. Late of Richill Co., Armagh, Ire., in the

Presbyterian Church, South Quincy,

Tuesday Evening, July 8.

☞ Do not fail to hear this grand lecture by this eloquent speaker.

Doors open at 7.30. To commence at 7.45. Tickets 15 cents. Reserved seats 25 cents. To be had at the door, and Guston's store, W. Westland, Tilton's store, A. McLeod, Nash's store, and the committee: W. Clements, A. M. I. M'Leod, W. F. M'Calder, A. B. M'Lean, W. M'Innis.
July 5. 3t

MOWING BY MACHINE.

THE Subscriber is prepared to cut grass, by the hour or acre, at reasonable prices.
C. L. PRESCOTT, North St.
Quincy, June 30. tf

TO LETS.

TO LET.—In French's building, Chestnut St., opposite the Congregational church, desirable rooms up one flight. Suitable for Dressmaker, Tailor or Barber. Apply at Bussell's Studio, Adams building. 11-tf

SEASONABLE GOODS

— AT —

BOSTON BRANCH GROCERY.

CANNED MEATS,

Fruits and Vegetables,

of every kind. Only Good Qualities kept in Stock.

Dried Fruits,

including Evaporated Apples, Peaches, Apricots, etc. Prunes of all Sizes. Raisins, Currants, Figs, Dates, etc.

BUTTER.

All Grades are Cheaper and Quality is Excellent.

Coffees and Teas

are always in order and everyone knows we sell the **Best!**

FLOUR

is one of our great Specialties, and our Sales are Large because we give the Best at Low Prices.

J. F. MERRILL,

Durgin & Merrill's Block, Quincy
April 17. 9—tf

FLANDERS TONIC
THE MOST WONDERFUL CHEMICAL FOOD EVER COMPOUNDED
A COMBINATION OF MALT – CALISAYA AND HYPOPHOSPHITES
TONIC AND STIMULANT
Greatest of Spring Remedies.
RENEWS THE ACTION OF THE NERVES BRAIN AND BLOOD
Guaranteed Satisfactory or Money Refunded by All Druggists
$1.00 a Bottle – 6 Bottles for $5.00
MANF'D ONLY BY FLANDERS TONIC CO. WOBURN, MASS. U.S.A.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1. NO. 73. QUINCY, MASS., MONDAY, JULY 7, 1890. PRICE 2 CENTS.

JOSEPH W. LOMBARD, - Auctioneer,
Office, Panton's Block, Hancock St.,
Quincy, Mass.

Furniture, Carpets, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on

Tuesday, July 8, 1890,

at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Furniture Store of

J. W. LOMBARD,

Panton's Block, Hancock Street,

ONE large lot of Household Furniture,—which has been on storage, and now must be disposed of,—consisting of the following, viz:

One Combination Parlor Suit in Silk Crushed Plush; 1 Cherry Chamber Set; 1 large Tapestry Carpet; Bedsteads and Springs of various styles; Mattresses; lot of Kitchen Ware; Kitchen Table; 1 Range; 1 Parlor Stove; 1 Oil Cloth Carpet; 1 large Cathedral Clock; Bedding; 1 Hanging Lamp; Feather Beds; Kitchen Chairs, and a variety of other articles, too numerous to mention.

These articles must positively be sold, to the highest bidder, rain or shine, and the people are invited to be there punctually at 1 o'clock, Tuesday, July 8th.

Quincy, July 5-7.

$50 REWARD

OFFERED for evidence that will convict the miscreant who broke the glass and caused other damage to the store occupied as a laundry at the head of Granite street.

HENRY H. FAXON.

Quincy, July 5—1w p,1w

John Page,

— DEALER IN —

FIRST-CLASS

Boots and Shoes,

ALL KINDS.

City Boot and Shoe Store,

No. 104 HANCOCK STREET.

Proposals for Painting.

PROPOSALS for Painting the Atlantic School Buildings and Fences with two coats may be addressed to the undersigned up to SATURDAY, July 12.

All materials used must be of best quality, and all work be done in the most thorough manner. The right to reject any bid is reserved.

GEO. I. ALDRICH,
Superintendent of Schools.

Quincy, July 2—9t July 5—2w

GERMAN Pitchers, Pipkins, Milk Boilers, Stew Pans, Napkins, Covered Jugs, ea Pots, Coffee hocolate Pots, ars, Butter **COOKING** Boilers, Cracker Pots, tew Pans, Match Jars, etc. ine finished goods at a moderate price. Our June importation now ready. **WARE,**

GUY BROTHERS, Sole Agents,

AT THEIR NEW STORE,

32 Essex Street, Boston.

June 23. MWST p2w

Mislaid or Stolen,

FROM THE CITY HOSPITAL,

On the 17th,

A Bag of Flags

Whoever will return the flags to the LEDGER OFFICE, or give any information concerning the same will be liberally rewarded.

Quincy, June 30. tf

DR. A. P. KIKAPOO,

The Eminent Root and Herb Doctor,

HAS made arrangements to stay here and treat the Deaf, Blind and Lame, and ll Diseases of the Human Body, at his

INDIAN CAMP,

ranite Street, near Fort Street, Quincy.

☞ Consultation Free to all from 2 to 6 'clock P. M. July 3—1w

H. T. Whitman,

CIVIL ENGINEER

— AND —

SURVEYOR,

ADAMS BUILDING, QUINCY.

Hours, 8 to 10 A. M.

Boston Office, - - 85 Devonshire St.

Hours, 12 to 2 P. M.

N. B. Plans of nearly all the Real Estate in the City of Quincy can be found at my offices.

May 28. d3t&w—tf

THE LABOR PICNIC.

Held in Lovell's Grove, North Weymouth on Saturday.

ABOUT 1,500 IN ATTENDANCE.

The Result of the Numerous Athletic Sports—Games for Boys, Men, and Others Confined to Members of Labor Societies —Dance Hall Crowded.

About 1500 people attended the Labor Picnic Saturday afternoon, at Lovell's grove. In the morning it looked as though it would be stormy, but before noon it had cleared off and was a very fine day.

In one grove there was dancing until dark and the dance hall was crowded all the time. In the other grove the City Band gave a concert.

Mr. John J. Byron had charge of the sports, and they were witnessed by a large crowd. Everything passed pleasantly, all enjoyed themselves and the affair was a success. The result of the sports:

Boys' Games.

Two hundred and fifty-yard race for boys—James Welch, first, $2; Leslie Smith, second, $1.

Three standing jumps for boys—James Welch, first, $1; M. Connor, second, 50 cents.

Running broad jump for boys—J. A. Devaney, first, $1; M. Connor, second, 50 cents.

Running hop, step and jump for boys—D. Kearns, first, $1; M. Connor, second, 50 cents.

Afternoon Games.

Mile race—John Wren, first, $5; Al Kingsley, second, $3.

220-yard race—Frank McQuiggan, first, $3; Al Bingsley. second, $2.

Three standing jumps—W. Mullane, 36ft. 4in., first; J. Welsh, 35ft. 7in., second, $2.

Running broad jump—J. Welsh, 17ft. 7 in., first, $3; W. Mullane, 17ft., second, $2.

Running hop, step and jnmp—J. Welsh, 40ft., first, $3; McQuiggan, 38ft. 2in., second, $2.

Running high jump—Mullane, 5ft. 8in., first, $3; E. Farrell, 5ft. 7in., second, $2.

Standing high jump—E. Farrell, 5ft., first, $3; Welsh and Mullane tied for second; 5 ft. 2 in., 5 ft. 3 in.

Pole vaulting—N. E. Ross, 8ft. 6in., first, $5; E. and J. Farrell, 8ft. 4in., tied for second, $3.

Putting shot—McLennan, 33ft. 5in., first, $6; J. Donavan, 32ft. 11in., second, $2.

Throwing 56-pound weight—E. Farrell, 19ft. 5 1-2in., first, $3; D. Kelliher, 18ft. 3in., second, $2.

Sack race—J. Whalen, first, $3; F. Thompson, second, $2.

Games Confined to Members.

One-half mile race—Whalen, first, $4; Mullane, second, $2.

Running broad jump—W. Mullane, 17ft. 9in., first, $3; J. Farrell, 17ft., second, $2.

Putting shot—J. Bremner, 32ft. 11 1-2in., first, $3; Kelliher, 31ft. 11 1-2 in., second, $2.

Miss Slade's Valedictory.

The Braintree Observer in its report of the Thayer Academy graduation said:

But the thing that pleased us most and what tended to raise our opinion of the ability of the young ladies in comparison with that shown by the opposite sex, was the valedictory by Miss Helen Mildred Slade of Quincy. Why the young lady had the courage to make a departure from the familiar and time beaten track uniformly trod by valedictorians, by expressing the conviction and rendering a reason for it, that had the foundation gift of the Adams academy of Quincy and that of the Willard school, been combined with the foundation of Thayer academy, there would have been a great saving effected in money and educational labor such as would have told to the advantage of Thayer academy and made it perhaps in the future a famous university. This was courageous and pertinent talk, and we could not help admiring Miss Slade for giving expression to her independent opinion, which showed to us that the subject had engaged her thoughtful attention.

A Veteran Omitted.

The new cannon crackers this year were pretty loud talkers, but these explosives are less to be dreaded, says the night editor, than was Galen Saturday night. All have probable heard of the farmer who attempted to count his pigs. He said he could count all but one, but that one run around so fast he could not count him. This was the case with Galen, he was one of the most enthusiastic celebraters on the Fourth; was here, there and everywhere at the same instant, and it is no wonder the LEDGER reporter who took the names of the aids to Marshal Williams, in Division 3 should have omitted his name. It was difficult to convince him it was not intentional.

—The Stoughton selectmen have taken a census of the population independent of the other enumerators, and find the figures to be 4761, an increase of 1078 in five years.

—The balloon sent up in Providence, R. I., on the Fourth landed in Sharon.

BRAINTREE.

Thomas Phillips has a handsome new cottage well on the way to completion, on Pearl street extension.

Miss Alice and Miss Annie Wilson of East Braintree, leave on Monday morning to visit friends in St. Johns, N. B., where they intend to spend what remains of the summer.

An excursion is arranged to take place next Thursday, including the whole of the First Church parish and Sunday school. The objective point is Ponkapoag pond, Canton. Barges will leave the church at 9.12, forenoon.

Quite a substantial and nice looking shed is well nigh finished at Braintree station, intended to furnish shelter to passengers taking trains down the South Shore line. Such shelter has been a want felt for some-time as the passenger traffic is growing larger and larger every year.

The name "Braintree Granite Co." sounds well but that the firm is now engaged in fulfilling a contract for the furnishing of Braintree granite for the construction of the new Baptist church, at Malden, amounting to $25,000, sounds far better. The church is estimated to cost $50,000 and will be when finished, a fine looking and imposing building.—*Observer.*

Sudden Death.

Mr. Charles H. Wellman, a member of the firm of G. A. Wellman Co., furniture manufactures at 152 North street, Boston, died of heart disease while bathing at Nut Island yesterday. Mr. Wellman with his father, Mr. George A. Wellman, and a party of gentlemen had been stopping at Nut Island since Thursday night, and about four o'clock he went in bathing with others of the party. After swimming for some little time, he started to leave the water and while standing in less than two feet of water was seen to fall backwards. His companions went immediately to his assistance, but life was extinct.

Medical Examiner Gilbert and Dr. Donavan were summoned, and after viewing the body pronounced it a case of heart disease. Undertaker Hall took charge of the body, which will be sent to his late home on Orange street, Chelsea, today for interment.

He was a highly respected citizen of Chelsea, an Odd Fellew, a member of the Knights of Pythias, and the New England Association of Commercial Travellers.

He was recently examined by the Medical Examiner of the Iron Hall and was pronounced by him to possess the finest physique of anyone he ever examined. He was an expert swimmer and was never known to possess any symptoms of heart trouble. He was thirty-four years of age and leaves a wife and two small children to mourn his sad and sudden death.

BASE BALL.

Close Game Between the Merry Mounts and Atlantic, Jr.

An interesting game was played at the park Saturday, between the Merry Mounts and Atlantic, Jr. The latter club did not have its usual player, but the substitutes put up a good game. The summary:

Merry Mounts.

	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	PO.	A.	E.
R. Porter, s.s.,	4	1	2	2	3	2	1
Rogers, c.f.,	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barker, 1b.,	4	1	1	1	8	0	0
Turner, c.,	3	0	0	0	7	2	0
Litchfield, l.f.,	4	0	0	0	2	1	1
Gavin, 3b.,	4	1	0	0	1	0	2
Farrington, 2b.,	4	1	1	2	5	2	1
H. Porter, p.,	4	2	1	1	1	12	7
Wieting, r.f.,	4	1	2	3	0	0	0
Total,	35	7	7	9	27	19	12

Atlantic, Jr.

	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	PO.	A.	E.
Granahan, 3b.,	4	1	1	1	1	4	0
Powell, c.,	5	1	0	0	5	1	1
Cunningham, l.f.,	4	0	1	1	2	0	0
McCarthy, 2b.,	5	2	2	2	6	0	2
Raymond, 1b., s.s.,	3	0	0	0	3	1	1
Osgood, c.f.,	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barron, r.f.,	4	1	1	1	0	1	0
Priest, s.s., 1b.,	4	1	2	2	4	1	3
McKenner, p.,	2	0	0	0	3	10	2
Total,	34	6	7	7	24	18	9

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Merry Mounts,	2	0	0	1	0	0	3	1	—	— 7
Atlantic Jrs.,	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	— 6

Two base hits; Farrington, Wieting. Double plays; Farrington and Barker, R. Porter and Barker, Litchfield and Farrington, McCarthy (unassisted). Base on balls; by Porter 5, by McKenner. Hit by pitched ball; by Porter 2. Passed ball; by Powell. Struck out; by Porter 8, by McKenner 6. Time of game, 2 hours and 10 minutes. Official scorer, A. Holden Umpires, Hirtle and Gurney.

TODAY'S COURT.

Thomas Higgins of Quincy, drunk, paid $5 and costs.

Benjamin F. Lane of Weymouth, for being drunk, case continued.

Joseph McLoughlin, common drunk and sent to House of Correction for two months.

Patrick Farrell and John Moran of Weymouth, for being drunk, were fined $5 and costs.

Edward T. McDermott and Timothy Rooney of Milton, for assault and battery. The former was fined $5 and the latter $3 and costs.

Erik Anderson, for being drunk, paid $5 and costs.

Advertised Letters in the Wollaston P. O.

G. A. Alden,
Miss Maggie Crane,
Mr. T. Craven,
Mrs. DeHuff,
Miss Amanda Darbah,
Mr. J. P. Hines,
Miss Louise Nord,
Christina Nilsson,
Mrs. Richard Smith,
O. B. Saunders,
Arthur A. Sherman,
Mr. Thomas Talbot,
Miss Lizzie M. Taylor,
Mr. C. A. Wade,
Mr. Zidell Zrazer.

HOUGHS NECK.

The Voting Contest.

The result of the voting contest on the coupon was not printed in Saturday's DAILY LEDGER owing to the pressure of Fourth of July news, but the voting has kept right on, and considerable opposition has been developed against any change, as will be seen by the standing below,

Houghs Neck	71
Manet Beach	26

The coupon will be printed in every issue this week, and all coupons to be counted must reach the office before 9 A. M., July 14.

Which shall it be
Houghs Neck or Manet Beach?
—o—
My preference is:
....

The opening of the electric railway in a few days will see a grand waking up of Houghs Neck. It is the opinion of the writer that four cars will not be enough to accommodate the crowd who will desire to visit the resort, especially in the afternoon and evening. A grand auction sale of sea shore lots is advertised for Friday and Saturday of next week, July 18 and 19, which is to be followed by others as gigantic during the summer. There will be a great building boom, and Houghs Neck which has already achieved a wide reputation, will become one of the most important sea side resorts on the South Shore.

QUINCY AND BUTLER.

Two Quincy Young Men Prominent in the Democratic Party.

The Sunday Herald gave sketches of some young men who have taken prominent ranks in the Democratic party, viz: W. E. Russell, Josiah Quincy, Nathan Matthews, Jr., John F. Andrew, G. F. Williams, Harvey N. Shepard, Henry W. Swift, Sherman Hoar, Siguorney Butler and others.

Of Representative Quincy the paper says, "He has been one of the most active, and in certain respects the most helpful man that the Massachusetts Democracy has had within its councils. * * * * * His ability as a political strategist has been tested and has been found to be of a rare order. But if this were Mr. Quincy's only, or even his chief, qualification, his future would be less hopeful. This class of intellectual adroitness, while it might make of him an astonishingly clever parliamentary manager, would not of itself enable him to rank high as a legislator, not to say statesman. Happily, political finesse is only one of many admirable qualities which he possesses, and has merely been brought into conspicuous activity by favoring circumstances. Naturally a student, he has given years of close attention to economic questions, social problems and matters of political reform, so that he is not only thoroughly informed on the leading subjects of public interest, but has pronounced and individual opinions as to the direction which legislation should take in its work of improving the economic, social and political condition of our people. As a member of a minority party he has thus far had scant opportunity to exhibit what is essentially the stronger side of his character. There is one quality which Mr. Quincy does not possess in a marked degree. While a clear and forcible public speaker, he is not—or, perhaps better, has not yet made himself what is termed a magnetic orator. His addresses always show thorough information and accuracy of statement; but they do not, as the speeches of Mr. Russell, arouse the enthusiasm of their hearers. If he had this one gift of natural, spontaneous eloquence, Mr. Quincy would probably be the ablest and best qualified public man that the state of Massachusetts has produced for a number of years past.

As the son of Mr. Peter Butler, says the Herald, Mr. Siguorney Butler has grown up in the atmosphere of Democracy, and could be counted upon to stand by party traditions in the absence of overpowering reasons to act to the contrary. Coming into manhood at a time when there were few inducements other than the opportunities for political preferment to call for a change, it has been an easy matter for him to hold fast to the family faith. His selection by President Cleveland for a highly responsible government office was an illustration of the good judgment which the latter so frequently evinced in his choice of men; for though wanting past experience, Mr. Butler quickly developed a remarkable administrative capacity. He has the sound, common sense of his father, combined with a savoir faire which is essentially his own, and which permits him to readily ingratiate himself with all sorts and conditions of men. He is a magnetic man in personal and social intercourse; that is, he possesses qualities which, if they are not adapted to stir the minds of a great concourse of people, are of a kind that admirably fit him to overcome and adjust the innumerable differences that are liable to arise among those who are endeavoring to shape party policy.

—The Unitarian church at Sharon, celebrated its 150th anniversary Sunday.

SECOND CHAMPIONSHIP REGATTA.

A Third Race Necessary in Each Class to Decide the Championship.

After waiting an hour for wind on Saturday afternoon the signal gun was fired about 2 o'clock for the starting of the second championship regatta by the Quincy Yacht Club.

Legs had been won in the first race by the Mudjekewis, Tartar, and Flora Lee. All these yachts competed Saturday but neither was successful in wresting the championship, as the summary will show. Legs were won by the Posy, Madge, Rocket and Eureka. The Tartar protested the Madge, for carrying an extra man, which if allowed will give the Tartar not only the race but the championship.

The judges were George E. Pfaffman, George G. Saville and James H. Slade. The summary:

Name and Owner.	Length. ft.in.	Actual time. h.m.s.	Corr'd time. h.m.s.
FIRST CLASS.			
Posy, R. G. Hunt	22 02	2 03 20	1 35 00
Erin, John Cavanagh	26 11	2 00 34	1 36 30
Moondyne, Shaw Bros	24 08	2 03 45	1 37 49
White Fawn, A. E. Jones,	25 00	2 06 02	1 40 23
Mudjekewis, W. P. Whitmarsh,	25 08	2 06 55	1 41 41
SECOND CLASS.			
Madge, W. D. Lowell	19 10	1 44 37	1 17 34
Tartar, George Russell	19 11	1 48 42	1 21 44
Elf, H. L. Souther	19 10	1 46 35	1 29 32
THIRD CLASS.			
Rocket, H. M. Faxon	16 02	1 47 37	1 16 11
Flora Lee, C. E. Backus, Jr.	16 10	1 47 26	1 16 54
Freak, G. F. Maybury	16 00	1 56 04	1 19 24
SPECIAL CLASS.			
Eureka, E. B. Rogers	19 06	1 46 03	1 18 38
Diadem, L. A. Hayward	18 02	1 51 25	1 22 21
Pet, James W. McFarlane	19 08	1 59 07	1 31 54

STALLION FIGHT TO THE DEATH.

One Animal Never Relinquished His Bulldog Grip on His Foe's Throat.

A fight to the death between two blooded stallions was the thrilling spectacle witnessed on Capt. B. F. Trester's farm at Aurora, Ind. Two 8-year-old stallions, spirited and valuable thoroughbreds, were turned into adjoining pastures to feed. A wooden fence divided the fields, and although as colts the pair playfully bit and kicked at each other across it, the fence was supposed to be strong enough to keep them separate and prevent trouble.

The colts began their fight over the fence, and kicked and mawed at each other until the fence was demolished. Then they came together in a struggle, which for fierceness and length exceeded anything which the spectators ever witnessed.

They stood on their hind legs, fiercely pawing and striking at each other with their iron shod forefeet, and tearing each other's neck and shoulders with their teeth. Their neighing and screams of rage and the sound of their kicks and snorts were heard fully half a mile away.

A half dozen or more persons were attracted to the scene of the conflict, but so vicious were the enraged animals that for nearly an hour no one dared to go near them. Covered with blood and foam, with flaming eyes and open mouths, they seemed the very incarnation of fury as they bit and savagely tore each other. While the lookers on were devising some means to separate them the furious animals grew more frantic, and repeatedly rolled over each other on the ground, biting and kicking desperately. At length the smaller of the two, a bright bay, caught his antagonist by the throat with his teeth and dragged him to the ground. The larger horse kicked and rolled in an effort to avoid choking to death, but the smaller animal clung to its hold.

The battle, lately so noisy, went on fiercely in dead silence, except for the thud of the feet of the two equine gladiators. The larger horse became more and more feeble, until finally it ceased to move. Still with bulldog tenacity the victor held his grasp upon his opponent's throat, pulling and shaking savagely, although his own strength was fast declining. He was at last beaten away by the more courageous of the spectators. He ran a few yards and dropped from sheer exhaustion. His adversary was dead.

Although badly cut and bruised from the teeth and hoofs of his foe, the living animal survived the terrible conflict.—Cincinnati Dispatch.

Poorly Paid Clergymen.

The failure in business of a prominent clergyman suggests the fact that very few preachers ever succeed in making money. When they do the religion generally oozes out as the dollars come in, and they end by giving up ministerial work altogether. Preachers, particularly Methodist preachers, are almost always poor, and the next to them in point of poverty are the Baptists. The majority of Methodist preachers in this country receive less than $600 a year, while the constant demands for charity greatly diminish their incomes. Presbyterian clergymen are better paid, while the Church of England ministers, both here and in Great Britain, fairly roll in wealth by comparison.

Methodist bishops are poorly paid. Those of the Methodist church south have $3,600 salary, while those of the church north have a little more, but none of them lays by anything of his salary. Bishop Warren, of the church north, is rich, having married the widow of a ranchman in Denver. But Bishop Hendrix, of the Methodist church south, enjoys the distinction of being the richest bishop in America, having inherited a fortune which by careful management he has greatly increased. He has the reputation of being both benevolent and rich. To schools and colleges he is especially liberal, and Central college, in this state, owes its present prosperity to his generosity. All the other southern Methodist bishops are poor.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Wollaston Park.

—§§—

Lots Sold on Weekly Payments.

A HOME ON $10 CAPITAL.

—‡—

A Rare Opportunity to secure a home.

WOOD, HARMON & CO.,
13 SCHOOL STREET,
BOSTON, MASS.

Send for Plans and Circulars.

May 31. 2mosM&W

SCHOOL ITEMS.

Gleaned from the City Books Just Issued—$37,145.91 Paid for Teaching.

The average attendance at the High school in 1889 was 97.

The number of visitors to the public school last year was: High, 44; Adams, 1,110; Coddington, 3,277; John Hancock, 827; Quincy, 767; Washington, 1073; Willard, 1091; Wollaston, 616. Total 8,805.

The average daily attendance at the schools last year was 2,516.

The total amount paid for teaching was $37,145.91; supervision, $1,700; fuel, $1,925.76; care of rooms, $3,100.41; transportation of pupils, $947.20; repairs, $1,995.07; incidentals, $1,759.82; miscellaneous, $2,207.61; books and stationary, $2,299.26.

Dr. A. P. Kikapoo.

Quite a large gathering assembled on Saturday evening at the Indian Camp, on the Veazie estate, nearly opposite Mrs. Blaisdell's on Granite street. After witnessing a few slight of hand tricks by Prof. Endor, the doctor gave a short lecture, telling how valuable his root and herb medicine was, and what it would do. Some have been already benfited by his medicine, and many others were induced on Saturday evening to try a bottle.

QUINCY POST OFFICE.

Letters advertised July 5.

Burgess, Mrs. H.
Clarke, George H.
Chapman, Nathan
Carey, Miss Mary
Doughty, E. J.
Grames, Mrs. John
Hohnberg, Carl
Johanson Nils
McCarvae, Alice
O'Conner, Bridget
O'Connell, Andrew
Petterson, John
Preton, Silvia
Piper, William
Scammell, James
Whitney, James P.

MARRIED.

HAYNES—CORTHELL—In Wollaston Heights, June 30, by Rev. J. W. Webb, Mr. Fred W. Haynes to Miss Mabel E. Corthell.

FLYNN—STEWART—In Quincy, July 5, by Rev. H. E. Cotton, Mr. James Flynn to Miss Mary Ann Stewart.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A fine black Kentucky Horse, 5 years old, good roadster, warented sound and kind, can be seen at John Hall's stable. Address Lock Box 13 2, Quincy, Mass. June 9—tf P. 14—1w

WANTS.

WANTED.—Two housework girls at JOHN F. GRAHAM'S, Washington street; one for second work.
Quincy, July 5.—6t p12,1w

WANTED.—Board for an aged lady who does not leave her room. Address "A. F. W.," P. O. South Quincy. July73t*

WANTED.—Immediately, a steady, reliable boy to learn a trade. For particulars apply at LEDGER OFFICE.
Quincy, July 5. tf

WANTED.—A young man 16 to 20 years old, that understands taking care of horses and cow, can hear of a steady job with good pay by applying at this office.
Quincy, June 30. 6t

WANTED.—A young man acquainted with the grocery and provision business for an order team. One that can cut meat preferred. State references. Address Box 728, Quincy. May 26—tf

1688—89.

Seige of Londonderry,

IRELAND.

Struggle for Civil and Religious Liberty.

LECTURE BY THE

REV. WM. BEST,

of Philadelphia, Pa. Late of Richill Co., Armagh, Ire., in the

Presbyterian Church, South Quincy,

Tuesday Evening, July 8.

☞ Do not fail to hear this grand lecture by this eloquent speaker.

Doors open at 7.30. To commence at 7.45. Tickets 15 cents. Reserved seats 25 cents. To be had at the door, and Guston's store, W. Westland, Tilton's store, A. McLeod, Nash's store, and the committee: W. Clements, A. M. I. M'Leod, W. F. M'Calder, A. B. M'Lean, W. M'Innis.

July 5. 3t

MOWING BY MACHINE.

THE Subscriber is prepared to cut grass, by the hour or acre, at reasonable prices.
C. L. PRESCOTT, North St.
Quincy, June 30. tf

TO LETS.

TO LET.—In French's building, Chestnut St., opposite the Congregational church, desirable rooms up one flight. Suitable for Dressmaker, Tailor or Barber. Apply at Bussell's Studio, Adams building. 11-tf

SEASONABLE GOODS

— AT —

BOSTON BRANCH GROCERY.

CANNED MEATS,

Fruits and Vegetables,

of every kind. Only Good Qualities kept in Stock.

Dried Fruits,

including Evaporated Apples, Peaches, Apricots, etc. Prunes of all Sizes. Raisins, Currants, Figs, Dates, etc.

BUTTER.

All Grades are Cheaper and Quality is Excellent.

Coffees and Teas

are always in order and everyone knows we sell the Best!

FLOUR

is one of our great Specialties, and our Sales are Large because we give the Best at Low Prices.

J. F. MERRILL,

Durgin & Merrill's Block, Quincy

April 17. 9—tf

FLANDERS TONIC
THE MOST WONDERFUL CHEMICAL FOOD EVER COMPOUNDED
A COMBINATION OF MALT AND CALISAYA AND HYPOPHOSPHITES
TONIC AND STIMULANT
Greatest of Spring Remedies.
RENEWS THE ACTION OF THE NERVES, BRAIN AND BLOOD
Guaranteed Satisfactory or Money Refunded by All Druggists
$1.00 a Bottle — 6 Bottles for $5.00
MANF'D ONLY BY FLANDERS TONIC CO. WOBURN, MASS. U.S.A.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)
— BY —
GREEN & PRESCOTT,
115 HANCOCK STREET.

REPORTORIAL STAFF.
FRANK F. PRESCOTT, City Editor.
JAMES E. WODDICK, JAMES S. WHITING,
MISS FREEMAN.

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By Carriers or Mail.

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Three months,	1.50
Six months,	3.00
One year,	5.00

CASH IN ADVANCE.

Single copies 2 cents, delivered daily by carriers; to be paid for weekly.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One inch, one insertion, 50 cents; one week, $1.50; one month, $5.00.

Short advertisements, such as Lost, Found, Wanted, For Sale, To Let, etc., not exceeding four lines in length, 25 cents first insertion; 10 cents each additional insertion.

Births, deaths and marriages free.

Funeral notices 25 cents each; obituary and reading notices 10 cents per line.

TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

The publishers have not yet gauged the enthusiasm of Quincy people. The day after the Hospital dedication, the edition was quickly exhausted. With this lesson they resolved to have enough for all, the day after the Fourth, and printed an edition of 1,200, but the demand was without precedent and 2,000 could easily have been sold. As a clerk at Souther's periodical store remarked: "I thought you said we could have all the DAILY LEDGERS we wanted on the fifth; they sold by the bushels." Rather an odd statement, but it expresses the situation.

The editors feel flattered by the numerous compliments received for the report of the celebration. It might have been fuller, but as it was, two columns of local and telegraphic news was crowded out of Saturday's issue. Those who failed to get LEDGERS will be pleased to know that the report will be duplicated in the PATRIOT. Send copies to distant friends and former residents, and let them know what a glorious Fourth we had.

The following resolution unanimously passed by the Brewers' Convention at Chicago lets the cat in full size right out of the bag.

Resolved, That we are opposed to woman suffrage everywhere and always; for when woman has the ballot, she will vote solid for prohibition; and woman's vote is the last hope of the Prohibitionists.

The sense of the brewers and the sense of the Woman Suffragists as to the effect of Woman Suffrage is unanimously one. How can any one who is opposed to the saloon hesitate to be solid for Woman Suffrage?—North Abington Public.

"Looking Backward" is beginning to bear fruit. Twelve young ladies of Indianapolis, employed in stores and offices, have rented a suite of twelve rooms and are living on the Bellamy plan. Each pays into the treasury $3 per week, and a cook is employed to prepare meals. In addition each is assessed 25 cents for a contingent fund, which is held to meet unusual expenses. The young ladies room in couples, and each week two of them are appointed purveyors. The only time they are all together is at supper, but they are contented and enjoy their way of living.

During the past two months of the no-license at Worcester, in which the law has been thoroughly and honestly enforced, the number of arrests for drunkenness has fallen off nearly four-fifths from that of the corresponding period last year under license. A reduction of 80 per cent. in such arrests affords a strong argument in favor of prohibition when properly enforced, but as has been well said, "unenforced law is worse than no law at all."—Milford Gazette.

The Cape Ann Breeze asks a pertinent question:

Can it be true that the milk men of Boston are so wicked? It is said that out of over twenty-six thousand milk cans recently examined in that city, over one-third were found short of the standard required by law, while of the milk bottles examined, seven out of ten gave false measure.

Now that the annual flutter over the intercollegiate boat race is over, the burning question of the hour is whether the undergraduate can remember the orders that will be given by the boarders at the summer hotels where the students are employed as waiters. The question is less exciting than the other, but is far more practical.—Boston Courier.

HOUGHS NECK.

To the Editors of the Ledger:

Will you please inform me through your columns who to approach on the condition of our streets in certain location without personal danger or insult. Is the Commissioner of Public Works a servant to the public or is the public his servant? I had occasion to travel Sea street four weeks, at my own risk, before the street was opened, and now that it is open to travel I find certain places very dangerous; I have notified the Commissioner three times, supposing I was doing him a favor. I have also repaired one very bad place near Quincy woods three times while waiting for him to get down to the work; but instead of making the repairs that I have asked for the public good, and to save the city a bill for damages, he only shows temper.

J. L. HARVEY.

The Fourth in Braintree.

The observance of Independence day in Braintree passed off rather quietly and without an accident taking place or reported, so far as we know. The day was lively so far as fireworks and the "small boy" was concerned while the number of strangers visiting relatives and acquaintances were numerous. It was noticed that there never were so many people coming from Brockton, Randolph and towns beyond, than there were at the Braintree station waiting to take trains down the South Shore line, to Nantasket beach. All the public manufactories were shut down, some of them the whole week, all of which will start up again Monday morning.

Weymouth Landing combined with East Braintree and celebrated the 114th independence anniversary in great style, under the direction of the indefatigable John Kelley, 2d.

The sports opened in the morning with a grand tug-of-war, in which Braintree was represented by the following team: Thomas Clinton, Simon Rogers, Benjamin Delory, Daniel Roberry, Martin Perkman, George Nordell.

Weymouth had the following men on the other end of the rope: Bert Page, Samuel Cushing, Augustus Johnson, Peter Bowman, J. L. Sullivan, Michael Splaine.

Braintree won the cake, $6.00, in two straight heats.

The second event was a tug-of-war by young men under sixteen years of age. The Braintree make-up was as follows: Dutch Kelley, Bailey Bishop, George Loring, Fred Rolstone, Morris Gurney. Eddie De Vigneaux.

The Weymouth "Boys" were: Sam Cushing, Joe Bailey, Fred Cronin, Ed Connors, Joseph Curley, Eugene Connors.

Braintree walked off with the $3 prize.

The next "sport" was a running race for lads of *sixteen* or under. We emphasize the sixteen, as it was claimed the winner, Gurney, was over that age; but undoubtedly this was done because he belonged in Braintree.

The following are the names and standing of the leading contestants: Morris Gurney, first prize, $1.00; Andrew F. Burrill, second prize, 50 cents; and the others in the following order: Lewis Ford, West Peterson, Henry Kelley, Ray Bretton, Ed Connors, Joseph Curley.

The next "thing" was a race for boys from eight to thirteen years of age. John T. Kelley won first prize, $1.00; David Doran, second, 75 cents; John Kohn, third, 50 cents; all presumably from Braintree.

The next was the infants' "go," none to be over eight years of age. The winners were: Henry Fisher of Braintree, first prize, $1.00; Carlton Drown, second, 75 cents; Henry Cushing, third, 50 cents.

Then came the sack race, in which J. Gurton won the first prize, $1.00, easily; Joseph Bailey took second, 50 cents; and the Right Honorable John Foster Gray won as much more as a consolation prize, he being last. We would say right here that the right honorable gentleman did not seem to have his usual courage and endurance, as his address was not over an hour in length, and he was two hours getting across the river in the tub race, and presumably has not returned to the starting point yet, unless he came *overland*.

The potato race was next on the programme. Space will only allow us to mention the winners, who were: Frank Morales, first, $1,00; F. Conners, second, 50 cents.

The blindfolded wheelbarrow race around a box placed at a distance of fifty feet from the starting point was captured, after great difficulties, by J. L. Sullivan, first; Joe Curran, second.

After an intermission of two hours came the tub race, in which "Cornell" came in ahead, Frank Bergerin second.

The dory race was well contested and was captured by the Braintree crew, although they had the worst end of the stick in pulling a dory against Whitehall boats. The contestants started evenly and came in as follows—time, five minutes: No. 1, Charley Torrey and Jack O'Connors; No. 2, B. F. Torrey and Frank Whitmarsh; No. 3, Simon Rogers and Louis Pitts.

This closed the day's proceeding. In the evening, at 7.30, it was resumed by a band concert in Washington square, which was presumably as successful as the daylight entertainments, which were engineered by the following committees:

Tug-of-war,—C. P. Hunt, William Smith, P. Cowdan.

Rowing races,—J. E. Hunt, J. F. Sheppard, F. O. Whitmarsh.

Tub and dory races,—J. F. Sheppard, F. O. Whitmarsh, Charles A. Burrill, C. E. Bicknell, H. L. White, John D. Bayley.

—The New England Relief Association has united with the Massachusetts Benefit Association.

BIG MARK DOWN
— IN —
HATS.

White Hats, Black Hats, Brown Hats, Blue, Beige, Ecru, Green, Old Rose, &c.

FORMER PRICES:
50c., 75c., $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 Each.
PRICE NOW:
39 Cts. Each,
— AT —
Miss C. S. Hubbard's,
158 Hancock St.,
Quincy, - - Mass.

Quincy City Grain Store.

BEST GRADES OF
FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY AND STRAW,
Brick, Lime, Cement and Drain Pipe.

Agent for the Celebrated
Bowker's Fertilizer.
Superior to all others.

Edward Russell.
PROPRIETOR.
24 Washington St., cor. Coddington.

Branch store at South Quincy, near Railroad Station.

☞ Telephone Connections.
April 8 1—3m

We have about FIFTY PAIRS
of
Odd Oxford Ties
— AND —
SLIPPERS
Which will be sold at a very LOW PRICE.

D. B. STETSON,
54 Washington Street.
Quincy, May 7. 3mos.

Real Estate for Sale.
Prices ranging from $1500 to $10,000.

Estates situated on Coddington, Elm, Franklin, Garfield, Greenleaf, Mechanic, Putnam, Spear and Washington streets in Quincy.

Also estates on Beale street, Brook street, Newport avenue and Webster street, in Wollaston.

Two estates on Appleton street, and one on Billings, Hancock and Walker streets, in Atlantic.

Beach property at Houghs Neck for sale, on easy terms.

HOUSES TO LET.

New house, 10 rooms, all modern conveniences, in Quincy Centre. Splendid place for a physician or dentist.

Elegant new residence on Lincoln avenue, Wollaston, 11 rooms, all modern conveniences.

New house, 9 rooms, bath and furnace, on the hill off Beale street, Wollaston.

Fine residence, No. 25 Greenleaf street, will be let furnished or unfurnished. Nine rooms. all modern conveniences. 1 1-2 acre of land, with quantities of fruit, trees, etc.

House, 6 rooms, No. 7 Spear street, Quincy.

Modern house, 12 rooms, and stable, No. 112 Washington street, Quincy. Will be let furnished or unfurnished.

The Baptist church at Quincy Point will be remodelled and leased for a term of years for manufacturing purposes.

Also stores and tenements in all parts of the city.

Cottages at Houghs Neck and Hull to let for the season.

Choice house lots for sale on easy terms.

Agents for the Greenleaf Land Associates.

Care of property and collection of rents a specialty.

Geo. H. Brown & Co.,
Insurance, Real Estate and Mortgages,
Adams Building. Quincy.
Branch Office at Williams' Jewelry Store West Quincy.

TAMMANY BRAVES

Celebrate the Fourth of July at Their Wigwam.

SPEECHES BY CONGRESSMEN

In Which They Take Occasion to Speak of Recent Doings in Congress Which are Not in Accordance with Their Views—Letter from Mr. Cleveland.

NEW YORK, July 5.—The Society of Tammany celebrated the 114th anniversary of American independence at their hall on Fourteenth street. The hall was profusely decorated. It was crowded with an enthusiastic assemblage. Among the prominent members of the society present were Mayor Grant, Richard Croker, Recorder Smyth, John D. Newman, Abram B. Tappan and others.

Grand Sachem Tappan made a brief address of welcome and the Tammany Glee club sang "Hail to Our Beautiful Land." the Declaration of Independence was read by George B. McClellan, son of the distinguished general, who was received with hearty applause. The first of the "long talks" was given by Hon. William D. Bynum of Indiana, who fiercely attacked Speaker Reed, saying that for months the people had witnessed the presiding officer of the house of representatives trampling upon the rights of the people, overriding the principles of the constitution to rob constitutencies of their right of representation, etc.

Congressman Crisp of Georgia spoke of the violations of established parliamentary precedents and legislative authority which are resorted to in the house by the majority, saying that the infamous federal bill would never have passed the house if the men who had been legally and honestly elected had not been turned out of their seats. He praised Governor Hill for defending the south in his Indianapolis speech.

Then the speaker vowed that if the Lodge bill becomes a law we shall have bayonets at the polls. Governor Biggs of Delaware was greeted with a round of applause when he rose to speak. After saying that Tammany Hall was rooted and grounded in the hearts of the American people, he referred to the federal election bill as the most unpolitical measure of the day.

"The time is coming," he said, "when beyond a doubt that law will return to that bourne from which no traveler returns, unwept and unhonored and unsung."

Congressman Springer of Illinois was the next speaker. He said: "The supremacy of the Republican party is a menace to popular government and home rule. They stole the presidency in 1876 and corrupted voters in Indiana and New York in 1880. They purchased the election of Harrison in 1888. In the present house of representatives the Republican party has violated every principle of home rule.

"It has passed two bills, one of which, the McKinley bill, is intended to compel the people to contribute to the support of the monopolist, to make the poor poorer and the rich richer."

"But," continued Mr. Springer, "I warn the Republicans at Washington that they are carrying this thing too far. The people of this country are sons of revolutionary sires and they know their rights. If our ballots are wrested from us we will seek other means of asserting our rights, and we shall not seek in vain."

Congressman Benton and McMillin of Tennessee and others spoke in the same strain as the previous speakers.

Letters of regret were received and read by Secretary McGoldrick. Ex-President Cleveland wrote:

Our fathers, in establishing a new government upon the will of the people and consecrated to their cares just protection, could not prescribe limitations which would deny to political parties its conduct and administration. The opportunities and the temptations thus necessarily presented to partisanship, have brought us to a time when party control is far too arrogant and bitter, and when, in public places, the true interests of the country are too lightly considered. In this predicament, those who love the country may well remember with comfort and satisfaction on Independence day that the disposition of the American people to revolt against maladministration still remains to them and is the badge of their freedom and independence, as well as their security for continued prosperity and happiness.

They will not revolt against their plan of government—for its protection and preservation supply every inspiration of true Americanism. But because they are free and independent American citizens, they will, as long as their love and veneration for their government shall last, revolt against the domination of any political party which, entrusted with power, sordidly seeks only its continuance, and which, faithlessly violating its plain and simple duty to the people, insults them with professions of disinterested solicitude, while it eats out their substance.

And yet withal, we should not in blind security deny the existence of dangers. The masses of our countrymen are brave, and therefore generous; they are strong and therefore confident, and they are honest and therefore unsuspecting. Our peril lies in the ease with which they may be deluded and cajoled by those who would traffic with their interests.

No occassion is more opportune than the celebration of this 114th anniversary of American independence, to warn the American people of the present necessity on their part of a vigilant watchfulness of their rights and a jealous exaction of honest and unselfish performance of public duty.

A letter of regret from Governor Hill was also read, in which he dwelt upon the peril to American institutions from Republican control.

Governor Biggs of Delaware and Congressmen Springer of Illinois, Caruth of Kentucky, McMillan of Tennessee, Wilkinson of Louisiana, Allen of Mississippi, Kerr of Pennsylvania, Enloe of Tennessee, Yoder of Ohio and Mansur of Missouri also spoke. A collation was then served, and the exercises closed.

Pugilist Killed.

CHICAGO, July 5.—William Brennan, the lightweight pugilist who was injured in a sparring match Thursday night with Frank Girard, died yesterday morning.

Trademarks were known in ancient Babylon. China had them as early as 1000 B. C. They were authorized by parliament in England in 1300. Guttenberg, the inventor of printing, is said to have had a lawsuit over his trademark.

Toast is more easily digested than plain bread, if the toast is eaten soon after it is made. Toast that has grown cold is not so easily digestible as bread.

THE GERMAN COOKING WARE ADVERTISED BY GUY BROTHERS AT 32 ESSEX STREET, BOSTON, IS MOST EXCELLENT. IT IS FIRE-PROOF, AND BETTER THAN ANYTHING EVER USED FOR COOKING OR KITCHEN UTENSILS. NO ONE WILL USE TIN AFTER USING THIS STRONG AND WHOLESOME CROCKERY.
June 23. MWTS

SAVILLE & JONES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Adams Building.

To the People of Quincy.

GREETING:
Having opened a first-class Furnace and Plumbing establishment in Pierce's Block, cor. of Hancock and Washington Sts. We are prepared to do all kinds of Furnace and Plumbing work in all its branches, either New work or Repairing by Contract or by the Day.

If you have a Furnace and cannot beat your rooms, we can heat them for you. If you have a Plumbing job that the circulation is poor, water cannot be heated or the sanitary condition is defective, or otherwise poor, as practical experts in our profession, we can obviate those defects.

We have not come among you as itinerant botches, but as thorough, practical mechanics on Heating and Plumbing. We propose to make Quincy our home, as we have come to stay, and by square dealing and strict attention to business, we desire a share of your patronage, and in order to expediate a better acquaintance with you as to our ability, will say that we have for years and are today performing the work at our other store for many of the leading citizens and corporations of Weymouth and Braintree, a few of which we will name:

A. S. Morrison & Bros., Jenkins' Manufacturing Co., Columbia Rubber Co.. Allen Fan Co., Fore River Engine Works, Ambler & Hobart, Hon. Edward Avery, A. E. Avery, Col. A. C. Drinkwater, Joshua Wilkins, T. A. Watson, Dr. G. W. Tinkham, Dr. F. F. Forsaith, Dr. T. H. Dearing, I. Morrison, Horace Abercrombie, Hon. F. A. Hobart, Aubrey Hilliard, C. N. Wallace, A. J. Bates, N. F. Hunt, O. W. Allen, Mrs. B. T. Loring, Mrs. Ellen Stetson, Haywood Bros., Geo. H. Holbrook, Thomas Penniman, William Penniman, Elmer Morrison, and many others. We also carry a full line of Rogers' Oil Stove, Agate and Tin Ware.

We are agents for Magee Furnaces and Ranges, and welcome you one and all to visit our establishment, inpect our goods, compare our prices and find that you can do better at home than you can in Boston.

Respectfully yours,
G. B. BATES, Hancock St., Quincy.
May 27. tf

B. N. ADAMS,
— AGENT FOR —
Greenleaf
Land
Associates.

Most Desirable Location

Easy terms of Payment. Money Loaned to Build. Fine Roads and best of Neighborhood. Call and see Plans and get your Choice of Lots.

B. N. ADAMS,
REAL ESTATE AND AUCTIONEER.
Quincy, April 21. 12—tf

JOHNSON'S
ANODYNE
LINIMENT
Unlike Any Other.
As much
For INTERNAL as EXTERNAL use.
Many people do not know this.
The Most Wonderful Family Remedy Ever Known.

☞ Positively cures Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Hoarseness, Coughs, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Sciatica, Lame Back and Soreness in Body or Limbs. Stops Inflammation in Cuts, Burns, and Bruises. Relieves all Cramps and Chills like magic. Price, 35 cts. post-paid; 6 bottles, $2. Express prepaid. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

CONVICTS IN REVOLT.

They Object to Being Measured and "Mugged."

SUNDAY'S PEACE DISTURBED

By Yells and Savage Noises That Lasted All Night—Disturbers Placed in a "Castle"—Police Lend Their Aid.

BOSTON, July 7.—There were lively times in the Massachusetts state prison at Charlestown yesterday. From 1 o'clock in the afternoon until an early hour this morning the convicts made all the noise it was possible for them to make, locked up as they were in their cells. They yelled until they were hoarse, and when they could not yell as loud as they desired they pounded on the doors of their cells with their tin cups.

The stillness of the Sabbath being broken by this unusual tumult, many persons were attracted to the institution. As the shades of night began to fall the convicts redoubled their efforts to continue the disturbance. As a consequence, the crowds about the prison increased until the streets presented an unwonted appearance.

Patrolmen were stationed about the prison and kept the crowd back, and also entered the institution and aided the prison officers in removing to places of punishment such convicts as were found in the act of making a disturbance. From [illegible] to 100 prisoners were thus removed to dungeons and "Fort Russell," as the granite castle in the prison yard is termed.

From time to time there have been disturbances in the prison, but never did it reach the height it did yesterday. The cause of the trouble was the introduction of what is known as the Bertillion system. This was taken from the code of French criminal law. It was first adopted in this country at the Illinois state prison at Joliet. It was also adopted at the western penitentiary of Pennsylvania. During the last session of the legislature of Massachusetts the system was adopted.

During the past two weeks an instructor in the system has been engaged in teaching the officers at the Concord reformatory; he came to the Massachusetts State prison on Saturday. When the men learned of what was going on they began to murmur, and it was decided by not a few of the prisoners to resist the enforcement of the system in this prison.

Yesterday morning, when the convicts were assembled in the chapel for divine service, the warden read aloud the statute. The men, or at least many of them, shook their heads, and several of them cried out, "Stick! Stick!" By the use of this word they meant to resist the law. After being locked in their cells the prisoners began to yell. There was not very much noise during the afternoon, but when it became dark there was a great disturbance.

The prison officers who reside near the institution, were called upon to quell the disturbance. They were handed six-chamber revolvers, ball loaded, and told to use the weapon only in the greatest peril. The duty was to remove the disturbers to places of punishment. The warden did not desire to converse in regard to the trouble. He said the difficulty arose from a disposition on the part of some of the prisoners not to comply with the requirements of the Bertillion system

The law, he said, would be enforced no matter how displeased the prisoners might be. The men who created the disturbance would be punished and the "good time" given them would be taken away and they would have to serve their sentences in full.

At 7 o'clock this morning the prisoners were yelling at intervals.

LONG SUFFERING ENDED.

Death of James Melvin, Who Had Not Moved for Twelve Years.

CONCORD, Mass., July 7.—James Melvin, the vetran soldier, who for twelve years has lain upon his bed without changing his position, died Saturday from heart failure. The osseous points of his body were united into one piece, and from the crown of his head to the soles of his feet there was not a joint responsive to his will. Every bone in his frame had grown into an adjoining bone, and even those in his neck and spinal column were firmly united into one as rigid as a bar of iron. Chronic rheumatism was the cause of his affliction and the disease was contracted in the army. He leaves a widow, who, with but one exception, has not been out of his presence for fifteen years, and a 17-year-old daughter.

They Want to Stay on This Side.

TUCSON, Ari., July 7.—Commissioner Hughes has given judgment in the cases of twenty-four Chinese charged with violating the exclusion act, and ordered that they be returned to the custody of the United States marshal of Arizona, to be delivered by him to the collector of the port of San Francisco to be returned to China. Counsel for the Chinese urged that they be returned to Sonora, Mex., having landed at Guyamas and entered the Udited States from Sonora. He has applied for a writ of habeas corpus.

Match for Big Stakes.

CHICAGO, July 7.—Senator Stanford's famous stallion Palo Alto has been matched against the grey gelding Jack, record 2:15, owned by George Middleton of Chicago. The conditions are that the horses shall trot a race of mile heats, best three in five, to harness, Saturday, July 26, either at Washington Park, Detroit or Cleveland. The match is for $2500 a side. Forfeits of $1000 each party have already been placed with Secretary Brewster of Washington Park.

Youngsters Suspected of Crime.

NEW HAVEN, July 7.—The body of Andrew Johnson, aged 8, was found in Community lake, Wallingford, yesterday. The Johnson boy was last seen Saturday morning paddling about the lake in a boat in company with two Layman boys. The Layman boys deny all knowledge of his whereabouts. An investigation will be made, as it is thought Johnson may have been pushed overboard.

Reunited in Death.

HOBOKEN, N. J., July 7.—Franz Wendlandt, a young musician, with his wife and child committed suicide by jumping into the North river last week. The bodies of the woman and child were taken from the water on Thursday and Wendlandt's was recovered yesterday. The three were buried to-day.

A Newspaper's Advice.

LONDON, July 7.—The Post says it is advisable to pass the supply bill, and then close what has been a most unfortunate session. By any other course, it says, they will only play into the hands of the enemy.

SATURDAY'S BALL GAMES.

Boston Defeated in an Eleven-Inning Game with Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 5.—Three thousand people saw the Chicagos defeat the Bostons in an eleven-inning game. Nichols was a trifle unsteady at times, but the Bostons more than offset this by their work at the bat, and the contest was an exciting one up to the eleventh inning, when the Chicagos scored two runs on poor work by Nichols, and won the game.

Chicago	0 2 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 2—7
Boston	0 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0—5

Base hits—Chicago 8, Boston 11. Errors—Chicago 2, Boston 3. Batteries—Hutchinson and Kittredge, Nichols and Bennett.

Cleveland, 6; New York, 4.

Cleveland	1 1 4 0 0 0 0 0 0—6
New York	0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1—4

Base hits—Cleveland 9, New York 9. Errors—Cleveland 4, New York 3. Batteries—Garfield and Zimmer, Welch and Clark.

Brooklyn, 14; Pittsburg, 3.

Brooklyn	3 0 0 0 2 1 0 8 —14
Pittsburg	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3—3

Base hits—Brooklyn 16, Pittsburg 5. Errors—Brooklyn 8, Pittsburg 11. Batteries—Lovett and Bushong, Baker and Decker.

Second Game.

Brooklyn	2 1 2 3 0 2 0 1 1—12
Pittsburg	1 0 0 0 0 2 0 8 0—11

Base hits—Brooklyn 9, Pittsburg 13. Errors—Brooklyn 4, Pittsburg 7. Batteries—Terry and Clark, Bowman and Decker.

Philadelphia, 9; Cincinnati, 6.

Philadelphia	0 1 1 2 2 2 0 0 1—9
Cincinnati	0 2 1 0 3 0 0 0 0—6

Base hits—Philadelphia 10, Cincinnati 11. Errors—Philadelphia 2, Cincinnati 4. Batteries—Smith and Clements, Viau and Keenan.

PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

John Morrill Helps the Bostons to Win a Game from Buffalo.

BOSTON, July 5.—With a crippled team the Bostons played a much better game than for some time past, and scored an uphill victory. Morrill covered first base and was heartily applauded. Attendance 3548.

Boston	0 1 2 3 0 3 1 0 1—10
Buffalo	1 5 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—8

Base hits—Boston 11, Buffalo 10. Errors—Boston 13, Buffalo 13. Batteries—Gumbert and Murphy, Keefe and Mack.

Pittsburg, 7; Brooklyn, 6.

Pittsburg	1 1 3 1 0 0 0 1 0—7
Brooklyn	2 3 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—6

Base hits—Pittsburg 11, Brooklyn 7. Errors—Pittsburg 4, Brooklyn 5. Batteries—Maul and Carroll, Sowders and Daly.

Chicago, 13; New York, 1.

Chicago	0 5 0 1 0 0 2 0 5—13
New York	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Base hits—Chicago 11, New York 4. Errors—Chicago 1, New York 5. Batteries—Barston and Farrell, Crane and Ewing.

Cleveland, 4; Philadelphia, 3.

Cleveland	0 0 0 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—4
Philadelphia	1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—3

Base hits—Cleveland 8, Philadelphia 8. Errors—Cleveland 5, Philadelphia 3. Batteries—Gruber and Sutcliffe, Cunningham and Cross.

AMERICANS HEADED THE LINE.

Federal Rifle Meeting Opened in Berlin with a Grand Parade.

BERLIN, July 9.—The German federal rifle meeting opened yesterday. A splendid procession, starting from the Brandenburg gate, marched through gayly decorated streets to the town hall and thence to the shooting grounds. A herald, carrying the imperial banner, led the procession. The different bodies taking part in the parade were arranged according to their nationalities, the visiting American riflemen taking precedence over other foreign organizations. Each corps was headed by a band and by target and flag bearers. A series of industrial groups followed, and after them came riflemen representing the development of German shooting guilds since the thirteenth century, and attired in the costumes of the different periods. A number of pictorial cars, on which were groups symbolic of German cities, and others representing scenes of previous schuetzenfeste, and the triumphal cars "Germania" and "Berliner" closed the procession.

The parades were given an ovation by the thousands of spectators that lined the route. On reaching the town hall each section was greeted with a flourish of trumpets and when all had arrived Burgomaster Forckenbeck delivered an address of welcome. A number of New York Independents, driving carriages two abreast, headed the Americans. The rest were on foot.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.

Disaster and Death Brought to a Family by Runaway Horses.

PORT HURON, Mich., July 7.—Henry Henderson borrowed his employer's team to take his family to a picnic. The horses took fright and ran away, throwing the occupants out and injuring Mr. Henderson seriously. Mrs. Henderson is so badly hurt that she will die. A daughter and son were instantly killed, and another son had his left hand torn off.

Railroaders' Demands.

NEWTON, Kan., July 7.—The grievance committee of the Santa Fe system has completed its labors and will submit the demands to the managers of the road. The new schedule is what is called standard wages by railroad men and is substantially as follows: For freight conductors 3 cents per mile and for overtime 20 cents per hour. The passenger conductors demand that the grading system be abolished and $125 a month be paid for running 3600 miles. Over that number of miles they want 3 1-4 cents per mile. Passenger brakemen demand $55 per month for the same number miles and 2 1-4 cents for the excess.

Train Robbers Captured.

NORTH YAKIMA, Wash., July 7.—An east bound Northern Pacific freight train was boarded here by two men. When the conductors asked for their tickets they drew revolvers and compelled the conductor and brakemen to hand over $120. The robbers then jumped from the train and escaped. A posse went in pursuit when news reached here and soon captured them.

Quite Proper.

NEWARK, N. J., July 7.—Yesterday's base ball game is probably the last Sunday game that will be played here, the Law and Order society having objected to Sunday playing. The directors of the club promised that if the game was not interfered with there would be no more playing on Sunday.

Belgium's Grip on the Congo State.

BRUSSELS, July 7.—It is expected that the Belgian cabinet will propose an immediate advance of $1,000,000 to the Congo State and an advance of $400,000 annually for ten years, the Congo State to be mortgaged to Belgium.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Forecast for Maine: Fair; warmer in southern, stationary temperature in northern portions; southwesterly winds.

For New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair in New Hampshire; showers in Vermont; southerly winds; stationary temperature.

For Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair; southwesterly winds; warmer, except in western Massachusetts.

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Chicago	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2—7
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0—5

Base hits—Chicago 8, Boston 11. Errors—Chicago 2, Boston 3. Batteries—Hutchinson and Kittredge, Nichols and Bennett.

Cleveland, 6; New York, 4.

Cleveland	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0—6
New York	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1—4

Base hits—Cleveland 9, New York 9. Errors—Cleveland 4, New York 3. Batteries—Garfield and Zimmer, Welch and Clark.

Brooklyn, 14; Pittsburg, 3.

rooklyn	3	0	0	0	2	1	0	8	—14
ittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3—3

Base hits—Brooklyn 16, Pittsburg 5. Errors—Brooklyn 3, Pittsburg 11. Batteries—Lovett and Bushong, Baker and Decker.

Second Game.

rooklyn	2	1	2	3	0	2	0	1	1—12
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Today's Anniversaries.

Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

WHICH HAPPENED ON JULY 7.

In Quincy and Vicinity—On the Battle Fields—Births and Deaths of the Presidents—Incorporation of Massachusetts' Cities and Norfolk County Towns—Foreign Matters.

1784—Town of Dover incorporated.
1817—President Monroe visited Quincy.
1826—Funeral of ex-President John Adams.
1869—Barn at Quincy mansion burned.

World Wide.

SHERIDAN.

1307—Death of Edward I of England, aged 68.
1415—John Huss burned at the stake.
1777—Battle of Hubbardstown, N. Y. Americans under command of Col. Seth Warner. One of the hardest fought battles of the revolution.
1796—Birth of the Emperor Nicholas I of Russia; died 1855.
1816—Death of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, dramatist, aged 65.
1859—Insurrection among the Swiss troops at Naples; many shot.
1865—Execution of Payne, Atzerott, Harold and Mrs. Surratt for conspiracy to kill President Lincoln and the cabinet.

Music That Touched the Heart.

An incident of a peculiarly touching character occurred in one of the elevated railroad trains that brought tears to the eyes of the passengers. The train had just left One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street when the passengers saw entering the car a little boy about 6 years old, being half pushed and half carried by an older boy, evidently his brother. At the first glance it was seen that the little fellow was blind and his eyelids had almost grown together. He had a pale wan face, but was smiling. A quick look of sympathy passed over the faces of the passengers, and an old gray haired gentleman got up and gave his seat to the two. The "big brother," who was about 11 years old, tenderly lifted up the little blind boy and placed him on his knee.

"How's that?" he asked.

"Nice," said the little chap. "Where's my 'monica?"

This puzzled some of the passengers, and several turned to see what the child meant. But the "big brother" knew, and immediately drew out a small mouth harmonicon and placed it in the little fellow's hands. Both boys were well dressed. The little fellow took the instrument into his thin hands, ran it across his lips and began to play softly "Nearer, My God, to Thee." Tears came into the eyes of the old gentleman who had given up his seat, and as the little fellow played on, running into "Rock of Ages" and "Abide with Me," there were many moist eyes in the car. The little player seemed to have a remarkably true ear and occasionally, when the instrument would rasp, he would turn sadly to his "big brother" and say, "Don't whistle."

The train rushed along, the passengers listened and the little fellow played on tirelessly, never missing a note from "Annie Laurie" or "Home, Sweet Home." Finally the "big brother" leaned down and told the little one to get ready to leave, as the train was approaching their station. Then, as if he knew he had won a whole carload of friends, the blind boy quickly changed "The Suwanee River" into "Auld Lang Syne," and with one accord the passengers burst into a round of applause, while the "big brother" carried the little one out of the car.—New York Times.

"Moneymakers" in the Country.

"Come out and see my moneymakers," said a lady living in the country the other day to a lady from the city who was visiting her. "These," she said, as they came to a large and well appointed hen house, "are my 'church hens;' all that I make out of them above expenses is devoted to religious objects. The geese you see down there on the pond are my 'poor and needy geese.' They cost little or nothing, and the profits are applied to the relief of the poor and needy. Away down beyond that wood I keep a drove of hogs, 'dress hogs' I call them, because I buy my dresses, frocks you say, I suppose, out of what I make from them.

"Those Alderney cows are my 'theatre and opera cows.' I saw four Wagner operas out of the profits of one of them last winter. You see that bed of strawberries? Well, we don't call them strawberries, but 'shoeberries,' for I buy all the children's shoes and my own, too, out of the income I get from them. These and many other little moneymaking schemes I manage myself without troubling my husband, who works very hard in the city for a small salary. Consequently we have a great many comforts and luxuries that we couldn't otherwise have. And I thoroughly enjoy the work, too."—New York Tribune.

A Fad in Correspondence.

A fad in writing paper is what is called lover's stationery. It is fine notepaper delicately tinted, the most fashionable shade being light pink. The watermark, to be detected by holding the sheet up to the light, is a blending of two hearts, pierced by an arrow. In the lower corner of each fourth page (or reverse of each second half sheet) appears what at first sight looks like a blemish. But this is the charming feature of the novelty; it is the kissing spot, for here the correspondent presses his or her lips, and thus a salute is wafted to the absent lover. The kissing spot is about the size of a shilling (twenty-five cent piece) and is covered with a thin aromatic gum that imparts to the lips a pleasing odor and taste. A more ingenious bit of maudlin sentimentality could hardly be devised, yet we must all confess that it is of just such innocent and inane follies that the joy of human life largely consists.—Eugene Field in Chicago News.

NEW ENGLAND CROPS.

They Have Been Favorably Affected by Last Week's High Temperature.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 7.—The temperature for New England for the week ending July 4, has been above the average throughout the section, and the effect on all growing crops has been favorable, especially to corn. It has been the warmest week of the season, during both the days and nights. The precipitation has been below the average, except in some localities in the south, where the showers on the last part of the week have been heavy, and in northern Maine and New Hampshire, where the amount of rainfall has been equal to or above the normal. In Maine the showers have lodged heavy grass to some extent. Throughout all the central section of New England it was getting quite dry, so much so in Vermont that corn leaves were rolling up, and the rain, though light, has done a vast amount of good. The sunshine was in excess during all the first part of the week, except in some sections in Maine, where it has been almost continuously cloudy. The past two or three days of the week have been cloudy and foggy over nearly the entire section.

The bright sunshine during the day and the high temperature during the night over the greater part of New England, have wrought much good to the farmers everywhere. It is not dry enough yet to cause serious damage, and crops are pushing ahead finely. In the northern section some farmers have been improving the fine weather by haying, while others have been rushing their hoeing. The hay crop there will not be as large as was expected earlier. In the southern part a large amount of hay is being secured in excellent condition. Oats are poor everywhere, owing to rust and blight, although the correspondent at West Simsbury, Conn., says: "All trace of rust has disappeared from oats, and they now look well." There are indications of potato blight in Connecticut, though it is not serious as yet. In Massachusetts it is reported that potatoes, early and late, are looking better than for two or three years. Corn is growing rapidly now, and garden truck is in excellent condition. Barley is being injured by rust in Vermont, and by smut in Rhode Island. The apple crop will probably be light in the south, and other fruits there are reported light.

A TEMPORARY SETTLEMENT.

Conference Results in Striking Bricklayers Returning to Work.

BOSTON, July 7.—A long conference was held Saturday between the members of the firm of Norcross Bros., the contractors, and a committee of five, representing Bricklayers union No. 3, for the purpose of settling the present strike of bricklayers in the employ of the above firm. The conference was held at the request of Norcross Bros., and was held in their office at the new Exchange building on State street. The bricklayers have lately been granted an increase in pay from 39 cents to 42 cents an hour, and the present strike is in existence because the union bricklayers object to the employment of non-union hod carriers, mortar mixers, etc., to help them.

The committee representing the bricklayers had been given full power by the union to settle the strike, and seemed very anxious to do so. After several hours' discussion the representatives of the employes agreed that the 135 men now on strike would return to work, provided that the ten or more non-union bricklayers employed on the new building, corner Mason and Tremont streets, were transferred to some other job. It was claimed that they were incompetent and unable to do bricklaying.

The firm stated that the men only began work on Thursday and that they had not yet had a chance to prove their ability. If the men proved to be capable bricklayers they would be retained. It was finally agreed that all the striking bricklayers employed on Noroross Bros.' jobs would return to work this morning pending a settlement of the pending trouble. There will be another conference soon.

THE LOUISIANA LOTTERY.

Statement That it is Governor Nicholls' Intention to Veto the Bill.

BATON ROUGE, La., July 7.—This evening at 4 o'clock the fifth day will have expired on which Governor Nicholls has to return the lottery bill, either with or without his approval. One of Governor Nicholls' advisers states that not only will the governor veto the bill but that the action of the legislature will be strongly condemned. The veto message will be met with the necessary two thirds, as the leaders in both houses have aligned their forces and will be ready for any emergency.

Heavy Damage by a Cloudburst.

MADISON, Wis., July 7.—A cloudburst occurred in Richland county and occasioned a loss of $200,000 or more. Four mill dams were carried away between Richland Centre and Lone Rock, while an iron bridge was wrecked at Eagle Mills. The St. Paul railroad was damaged so badly that trains will be prevented from running for five days, and two months will be necessary to restore the roadbed to first class condition. Crops also suffered greatly and in Richland Centre cellars were flooded and other minor damage was done.

Trouble for London "Bobbies."

LONDON, July 7.—The policemen of the Bow street station refused to go out on duty Saturday night, because a constable who had taken a prominent part in the agitation for the improvement of the condition of the police force had been removed to another district. Eventually this constable was reinstated, and the Bow street men returned to duty. Yesterday forty-nine of the recalcitrant policemen were suspended.

Crisis Feared in the Metal Market.

BERLIN, July 7.—The continued fall in the prices of iron and steel gives rise to fears of a trade crisis. In spite of a decreased consumption the production of these metals proceeds unchecked, although the rolling mills are preparing to limit their output. A ton of puddled raw iron costing 80 marks in December last when the trade was booming, is now sold at 68 marks, and the tendency is daily lower.

Wicked Women Sentenced.

VIENNA, July 7.—The trial of ten Hungarian women charged several years ago with poisoning their husbands was concluded yesterday. Two of the prisoners were acquitted. Of the others, four were sentenced to death, one to servitude for life and three to fifteen years imprisonment each.

Count Sala Meets with an Accident.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Count Sala, first secretary of the French legation and well known to very many persons of prominence in this country, had his right leg broken while stopping a runaway horse which was dashing toward some women and children only a short distance away.

LAWTON'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND!

—FOR THE—

Blood, Liver and Kidneys.

This great constitutional remedy has been on the European market for over twenty years, is superior to all others, and proven the greatest Blood Purifier and System Renovator ever compounded by medical skill. Nothing can equal it for putting the vital portions of the body in condition. If your liver is affected do you stop to think how or what your liver is? The liver is subject to more or less little pains or aches. This organ is the sponge of the body, and is continually soaked full of blood rich in poison. Its purpose is the secretion of certain digestive and cathartic elements known as bile, and the transformation of those products of digestion which are absorbed into the blood and carried into the liver before they enter the general circulation and assist in nourishing the body. Inactivity, then, produces numerous diseases. So by using LAWTON'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND, your liver will be free from all diseases. It is also absolutely necessary to know what and where are your kidneys. There are two kidneys, one on each side of the backbone. They are the only organs that purify the blood of the uric acid waste in the system. Every drop of blood courses through a great many times a day, just as through the heart. The waste matter which they should take away contains deadly poison which, if retained, causes fatal results. Sixty-five gallons of blood per hour, in the average man, passes through the kidneys, and to purify it they must be in perfect health. The kidneys are filled with many thousand hair-like tubes. These tubes run into every part of the kidney and, as the blood flows through that organ, the urine passes into these tubes, and is drained into the bladder. If these little tubes are diseased, the uric acid is not removed, and, instead of this poison coming through the blood, the albumen, which is really the life of the blood, comes through these walls and escapes with the urine; in other words, the nerve action is entirely wrong, and instead of taking the poison out of the blood, the life of the blood is taken out and the poison remains.

LAWTON'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND,

By its immediate action upon these vital organs thoroughly cleanses, renovates and restores them to their normal condition.

PALATABLE AS MILK. PLEASANT TO THE TASTE. NO NAUSEA.

100 DOSES,—$1.00

LAWTON COMPOUND COMPANY,

235 Washington Street, Boston,

Male and Female Agents Wanted. Sent to any address on receipt of price, $1, or 6 Bottles for $5.

For Sale at all Drug Stores.

June 6. 3m

THE THOUGHTFUL MAN

Reads, Reflects, and Decides

What is the Best Policy

For him to pursue

TO MAKE HIS BUSINESS

A Large and Prosperous One.

THE HEADSTRONG MAN

Thinks He Knows

Just What is Best!

and he pushes ahead,

works hard,

but

FINDS HIS LABOR

does not produce

GOOD RESULTS,

and he is

Obliged to Fail,

OR GIVE UP BUSINESS,

perhaps both.

Let those who wish to succeed, not work so hard; take more notice; see what others do, and try and improve on their ways and on their own in past years.

ADVICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertise regularly in the LEDGER and reach the people who spend their money in Quincy.

Advertise in a judicious manner. The world reads and studies the daily papers, but only a small proportion of the people ever see the issues of the professional advertising schemes.

Advertise liberally. Hunt's Merchant's Magazine says on this point: According to the character or extent of your business, set aside a liberal percentage each year for advertising, and do not hesitate. Keep yourself unceasingly before the public, and it matters not what business of utility you may be engaged in, for, if intelligently and industriously pursued, a fortune will be the result.

Advertise truthfully. Let your advertisement, in all cases, exactly correspond with what you really propose to sell. Be prepared to show the customer, who inquires, the identical goods, and let the price and terms tally with your announcements.

Advertise sensibly. Use plain language, easily understood, writing as you would talk to a customer. Slang, vulgar expressions, scriptural quotations, and personalities, ought never to have a place in advertisements. They are sure to offend some one, and are never in good taste.

Advertise attractively. The fresher, brighter and more interesting you make your advertisements the more they will be read. Indeed, many advertisements afford so much information on current topics of domestic economy that they are read as a matter of news.

Advertise specifically. It is better to name certain lines of goods rather than a general stock. Most people are bargain-hunters, and an advertisement will meet with more responses if it offers a specific bargain.

Advertise modestly. Neither brag nor exaggerate. Tell the truth and prove it; but tell it interestingly and prove it convincingly. Avoid superlatives, since constant use weakens their effect.

Successful advertisers employ the simplest words and forms of expression. Make lines that will cause your announcement to be talked about among intelligent, well informed and well-to-do people.

Advertise persistently. "To discontinue an advertisement," says John Wanamaker, Philadelphia's great merchant, "is like taking down your sign. If you want to do business you must let the public know it. Standing advertisements are better and cheaper than reading notices. They look more substantial and business-like, and inspire confidence. I would as soon think of doing business without clerks as without advertising."

APHORISMS.

Lying advertisements are and always will be failures in the long run.—*Printer's Ink.*

The man who does not find advertising profitable, generally finds business unprofitable.

Pay as much attention to your advertising, as you do to your purchases, and you will get equally satisfactory results.—*The Money Maker.*

Many business men who advertise expect to see returns directly, and if they do not, feel it is unprofitable. The indirect benefits derived from keeping the name before the trade are out of all proportion to the direct returns received, and the most successfu advertisers are those who keep themselves so constantly before the trade that their names become as familiar as a household word.—*Coal Trade Journal.*

Don't advertise that you are selling an article worth five dollars for twenty-five cents. Such statements emanate either from lying knaves or from fools. The knaves, however, are the ones who advertise such statements, the fools not possessing sufficient sense to appreciate the value of advertising. A truthful, candid statement is the best advertisement of a meritorious article. Learn to regard your advertisement as your bond, and be prepared to fulfil its pledges to the letter.

Phases of Human Nature.

They were waiting for the train at a country station. There was a dreary looking waiting room, 14 by 14, and there was a platform 70 feet long by 8 broad. The scenery consisted of one water tank, five freight cars, two fields, one pile of lumber, three telegraph poles and a small boy. The rain poured outside. The two women sat as far from each other as possible and regarded each other with suspicion and distrust.

One seemed to be saying to herself: "If she is going to the lunatic asylum she should be looked after. Who ever saw any one come out in such colors and mix things like that? Such persons are dangerous." And the other one remarked: "Must I wait here long in the company of that thing? What a looking head! What big feet and hands! Looks as if she was going to work on a farm."

The two men who are strangers to each other and to the women were fair, mild eyed specimens of the human race. They stood and looked at each other, and might have said to themselves: "Looks as if he had overdrawn his account at the bank. Seems to have an innocent look, but that is all put on." And the other might have mused: "So here's the 'Rubber Kid' out on another expedition, but I'll spoil his game. My, but hasn't he got a hardened look!" But they did nothing of the kind. While those women sat several feet apart, huddled up in an exclusive sort of way and their veils drawn, the men walked arm in arm, joked and smoked and talked stories and said they were glad to meet. They poked each other in the ribs, called each other "old boy," borrowed some fine cut and every match they had was shared in lighting cigars.

One of the women got up enough courage to ask the other for the time. The latter might be addressing the cook of an Erie canal scow, she thought, but replied that she had not the time. Then both shrank away under their veils and turned up their noses. When the train came along the men got into the same car and the same seat. The women came out with respective looks of disdain, entered separate coaches, and as the train moved away they were sorry they had noticed or spoken to each other and failed to stand on their individual dignity.—Albany Journal.

Writing for the Newspapers.

I am very frequently asked whether the newspaper is the best starting point for young authors, and in this question lies, in nine cases out of ten, a grave misconception. Many young writers believe that work rejected by the monthly magazine will find a market with the daily newspaper. It seems to be taken for granted that the same degree of care is unnecessary for newspaper work as for magazine writing. "The newspaper dies with the day, the magazine lives for a month," is the general feeling, and hence the impression that ephemeral work will find a ready market with the newspaper.

It has been my pleasure to write for the newspaper press of America for six or seven years, and I give young writers a leaf from my experience when I say to them, do not allow yourselves to believe that minor work will find favor with the modern American newspaper. There is just as much demanded of a writer in the newspaper editorial office as in that of the monthly magazine. A writer commits the greatest mistake of her life when she looks upon the newspaper as a graduating school to the magazine. The same standard of grammar and expression set by the magazine holds good with newspapers.—Edward W. Bok in Ladies' Home Journal.

Her Little Brother's Bet.

Little Tommy was entertaining one of his sister's admirers until she appeared.

"Don't you come to see my sister?" he inquired.

"Yes, Tommy, that's what I come for."

"You like her immensely, don't you?"

"Of course I admire her very much. Don't you think she's nice?"

"Well, I have to, 'cause she's my sister; but she thumps me pretty hard sometimes. But let's see you open your mouth once. Now shut it tight till I count ten. There—I knowed you could do it!"

"Why, Tommy, who said I couldn't?"

"Oh, nobody but sister!"

"What did she say?"

"Well, she said you hadn't sense enough to keep your mouth shut, and I bet her two big apples you had; and you have, haven't you? And you'll make her stump up the apples, won't you?"

The young man did not wait to see whether she would "stump up" or not.—New York Ledger.

A Snake Story Brought Him Fortune.

A resident of Martinsville, Ind., named Jerry Givens, has received a letter from a rich uncle in California which indicates that the young man is likely to be adopted and made his heir. A strange family history is recalled by this incident. There was an estrangement between the man now in California and the father of young Jerry, who is long since dead. Henry, the elder brother, drifted to the far west, and discovered the whereabouts of his young heir only through a publication which narrated a remarkable adventure in which the latter was engaged. Some time ago while hunting in the White river bottoms he encountered a great nest of snakes. This circumstance gained wide reputation in the papers and finally caught the eye of the elder Givens.—Exchange.

An English sailor, coming up the British channel after a long journey, exclaimed: "Thank goodness, we've done with them eternal blue skies and that blinding sunshine. This taste of good old English fog puts fresh life into a fellow."

As the result of weighing 203 newly born children to determine the weight of brain, the male infant's brain weighed 11.9 ounces and the female 11.6 ounces, the weight of the brain being to the body as one to eight or thereabout.

THE GRAND ARMY.

Program of the Encampment Briefly Outlined.

AN INTERESTING CIRCULAR,

Containing Many Pointers of Value to Those Who Intend to Take Part in the Proceedings.

BOSTON, July 7.—The following interesting circular, which contains much valuable information relative to encampment week, has just been issued:

By direction of the executive committee having in charge the arrangements for the reception and entertainment of the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, Aug. 12 to 16, the committee on information announce the following program for the week;

Tuesday, Aug. 12—Grand parade; the column to be formed (in accordance with vote of national encampment of 1888) by departments in order of seniority, except that the department in which the encampment is held takes the left. In the evening, Grand Army and Woman's Relief Corps' joint reception in Mechanic's hall; admission by badge of G. A. R. or W. R. C.

Wednesday, Aug. 13—Meeting of the national encampment at 10 a. m., in Music hall, Winter street.

Meeting of national encampment, Woman's Relief Corps, in Tremont Temple, Tremont street.

In the evening Grand Army camp fire in Mechanics' building.

Thursday, Aug. 14—Continued sessions of the national encampment, Grand Army, and Woman's Relief Corps. In the evening a banquet to the delegates of the national encampment and to invited guests in the Mechanics' building.

Friday, Aug. 15—Excursion by rail to Plymouth, and clambake there for the delegates of the national encampment, Grand Army and Woman's Relief Corps. In the evening camp fire by the Woman's Relief Corps at Tremont Temple.

Saturday, Aug. 16—Steamboat excursion for the members of the national encampment down the harbor to Minot's light, thence along the northern shore to Cape Ann, passing Nahant, Salem, Marblehead and Rockport to Thatcher's Island light. Fish dinner on boat.

A reunion of naval veterans will be held during the encampment. Headquarters will be established at the hall of the Kearsarge association, corner Washington and Union Park streets. Reunions of other organizations will also be held.

The Woman's Relief Corps, department of Massachusetts, will furnish a lunch at Bumstead hall for the delegates to the national encampment, Grand Army, each day during the session of the encampment.

Transportation.

All railroad lines with the exception of the Trans-Continental line have agreed to fares one way for the round trip from all points east of the Missouri river. The Trans-Continental have not yet been heard from, but is confidently believed that they will conform to the arrangements of the other lines. The time limit for all tickets has been fixed at Sept. 30. During encampment week the committee on transportation will have an office in the Mechanics' building, Huntington avenue, where information concerning transporration will be given. The various railroad companies will have a joint office on Washington street, corner Milk, where all matters relating to extension of tickets and transportation will be attended to.

The Armstrong Transfer Express company have agreed to transfer the baggage of posts, as a whole, from railroads to quarters at 20 cents a piece and for the round trip 25 cents a piece. For individual baggage, 25 cents a piece one way and 40 cents for the round trip. Tickets will be issued good until Sept. 1, and will be on the trains and at the depots where permanent offices are established.

Accommodations.

The committee on accommodations are prepared to secure quarters for all posts or Grand Army men who may attend. They urgently desire, however, to receive all applications on or before July 20, in order that arrangements may be made seasonably and satisfactorily.

Bureaus of Information.

There will be established at all depots and principal hotels in the city booths designated "G. A. R. Bureau of Information," the headquarters of which will be on Boston common, near the West street gate. In connection with this there will be a large corps of Sons of Veterans detailed for duty at the depots, hotels and the patrolling of the streets. They will be designated by a ribbon badge bearing the inscription: "Bureau of Information." The department will be under the superintendence of P. H. Raymond, whose headquarters, until encampment week, are at No. 2, A Beacon street, Boston. The Grand Army Record, printed in Boston, has been designated by the executive committee as the official medium for national encampment news.

All inquiries should be addressed to the appropriate committees. Headquarters of all committees are at 2A Beacon street, Boston, where communications will receive the promptest attention. The chairmen of committees are as follows: Executive, George L. Goodale; accommodations, Harrison Hume; transportation, J. R. Watson; information, Col. Thomas E. Barker; parade, Col. T. R. Matthews; reunions, J. Payson Bradley; entertainments, George H. Innis; decorations, Richard F. Tobin; finance, Col. E. H. Haskell; reception, Governor J. Q. A. Brackett; printing, George S. Evans.

The Hospital Department.

There will be an emergency hospital, in charge of Maj. Otis H. Marion, surgeon First regiment infantry, M. V. M., fully equipped with 100 beds, open day and night during the encampment, for the exclusive use of Grand Army veterans. There will be in requisition two other hospitals with ample service for any emergency, together with ten ambulances. A large corps of physicians have volunteered their services in caring for the sick and injured during the encampment. On the day of the parade there will be established along the line of march numerous emergency stations, in direct communication by telephone with the various hospitals and ambulance stations.

At each station there will be a member of the ambulance corps and a policeman, equipped with a stretcher, bandages, splints, water and restoratives, to meet the needs of any one sick or injured, till an ambulance arrives. On every official excursion going out of Boston during the week there will be in attendance surgeons, with a squad from the ambulance corps. All halls and hotels where Grand Army veterans are quartered will be connected by telephone with the various hospitals, so that a physician or ambulance can be called at any time.

The veteran army surgeons are invited to visit the various hospitals during the week. There will also be a reception for them by the physicians and surgeons of Boston. There will be published every morning on the various bulletins, and in the various papers, a list of the sick or injured, if there be any.

Commanders of posts to whom this circular is addressed will do to this committee and the order a great service by giving publicity to the information contained herein through the local press; and they are earnestly requested to do so.

For the committee on information,
THOMAS E. BARKER, Chairman.
P. H. RAYMOND, Chief of Bureau.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

FOR SALE BY NEWSBOYS,

and at the following places:

Old Colony Depot,	Boston
Ledger Office,	115 Hancock Street, Quincy
Souther's Store,	Adams Building, Quincy
McGovern Bros.' Store,	Plumer's Block, Quincy
Coram's Store,	Copeland Street, West Quincy
Miss Bartlett's Store,	Jones' Corner
Post Office,	Quincy Point
Depot,	Wollaston Heights
Henry B. Vinton,	Braintree
M. K. Pratt,	Weymouth

NEWS COLLECTIONS.

QUINCY, at Depot, at 9 A. M.
ATLANTIC, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WOLLASTON, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WEST QUINCY, at Post Office, at 7.30 A. M.
SOUTH QUINCY, at Depot, at 8.30 A. M.
QUINCY POINT, at Post Office, at 8 A. M.

News and advertisements dropped in boxes at the above locations will be collected at the specified times, in season for that day's issue of THE LEDGER. Anonymous articles will not receive consideration.

Today's Almanac.—July 7.

High water at 2.30 A. M. and 3.11 P. M.
Sun rises at 4.15; Sets at 7.23.
Moon rises 11.12 P. M.

THE DAY BOOK.

Interesting Brief Locals Gathered by Ledger Reporters.

Read the sale of furniture at auction tomorrow, at 1 o'clock.

The St. Johns were defeated by the Boston Grays Saturday: score5 to 4.

It looks as if we were to have a hot summer; it is certainly well established.

The list of the polls is in the hands of the printer and will be posted next week.

Mrs. M. I. B. Macleod of Wollaston, is at the Revere House, Narragansett, Pier, R. I.

Mr. John Vogel and family have moved to their cottage at Houghs Neck for the summer.

City Council tonight. It may be the last opportunity to hear the orators this summer.

Miss Nettie Rowley of Waltham, Mass., is visiting her cousin Mrs. James Craig of South Quincy.

Mr. Andrew Delory, contractor and jobber, has moved to No. 255 Washington street, Quincy Point.

Mr. Edward Polass and wife, of West Quincy, spent a few days around the Fourth, at the Cape.

The St. Marys went to Highlandville on Saturday and defeated the Independents of that place by a score of 9 to 4.

Miss May Allen and Miss Annie Allen of Rockport, Mass., are the guests of Mrs. J. C. Kapples of West Quincy,

It is not the Titus farm at Squantum but the John R. Pratt place which has been leased to Robert Townsend.

Wollaston Lodge, Knights of Honor, will install its newly elected officers at its regular meeting, Monday evening.

There is one young man in this city who slept from Friday morning the Fourth until Saturday evening. He had been out the night before.

Gentlemen about to go away on their summer vacation should call in and see the fine lot of fancy shirts, neckwear and shoes at Saville & Jones'.

Sunday afternoon a girl named Nellie Mellini fell from a cherry tree and fractured both wrists. She was attended by Dr. Gilbert, who ordered her removal to the City Hospital.

Among the mischief done was the smashing of the gas lamp at the corner of Granite and Goffe street; then lighting the gas and seriously burning the tree to which the lantern was attached.

The LEDGER in its report of the Fourth of July parade, placed the Sons of Veterans ahead of Co. K. of Braintree, when the order in the parade was the reverse. At the request of a member of the militia company, the correction is made.

Five members were received into the Congregational church Sunday afternoon and the following three children baptized: Wesberg Page son of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Beckford; Nellie Clark, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Scott; George Cameron, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Russell.

The Nation.

With the issue for June 26th the New York "Nation" closed the twenty-fifth year of its existence. It was a pioneer in this country as an independent weekly review of politics and literature, and has long been a recognized authority at home and abroad. It has remained under one management from the first number to the present day, and its list of contributors during the twenty-five years of its publication has included most of the leading names in literature, science, art, philosophy and law in this country, and many of corresponding eminence in Europe. A bound volume of the "Nation" presents one of the most complete and accurate condensed records procurable, of the world's current history, with impartial comment on questions which should occupy the attention of thoughtful men.

SATURDAY'S COURT.

Charles H. Peck of Holbrook, for liquor nuisance, was discharged.

Thomas Sullivan, Thomas Gallagher and Michael Lynch of Brockton, Walter Lane and Andrew Saulberg of Quincy, for being drunk, were fined $5 and costs.

John H. Duffy of West Quincy, for an assault on John Schetzl, fined $3 and costs.

CONGRESSIONAL FORECAST.

What the National Lawmakers Expect to Accomplish This Week.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Senator Frye's shipping bills, upon which a vote was not taken last Thursday because of the lack of a quorum, are the unfinished business on the senate calendar, and he hopes to have them disposed of without further delay. He will then ask to have the river and harbor bill taken up. This bill, with the amendments which the committee on commerce has authorized Mr. Frye to offer, carries a total appropriation of about $23,000,000. Two days, he thinks, will be sufficient for its consideration. Senator Morrill, chairman of the finance committee, will endeavor to have the tariff bill made the order of business after the shipping bills are out of the way. The indications, however, are that the river and harbor bill will be the first taken up. The tariff bill, it is understood, will be in charge of Senator Aldrich.

If the river and harbor bill gets the right of way it is more than probable that the tariff debate will not be begun in earnest until next week, as there are three appropriation bills to come before the senate this week, one of which—the sundry civil—is likely to precipitate a debate of some length. It will be reported Tuesday or Wednesday. Among its provisions as it passed the house is an appropriation of $720,000 for the geological and irrigation surveys, to be expended under the direction of Director J. W. Powell, and this will be antagonized by Senator Stewart and possibly by other western senators, who want the irrigation survey to be conducted by the agricultural department. The other two appropriation bills are the Indian and the consular and diplomatic.

The report of the conference committee on the silver bill is likely to be presented before the close of the week, and it will probably give rise to a debate of some length. The election bill will be received from the house to-morrow, and be referred to the committee on privileges and elections. A caucus of Republican senators is expected some time this week, at which it will be decided whether or not to take up the bill at this session.

The proceedings in the house this week promise to be comparatively uninteresting and quiet.

BOLD BANK THIEF CAUGHT.

Threw a Brick Through a Window and Grabbed a Package of Money.

BOSTON, July 7.—An attempt to rob a bank in broad daylight was made here Saturday. Thomas Coyle, who says he is from Worcester, walked into the Lincoln National bank in the Equitable building, and threw a brick through the plate glass window at the side of the opening where the teller does business. The thief thrust his hand through the opening and seized a package of bank notes which were upon the counter. Then he turned and ran out. The brick, which was neatly wrapped up in brown paper and tied with a string, after going through the window, sailed unpleasantly close to Teller Very's head. He turned at once and saw the thief grab the money. He gave a scream which startled Cashier Edmund C. Whitney, who was at another desk. He understood the situation and ran out after the thief. It was a hot race down the marble steps and out into the street.

The thief had just reached the corner of Milk and Devonshire streets when John C. Meyer happened along. He saw Mr. Whitney in hot pursuit of the thief, and knew that something was wrong. Without hesitating, he seized the thief and made a grab for the money. In his haste the thief didn't stop to put the money away. Mr. Meyer took $2000 in bills out of one hand, and then Mr. Whitney came up, seized the thief by the throat, and took $150 from the other hand.

Mr. Whitney held on with a firm grasp until he saw a policeman approaching, who immediately arrested Coyle. Coyle had sewed up in the lining of his trousers, where the fob pocket is usually placed, five strong and highly tempered saws, evidently secreted for the purpose of working his way out of his cell when the opportunity offered.

A TOUGH CUSTOMER.

Farmers Forced to Use Shotgun Argument to Capture an Insane Man.

DELHI, N. Y., July 7.—In the hamlet of Barbourville, Delaware county, Adelbert Cumming, who is undoubtedly insane, fatally wounded Sylmanus Palmerton. When the neighbors tried to arrest Cumming he attacked them with a knife. The farmers armed themselves with shotguns and Cumming was shot in the legs and wounded in the head, but refused to surrender till the farmers threatened to kill him. Yesterday in jail he attempted to strangle Sheriff McArthur, who was giving him food. He would in all probability have succeeded had not the other prisoners rescued the officer.

Jewelry and Silverware Stolen.

BOSTON, July 7.—C. W. Loring, who has an office in the Marlborough building, is the agent of dealers in silverware and jewelry. On Thursday night Mr. Loring closed his office as usual and did not return until Saturday. When he arrived at his room he discovered that his lock had been picked and that a large quantity of jewelry and silverware, valued at at least $4000, had been stolen. The room is the only one in the building not provided with electric burglar alarms.

Massachusetts Knights Visit Niagara.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., July 7.—The Massachusetts division of the uniformed rank, Knights of Pythias, en route to Milwaukee, Wis., arrived here yesterday. The party numbered 300. Upon their arrival they took carriages and visited the falls. They left again at 8 o'clock p. m., well pleased with their trip and what they had seen here. The party were principally from Boston, New Bedford and Fall River.

Taffy for France.

PARIS, July 7.—The czar remitted the stamp duties, amounting to $10,000, on the lease of the new French embassy at St. Petersburg. This is looked upon as a unique mark of his friendship toward France. A rumor is current here that Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria has notified Prime Minister Stambuloff of his intention to abdicate.

Servia Demands Recognition.

BELGRADE, July 7.—The assassins of M. Marinkowitch, the Servian consul at Christina, have been arrested. The motives of the murderers do not appear to have been of a political character. Servia insists that Turkey give a pension to the widow, and that the Pristina garrison salute the Servian flag.

Family Feud Ends in Shooting.

BANGOR, Me., July 7.—A shooting affair took place in this city, resulting in the wounding of Patrick Purcell, a sober, industrious married man of about 35, employed by the electric light company of Oldtown. The trouble grew out of a family feud.

THE MODUS VIVENDI.

Newfoundland Press Becoming Greatly Excited

OVER SIR BALDWIN'S ACTION.

Closing of the Lobster Factory of Canner Baird Leads That Gentleman to Resist the Authority of the Officer.

HALIFAX, July 7.—Newfoundland newspapers received by mail are filled with lively articles on the fishery trouble. The St. Johns Herald says of Sir Baldwin Walker's order for the close of lobster factories as required by the modus vivendi:

This is a self governing colony and its constitution is guaranteed by the imperial government. How, then, can an outside force come in and override established laws, put down lawful industries and violate laws of property in thus enforcing a modus vivendi?

Sir Baldwin Walker is not sustained by sanction of law and his enforcement of martial law in our midst will excite the most violent opposition of our people when such force is exercised contrary to law. What then? If Sir Baldwin Walker patrolled the so-called "French shore" and ordered certain lobster factories to be closed and if their owners yield submissively, then Sir Baldwin would have an easy time. But if some Newfoundland Hampden, with dauntless breast, resisted the tyrannical and unlawful proceedings and at all hazard stood up for his country's right and liberty and refused to obey the unkase unless compelled by an armed force, and invoked the majesty of British law for the protection of the country and the constitution, then great and momentous issues would be raised.

Fortunately, such a bold and determined Hampden has been found. James Baird, in the interest of the country, has nobly stood forward, and, in response to the repeated orders of Sir Baldwin to close his factory, has declined to obey. Sir Baldwin then sent an armed force, drove away the employes, took possession of the property and placed four armed marines in charge of the premises. There they stand with fixed bayonets and loaded muskets, ready to overawe any one who would dare to enter.

The factory which has been thus dealt with is situated at Fishel's Brook in Bay St. George, about twenty miles from Sandy Point. Sir Baldwin has, however, gone further and ordered that Baird's factory at Sandy Point, which begun work in 1888, and to which, therefore, the modus vivendi does not apply, be closed. Baird has ordered the manager to continue operations until it is taken possession of by force.

There are the strongest reasons for believing that Sir Baldwin has acted illegally. He has used coercive measures without being authorized by act of the imperial parliament, and without proclaiming the district under martial law. The supreme court will be called on to decide the question. In all probability all owners of factories on that shore will follow the example set by Baird, and refuse to close.

Another Swap.

BERLIN, July 7.—The National Zeitung says that England cedes Zeila to Italy in return for Somaliland.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The Banco Nacional of Montevideo has suspended specie payments.

A new priest has been appointed for the disaffected St. Mary's parish, Biddeford, Me.

Census Supervisor Horace G. Wadlin estimates a population of 437,245 in Boston.

There was a marked decrease in the death rate of Boston during the past week.

Four children were fatally injured by the explosion of a keg of powder at Industry, Pa.

A saving of $69,013,846 has been made in the purchase of bonds by the treasury department.

A roughly clad man attempted to drown a woman in the Connecticut river near Holyoke, Mass.

An Indiana desperado killed his wife and mortally wounded a sheriff who endeavored to arrest him.

At Providence, Frank Dorsey, 4 years old, was so badly burned while playing with matches, that he died.

The United States government presented the wrecks of the Trenton and Vandalia to the Samoan government.

The body of Frederick Shepperd of New York was found in Round Lake, Saratoga. It is probably a case of murder.

A joint passenger agency has been established by the New England railroads for the Grand Army encampment.

The Berlin correspondent of The London News says that Baron Wissmann denies that he has tendered his resignation.

It is reported that Montenegrins have been victorious in several encounters with the Turks. They now threaten the town of Ipek.

American and Hungarian merchants are preparing a petition to Count Kalnoky to take reprisals in the event of the McKinley bill becoming a law.

The steamer Eleanora crashed into an excursion barge containing nearly 2000 excursionists near Hell Gate. No one was killed, but about twenty were injured.

Nathaniel C. Clough, ex-representative to the New Hampshire legislature, died suddenly at London. He was about 60 years old and leaves a widow and daughter.

The cholera returns from Valencia show a total of twenty-nine cases and eighteen deaths on Saturday and a total of twenty-one new cases and thirteen deaths on Sunday.

In a runaway accident at Plainfield, N. J., Mrs. Kate M. Overbaugh, her daughter, Mrs. Amos P. Gray, and the latter's 2-year-old son were thrown and perhaps fatally injured.

Doran, pitcher of the New Havens, and Grim of Toronto, catcher, have been secured from their clubs by the Rochester team. They have not signified their assent to the change.

There was another scene of disorder in the Italian chamber of deputies yesterday, due to Premier Crispi's declaring that he possessed documents containing serious charges against the municipal authorities of Catania.

Fire in Brooklyn destroyed a dwelling and the coal and wood yard of Nicholas Davis on Sackett street, and the stable of the International Packing company in Degraw street. Thirteen horses were burned to death. Loss $35,000; partly insured.

WHEN YOU GO TO THE

QUINCY DEPOT

—STEP INTO—

C. F. CARLSON'S

FOR A GLASS OF

COLD SODA.

Quincy, June 23. 1m

Quincy and Boston Street Railway.

(ELECTRIC.)

Commencing Monday, June 23, 1890, Cars Leave

West Quincy for Neponset.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 8.55, 9.50, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 1.45, 2.20, 3.00, 3.35, 4.00, 4.45, *5.10, 5.30, 6.00, 6.15, 6.55, *7.15, 7.35, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.40, 10.00, †10.45 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.32, 9.18, 10.08, 10.53, 11.38 A. M.; 12.13, 1.03, 1.38, 2.00, 2.38, 3.18, 3.55, 4.17, 5.03, 5.55, 6.17, 6.33, 7.13, 7.53, 8.38, 9.00, 9.35, 10.00, 10.18, †10.42, †11.02 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy Point and West Quincy.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 9.00, 9.45, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.30, 3.15, 3.55, 4.20, 4.45, 5.55, 6.15, 6.35, 6.50, 7.30, 8.20, 8.55, 9.20, 10.00, *10.25, †10.35 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.33, 9.18, 10.08, 10.56, 11.38 A. M.; 12.15, 1.03, 1.18, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.17, 4.41, 5.09, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 6.48, 7.13, 7.32, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—6.25, 6.55, 7.25, 8.08, 8.35, 9.20, 9.55, 10.25, 11.23 A. M.; 12.15, 1.05, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.41, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 7.00, 7.32, 8.30, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—6.40, 7.10, 7.55, 8.20, 8.50, 9.35, 10.10, 10.40, 11.45 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.40, 3.15, 4.05, 5.00, 5.40, 6.15, 6.47, 7.15, 7.55, 8.45, 9.45, 10.38 P. M.

SUNDAY.

West Quincy for Neponset.—7.50, 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50 A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.55, 2.40, 3.15, 3.45, 4.20, 4.55, 5.40, 6.15, 6.50, 7.25, 7.55, 8.40, 9.15, 10.05, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.47, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.15, 1.37, 2.12, 2.57, 3.32, 4.02, 4.37, 5.12, 5.57, 6.32, 7.07, 7.42, 8.12, 8.57, 9.32, 10.07, 10.30, †10.12, †11.05 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy and West Quincy.—7.50, 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50, A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.50, 2.20, 2.55, 3.25, 4.00, 4.35, 5.20, 5.55, 6.30, 7.05, 7.35, 8.20, 8.55, 9.30, 10.05, 10.25, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.22, 7.55, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—8.10, 8.56, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.42, 8.12, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—8.30, 9.20, 10.15, 11.00, 11.45 A. M.; 12.30, 1.10, 1.55, 2.25, 2.55, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.15, 5.55, 6.30, 7.10, 8.00, 8.25, 9.00, 9.35, 10.05, 10.45 P. M.

*To Quincy only.
†To Car house only.

At Neponset close connection is made with West End Street Cars to and from Boston.

At Quincy Centre close connection is made with Electric Cars to and from Quincy Point.

Cars are due at Beale street, Wollaston, ten minutes after leaving Neponset and seven minutes after leaving Quincy.

JOHN A. DUGGAN, *Superintendent.*

Old Colony.

On and after June 16, 1890. Trains Leave

QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—4.33, 6.11, 6.55, 7.24, 7.31, 7.37, 7.52, 8.12, 8.34, 8.40, 9.18, 9.59, 10.38, 10.57 A. M.; 12.05, 1.02, 1.20, 1.42, 2.50, 4.00, 4.07, 4.48, 4.55, 5.33, 5.40, 6.20, 7.05, 7.10, 8.10, 9.06, 10.19, 10.33 P. M. **SUNDAY**—9.21, 9.31 A. M.; 1.46, 5.53, 6.01, 6.15, 8.14, 9.05, 9.16, 10.20, 11.01 P. M.

RETURN.—5.45, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 10.05, 11.02 A. M.; 12.00 M; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.30, 2.35, 3.12, 3.52, 4.18, 4.42, 5.10, 5.33, 6.07, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 8.15, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY**—7.30, 8.30, 9.15, 9.30 A. M.; 12.45, 1.30, 5.00, 5.45, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WOLLASTON HEIGHTS FOR BOSTON.—4.36, 6.14, 6.58, 7.28, 7.41, 8.15, 8.46, 9.21, 10.02, 11.00 A. M.; 12.08, 1.05, 1.45, 2.53, 4.10, 4.58, 5.43, 6.23, 7.14, 8.13, 9.09, 10.37 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.34 A. M.; 1.49, 6.19, 9.20, 11.04 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.35, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR BOSTON.—4.38, 6.19, 7.02, 7.16, 7.44, 8.05, 9.24, 10.04, 11.15 A. M.; 12.11, 1.25, 1.56, 2.56, 4.15, 5.48, 6.31, 7.12, 7.17, 8.18, 9.12, 10.40 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.37 A. M.; 1.52, 6.22, 9.23, 11.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.17, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 12.30, 1.15, 1.55, 2.25, 3.12, 4.18, 4.22, 4.42, 5.33, 5.40, 6.15, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

QUINCY ADAMS FOR BOSTON.—4.30, 6.07, 6.51, 7.20, 7.34, 8.08, 9.15, 9.56, 10.54 A. M.; 12.02, 1.38, 2.46, 4.03, 5.37, 6.16, 7.07, 8.07, 9.03, 10.30 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.27 A. M.; 1.42, 6.11, 9.12, 10.57 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WEST QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—6.08, 7.05, 7.54, 9.11, 11.04 A. M.; 1.46, 3.45, 5.27, 6.20, 10.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

EAST MILTON FOR BOSTON.—6.12, 7.09, 7.58, 9.15, 11.08 A. M.; 1.50, 3.55, 5.31, 6.24, 10.11 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR EAST MILTON AND WEST QUINCY.—6.48, 8.35, 10.00 A. M.; 12.50, 2.40, 4.42, 5.50, 6.42, 8.14 P. M.

GEO. L. CONNOR,
Gen'l Pass'r. Agt.

J. R. KENDRICK,
General Manager.

OLD PAPERS

—FOR SALE—

10 cts. a Hundred,

At the LEDGER OFFICE.

Marked Down Sale

—IN THE—

City of Quincy,

—IN ORDER TO—

Compete with the Times.

AM CATERING FOR THE

City of Quincy

—TO KEEP THE—

PEOPLE AT HOME.

We keep all Styles of

Ranges,

—BUT THE—

Breeze and the Berlins,

which I have manufactured expressly for me, cannot be beat, as I have more than 100 different families in the City of Quincy, that will testify in their favor.

All other Goods equally low in Price.

The Strike

Is virtually to be settled satisfactorily to all Parties. In order to give those who have lost time and money a

Good Bargain

for the next thirty days, I am about to place my Entire Stock of

Woolen Carpets

at such Prices that all who want may not hesitate to purchase.

You have heard of people advertising the Great Gigantic Sales; this I shall call the

GREAT

Gigantic Sale.

1200 yds. of Straw Matting

will be offered from the Lowest Price to the highest grade of

English Straw Matting.

In this Sale you will find

3000 Yards

WOOLEN, TAPESTRY,

—AND—

Brussels

of all Shades and Qualities, and the Prices will be very low, and the Quality cannot be beat for the Prices.

We are right at home on the

Imperial Ice-Chests

—AND—

Refrigerators,

and the Prices can't be beat in Boston or out of Boston.

J. W. Lombard,

PANTON'S BLOCK.

THE UNKNOWN.

We strive to pierce the vast unknown—
  To probe its [illegible]
While all about us lies a world
  That would to us impart
More knowledge of its joys and griefs,
  Unsensed by senses dull,
For, in our flight to other realms,
  We fail to see and cull.

Fair flowerlets of the rarest hue
  That blossom on our way;
We do not feel the pulsing waves
  That o'er the heart strings play.
Affection, sympathy for man,
  But surge on rock girt shore;
As citadel impregnable
  We close and guard the door.

Lies all around a stranger world,
  Its wonders little known,
For we, in blindness, pass the bud
  To pluck the flower full blown.
'Twere well to learn the lesson here—
  Life's mysteries to solve—
In harmony, each day, to live
  The truths that lives evolve.

To know in heart our brother man,
  To feel with him akin;
To read in nature's face the love
  She daily ushers in.
To make a realty of this life
  Proves the great corner stone,
When this the known world we exchange
  For that we term unknown.

—Emma Belle Huse in Somerville Journal.

LISPETH.

She was the daughter of Sonoo, a Hill man, and Jadeh his wife. One year their maize failed, and two bears spent the night in their only poppy field just above the Sutlej valley on the Kotgarh side; so, next season, they turned Christian, and brought their baby to the mission to be baptized. The Kotgarh chaplain christened her Elizabeth, and "Lispeth" is the Hill or pahari pronunciation.

Later, cholera came into the Kotgarh valley and carried off Sonoo and Jadeh, and Lispeth became half servant, half companion, to the wife of the then chaplain of Kotgarh. This was after the reign of the Moravian missionaries, but before Kotgarh had quite forgotten her title of "Mistress of the Northern Hills."

Whether Christianity improved Lispeth, or whether the gods of her own people would have done as much for her under any circumstances, I do not know; but she grew very lovely. When a Hill girl grows lovely she is worth traveling fifty miles over bad ground to look upon. Lispeth had a Greek face—one of those faces people paint so often and see so seldom. She was of a pale, ivory color and, for her race, extremely tall. Also, she possessed eyes that were wonderful; and, had she not been dressed in the abominable print cloths affected by Missions, you would, meeting her on the hillside unexpectedly, have thought her the original Diana of the Romans going out to slay.

Lispeth took to Christianity readily, and did not abandon it when she reached womanhood, as do some Hill girls. Her own people hated her, because she had, they said, become a memsahib and washed herself daily; and the chaplain's wife did not know what to do with her. Somehow, one cannot ask a stately goddess, five foot ten in her shoes, to clean plates and dishes. So she played with the chaplain's children, and took classes in the Sunday school, and read all the books in the house, and grew more and more beautiful, like the princesses in fairy tales. The chaplain's wife said that the girl ought to take service in Simla as a nurse or something "genteel." But Lispeth did not want to take service. She was very happy where she was.

When travelers—there were not many in those years—came into Kotgarh, Lispeth used to lock herself into her own room for fear they might take her away to Simla, or somewhere out into the unknown world.

One day, a few months after she was 17 years old, Lispeth went out for a walk. She did not walk in the manner of English ladies—a mile and a half out and a ride back again. She covered between twenty and thirty miles in her little constitutionals, all about and about, between Kotgarh and Narkunda. This time she came back at full dusk, stepping down the break neck descent into Kotgarh with something heavy in her arms. The chaplain's wife was dozing in the drawing room when Lispeth came in breathing hard and very exhausted with her burden. Lispeth put it down on the sofa, and said simply—"This is my husband. I found him on the Bagi road. He has hurt himself. We will nurse him, and when he is well your husband shall marry him to me."

This was the first mention Lispeth had ever made of her matrimonial views, and the chaplain's wife shrieked with horror. However, the man on the sofa needed attention first. He was a young Englishman, and his head had been cut to the bone by something jagged. Lispeth said she had found him down the khud, so she had brought him in. He was breathing queerly and was unconscious.

He was put to bed and tended by the chaplain, who knew something of medicine; and Lispeth waited outside the door in case she could be useful. She explained to the chaplain that this was the man she meant to marry; and the chaplain and his wife lectured her severely on the impropriety of her conduct. Lispeth listened quietly, and repeated her first proposition. It takes a great deal of Christianity to wipe out uncivilized eastern instincts, such as falling in love at first sight. Lispeth, having found the man she worshiped, did not see why she should keep silent as to her choice. She had no intention of being sent away, either. She was going to nurse that Englishman until he was well enough to marry her. This was her little programme.

After a fortnight of slight fever and inflammation the Englishman recovered coherence and thanked the chaplain and his wife, and Lispeth—especially Lispeth—for their kindness. He was a traveler in the east, he said—they never talked about "globe trotters" in those days, when the P. & O. fleet was young and small—and had come from Dehra Dun to hunt for plants and butterflies among the Simla hills. No one at Simla, therefore, knew anything about him. He fancied he must have fallen over the cliff while stalking a fern on a rotten tree trunk, and that his coolies must have stolen his baggage and fled. He thought he would go back to Simla when he was a little stronger. He desired no more mountaineering.

He made small haste to go away, and recovered his strength slowly. Lispeth objected to being advised either by the chaplain or his wife, so the latter spoke to the Englishman and told him how matters stood in Lispeth's heart. He laughed a good deal, and said it was very pretty and romantic, a perfect idyl of the Himalayas; but, as he was engaged to a girl at home, he fancied that nothing would happen. Certainly he would behave with discretion. He did that. Still he found it very pleasant to talk to Lispeth, and walk with Lispeth, and say nice things to her, and call her pet names while he was getting strong to go away. It meant nothing at all to him, and everything in the world to Lispeth. She was very happy while the fortnight lasted, because she had found a man to love.

Being a savage by birth, she took no trouble to hide her feelings, and the Englishman was amused. When he went away Lispeth walked with him up the hill as far as Narkunda, very troubled and very miserable. The chaplain's wife, being a good Christian and disliking anything in the shape of fuss or scandal—Lispeth was beyond her management entirely—had told the Englishman to tell Lispeth that he was coming back to marry her. "She is but a child, you know, and, I fear, at heart a heathen," said the chaplain's wife. So all the twelve miles up the hill the Englishman, with his arm around Lispeth's waist, was assuring the girl that he would come back and marry her; and Lispeth made him promise over and over again. She wept on the Narkunda ridge till he had passed out of sight along the Muttiani path.

Then she dried her tears and went in to Kotgarh again, and said to the chaplain's wife: "He will come back and marry me. He has gone to his own people to tell them so." And the chaplain's wife soothed Lispeth and said: "He will come back." At the end of two months Lispeth grew impatient, and was told that the Englishman had gone over the seas to England. She knew where England was, because she had read little geography primers; but, of course, she had no conception of the nature of the sea, being a Hill girl. There was an old puzzle map of the world in the house. Lispeth had played with it when she was a child. She unearthed it again, and put it together of evenings, and cried to herself, and tried to imagine where her Englishman was. As she had no ideas of distance or steamboats, her notions were somewhat erroneous. It would not have made the least difference had she been perfectly correct; for the Englishman had no intention of coming back to marry a Hill girl. He forgot all about her by the time he was butterfly hunting in Assam. He wrote a book on the east afterwards. Lispeth's name did not appear.

At the end of three months Lispeth made daily pilgrimages to Narkunda to see if her Englishman was coming along the road. It gave her comfort, and the chaplain's wife, finding her happier, thought that she was getting over her "barbarous and most indelicate folly." A little later the walks ceased to help Lispeth and her temper grew very bad. The chaplain's wife thought this a profitable time to let her know the real state of affairs—that the Englishman had only promised his love to keep her quiet; that he had never meant anything, and that it was "wrong and improper" of Lispeth to think of marriage with an Englishman, who was of a superior clay, besides being promised in marriage to a girl of his own people. Lispeth said that all this was clearly impossible, because he had said he loved her, and the chaplain's wife had, with her own lips, asserted that the Englishman was coming back.

"How can what he and you said be untrue?" asked Lispeth.

"We said it as an excuse to keep you quiet, child," said the chaplain's wife.

"Then you have lied to me," said Lispeth, "you and he?"

The chaplain's wife bowed her head and said nothing. Lispeth was silent, too, for a little time. Then she went out down the valley and returned in the dress of a Hill girl—infamously dirty, but without the nose and ear rings. She had her hair braided into the long pigtail, helped out with black thread, that Hill women wear.

"I am going back to my own people," said she. "You have killed Lispeth. There is only left old Jadeh's daughter—the daughter of a pahari and the servant of Tarka Devi. You are all liars, you English."

By the time that the chaplain's wife had recovered from the shock of the announcement that Lispeth had 'verted to her mother's gods, the girl had gone; and she never came back.

She took to her own unclean people savagely, as if to make up the arrears of the life she had stepped out of, and, in a little time, she married a wood cutter who beat her, after the manner of paharis, and her beauty faded soon.

"There is no law whereby you can account for the vagaries of the heathen," said the chaplain's wife, "and I believe that Lispeth was always at heart an infidel." Seeing she had been taken into the church of England at the mature age of five weeks, this statement does not do credit to the chaplain's wife.

Lispeth was a very old woman when she died. She always had a perfect command of English and when she was sufficiently drunk, could sometimes be induced to tell the story of her first love affair.

It was hard then to realize that the bleared, wrinkled creature, so like a wisp of charred rag, could ever have been "Lispeth of the Kotgarh Mission."—Rudyard Kippling.

In Another House.

Mrs. Fangle—I didn't know your house was too large for you, Mrs. Gazzam.

Mrs. Gazzam—Why, it isn't.

Mrs. Fangle—Well, now, I thought it wasn't; but Mrs. Larkin said you had lots of room to rent in your upper story.—Harper's Bazar.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1. NO. 74. QUINCY, MASS., TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1890. PRICE 2 CENTS.

1688–89.

Seige of Londonderry,

IRELAND.

Struggle for Civil and Religious Liberty.

LECTURE BY THE

REV. WM. BEST,

of Philadelphia, Pa. Late of Richill Co., Armagh, Ire., in the

Presbyterian Church, South Quincy,

Tuesday Evening, July 8.

☞ Do not fail to hear this grand lecture by this eloquent speaker.

Doors open at 7.30. To commence at 7.45. Tickets 15 cents. Reserved seats 25 cents. To be had at the door, and Guston's store, W. Westland, Tilton's store, A. McLeod, Nash's store, and the committee: W. Clements, A. M. I. M'Leod, W. F. M'Calder, A. B. M'Lean, W. M'Innis.

July 5. 3t

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

NORFOLK, SS. PROBATE COURT.

TO the Next-of-Kin, Creditors, and all other Persons interested in the Estate of

ALICE McGUE,

late of Milton, in said County, deceased, intestate:

Whereas, application has been made to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased, to Elizabeth A. Murphy, of Milton, in the County of Norfolk.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Dedham, in said County of Norfolk, on the third Wednesday of July next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, against granting the same.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this Citation once a week, for three successive weeks in the newspaper called the Quincy DAILY LEDGER, printed at Quincy, the last publication to be two days at least, before said Court.

Witness, GEORGE WHITE, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this twenty-eighth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

JONATHAN COBB, *Register*.

July 1, 8, 14. 3t

$50 REWARD

OFFERED for evidence that will convict the miscreant who broke the glass and caused other damage to the store occupied as a laundry at the head of Granite street.

HENRY H. FAXON.

Quincy, July 5—1w p,1w

John Page,

— DEALER IN —

FIRST-CLASS

Boots and Shoes,

ALL KINDS.

City Boot and Shoe Store,

No. 104 HANCOCK STREET.

Proposals for Painting.

PROPOSALS for Painting the Atlantic School Buildings and Fences with two coats may be addressed to the undersigned up to SATURDAY, July 12.

All materials used must be of best quality, and all work be done in the most thorough manner. The right to reject any bid is reserved.

GEO. I. ALDRICH,
Superintendent of Schools.

Quincy, July 2—9t July 5—2w

Mislaid or Stolen,

FROM THE CITY HOSPITAL,

On the 17th,

A Bag of Flags

Whoever will return the flags to the LEDGER OFFICE, or give any information concerning the same will be liberally rewarded.

Quincy, June 30. tf

We have about FIFTY PAIRS of

Odd Oxford Ties

—AND—

SLIPPERS

Which will be sold at a very LOW PRICE.

D. B. STETSON,

54 Washington Street.

Quincy, May 7. 3mos.

THE CITY COUNCIL.

Petition for Play Grounds in Each of the Wards.

PRESENTED BY DR. FAXON.

More Money Wanted to Abate the Bates Avenue Nuisance—Belmont Street Wants a Special Appropriation—Council Not Yet Ready to take a Vacation.

A regular meeting of the City Council was held Monday evening, twenty Councilmen being present. The absentees were Messrs. Graham, Read and Wilde. Little business of importance was anticipated and the attendance of citizens was small.

Clerk Spear started to read records of last meeting, but upon motion of Councilman Jones further reading was dispensed with.

City Finances.

Treasurer Adams submitted his balance sheet for July 1, and Auditor Hall his monthly statement. Referred to Committee on Finance.

Councilman Jones suggested that the reports be published monthly in the newspapers. Referred to the City Auditor.

In Settlement of Suits.

A communication from Mayor Porter submitted the amounts payable by the city to settle the judgments to the cases of the Bishops vs. the city, which with costs aggregate $302.29. An order for that amount was passed to be ordained under suspension of the rules.

Petition for Play Grounds.

Councilman Morton presented the following petition of Dr. W. L. Faxon, which was referred to the Committee on Public Grounds:

QUINCY, July 7, 1890.

To the Honorable City Council of the City of Quincy:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned respectfully represents that he is a citizen of Quincy, and interested in the welfare thereof, and in the comfort, convenience and health of its inhabitants. That he is also interested in the measures that should be taken by the city to properly educate, foster and protect its children.

He represents that the city has two parks to which large boys and adults may go for purposes of amusements and sport, or, if so inclined, for recreation, by communing with nature in their quiet moods; but that as yet, no steps have been taken to provide play grounds for small children or for those in early youth.

He further represents that aside from the public parks which are in localities inconvenient and practically inaccessible for use by the persons contemplated by this petition, there are no places where the children can lawfully assemble in such numbers as it is desirable should come together, and except they commit trespass, their only meeting ground is the public streets.

He further represents that a due regard for the health of the community makes it desirable, if not imperative, that there should be places in every part of the city, to which invalids may be taken, or to which they can go away from the noise and dirt of traffic, to breathe pure air.

He calls the attention of your honorable body to the rapid and daily acquisition of the land suitable for play grounds sites by small holders for building purposes, and to the fact that in some sections of the city, no such land as is required, can now be had except by the demolition of occupied houses.

He calls the attention of your honorable body to the increasing price of land, which in a few years may be held at such figures as practically to preclude the city from either taking or purchasing it, with the result that those who now have no force in the formation of the city will find, when they come to occupy it, that because their necessities were not properly attended to, they in their turn are unable to provide for the right growth of their children.

Therefore, he respectfully petitions that there may be taken or purchased in every ward of the city of Quincy, one or more pieces of ground of suitable location and size to be used for play grounds for small children, and for breathing places for invalids, to the exclusion of the sports of grown up boys and men.

W. L. FAXON.

More Poles.

Councilman Morton presented the petition of the Manet Street Railway for leave to erect poles on Hancock, Temple, Washington and Saville streets, for the transmission of power from the Electric Light station to their railroad.

The Councilman offered an order authorizing the petitioners to use the poles now on Hancock and Temple streets, and to erect new poles on the other streets. Referred to Committee on Streets.

Licenses and State Aid.

Wilson Tisdale made application for a carriage license. Referred to Committee on Licenses.

Upon application, Thomas H. Conlin was voted a common victualler's license.

Applications of Emily Joseph for State Aid and Thomas Monroe for military aid, were referred to the Committee on State Aid.

Injured on the Highways.

The joint committee on Claims and Finance reported an order to appropriate $100 in settlement of claim of Mary Faircloth of Water street. Passed to be ordained under suspension of rules.

Bates Avenue Again.

Councilman Burke offered an order that $1200 be borrowed for the completion of the drain for the abatement of the Bates avenue brook nuisance. Referred to Committee on Streets.

Belmont Street.

Councilman Sherman offered an order to borrow $500 for the rebuilding of Belmont street. Referred to Committee on Streets.

Police Want It.

It was ordered that the $15 paid by the Washburn & Arlington show for police protection be credited to the police department.

Street Sprinkling.

Councilman Duffield offered the following resolve which was adopted by a vote of 8 to 6:

That the Committee on Streets take into consideration and report to this Council the expediency of sprinkling the principal thoroughfares of the city during the summer of the present year.

New Measurer.

W. H. Doble having failed to qualify as a measurer of wood and bark in Ward Three, the Council upon motion of Councilman Jones proceeded to the election of a new man. H. H. Safford was placed in nomination and unanimously elected.

Whitwell Street.

A communication from the Mayor informed the Council that $200 was necessary to complete Whitwell street. Referred to Committee on Streets.

Betterments.

Councilman Sherman moved to go into the Committee of the Whole to consider betterment act, but the Council thought it too hot to debate the weighty question and defeated the motion.

Adjourned One Week.

Councilman Burke moved to adjourn for one week, saying he wished to hear the report of the Committee on Finance on the order for an increased appropriation for street lighting, and also the report of the Committee on Ordinances concerning an amendment to the Fire Department Ordinance.

Adjourned at 8.30 for one week.

INCREASE IN LOCAL POSTAGE.

Also in the Total Number of Pieces Handled—Figures for June.

The free delivery statistics for the month of June are at hand and are given below in comparison with January and April. There is a steady gain in the number of pieces handled, and the aggregate of the local postage is larger than ever.

	Jan.	Apr.	June.
Delivered.			
Registered letters,	21	29	36
Letters,	17,188	19,670	19,272
Postal cards,	2,418	3,317	3,270
2d, 3d and 4th class,	5,743	12,031	13,313
Collected.			
Local letters,	602	728	729
Mail letters,	6,373	7,646	8,373
Local postal cards,	652	449	628
Mail postal cards,	842	971	1,135
2d, 3d and 4th class,	298	540	912
Pieces handled,	34,137	45,381	47,668
Local postage,	$94.15	$90.11	$103.29

TODAY'S COURT.

Lawrence Lahey of Weymouth, for being drunk plead guilty and was fined $2 and costs.

John Halpin of Milton for a being tramp was sent to the State Farm at Bridgewater for six months.

Fred Gullickson of Quincy, for disturbing a lecture and performance given by Dr. Kickapoo, the Indian doctor, was fined $10 and costs.

Knights of Honor.

The annual election of Wollaston Lodge, No. 926, Knights of Honor, was held Monday evening. After the election a supper was served. Among the visiting knights present, were: District Deputy Grand Dictator, F. M. Hersey; Past Dictator, C. A. Dorr; Vice Dictator, E. F. Wilder; Assistant Dictator, W. F. Harden and Guide, J. E. Ripley of Hingham, and D. P. Tilden of Weymouth. The officers are:

Past Dictator,—Chas. W. Tucker.
Dictator,—E. J. Cummings.
Vice Dictator,—A. J. Colgan,
Assistant Dictator,—Wm. B. Orcutt.
Guide,—A. P. Gardner.
Chaplain,—Rev. W. S. Key.
Reporter,—W. J. Battison.
Fin. Reporter,—John H. Roberts.
Treasurer,—William J. Thompson.
Guardian,—T. F. Mitchell.
Sentinel,—Jas. L. Nesbitt.
Trustees,—W. H. Brasee, Charles T. Baker, James C. Bates.

WEST QUINCY POST OFFICE.

Letters advertised July 7:

John D. Bohan,
Jerry Collins,
Lydia Clapp,
Martha Ewring,
M. A. Isaacson,
David King,
Hannah Moynihan,
T. Murphy,
Maggie A. McDonald,
James Park,
Aliss Qeene,
Thomas Raleigh,
Robert Sweeney,
Alfred J. Spargo,
Jan Willison.

W. P. NUTTING, P. M.

—The Plymouth County Commissioners have accepted plans for an addition to the Plymouth Court house.

—Worcester has made a three years contract for electric lights of 2000 candle power for forty cents per night, per light.

BRAINTREE.

Mr. Albert L. Cavanagh, son of John Cavanagh, Esq., of Braintree, who went to Denver, Col., for his health, died in that place Saturday. His age was 21 years, 7 months.

A good deal of talk is made about the little freedom allowed to the expression of opinion in the Southern states, but if this tyranny exists there, it is not all there, and is found to show itself sometimes among ourselves, on occasion. The following is a case in point. This year there was a combination formed between some of the residents of East Braintree and Weymouth Landing for the purpose of celebrating the Fourth by a programme of amusements. Among these there was a tug-of-war between teams belonging in the two villages. The result was that the East Braintree "boys" were overwhelmingly victorious on every trial of strength. This was so decided that a young man belonging in East Braintree could not help giving a cheer for the East Braintree team, and for this was struck in the mouth by a Weymouth man. Yet people will talk about outrages in the South and about East Braintree being annexed to Weymouth Landing.

Two town meetings tonight, an adjourned one and a special one, and both are called at the same hour. The difficulty occasioned by the mistake—for it is nothing else—may possibly be got over by organizing the special meeting first; then move an adjournment for an hour or so, and then proceed to transact the remaining unfinished business under the warrant for the adjourned meeting. It is expected that there will be a large gathering of citizens because of the importance of the business.

HOUGHS NECK.

Mr. C. T. Granville and wife of Hyde Park are enjoying themselves at this pleasant resort.

Mr. John Cavanagh's family returned to Braintree, Monday. They moved to their summer residence on Thursday of last week, but receiving a dispatch Monday of the death of Mr. Albert L. Cavanagh, at Denver Col., a son and brother, the family thought best to return to Braintree to await the arrival of Mrs. Cavanagh and son with the remains of the deceased.

THE VOTING CONTEST.

Thirty-three for Houghs Neck and Only Two for Manet Beach.

Since the issue of the DAILY LEDGER of yesterday thirty-five votes have been made by the use of the coupons and all but two are for Houghs Neck. It will thus be seen that there is a decided opposition to the proposed change of name, although it is possible that advocates of the change are accumulating coupons to send in the last days. The standing:

Houghs Neck	104
Manet Beach	28

The coupon will be printed in every issue this week, and all coupons to be counted must reach the office before 9 A. M., July 14.

Which shall it be

Houghs Neck or Manet Beach?

—o—

My preference is:

………………………………

—The experiment begun a few months ago at Rutland, Vt., of using chilled iron shot in sawing marble, has proved a complete success.

"Mellin's Food and I are old friends, it having fulfilled all the conditions demanded of it at my hands," is the testimony of a well-known physician.

DIED.

MAGNUSON—In Quincy, July 8, Mr. John Magnuson, aged 33 years.

LEAVITT—In Randolph, July 6, Mr. Simon W. Leavitt, aged 58 years, 6 months and 9 days.

CAVANAGH—In Denver, Col., July 5, Mr. Albert L. Cavanagh, of Braintree, aged 21 years and 7 months.

LYONS—In Atlantic July 7, John F., son of Mr. Charles and Mrs. Catherine Lyons aged 17 years 4 months and 9 days.

For Sale and To Let.

For Sale. A large variety of residences and choice building lots in all parts of the city at prices to suit.

To Let. New house, 10 rooms, all modern conveniences, in Quincy Centre.

Elegant new residence, 11 rooms, on Lincoln avenue, Wollaston.

House, 6 rooms, No. 7 Spear street, Quincy.

Modern house and large stable, No. 112 Washington street, Quincy.

House, 10 rooms and stable on Franklin street, South Quincy.

Also stores and tenements in all parts of the city.

Agents for the Greenleaf Land Associates.

Care of property and collection of rents a specialty.

Geo. H. Brown & Co.,

Insurance, Real Estate and Mortgages,

Adams Building, Quincy.

Branch Office at Williams' Jewelry Store West Quincy.

AN ANTELOPE'S MIGHTY LEAPS.

Typical Yarn of the Champion Liar of the Mining Region.

In one of the old mining towns of this part of California, away up on the slope of the Sierra Nevadas, there lived several years ago, during the active working of the hydraulic mines, a celebrated character whose modesty, as he still lives in the land of the living, forbids my giving his name. His justly celebrated fame arose from his remarkable power of narration. He could take any trivial occurrence that happened in town, dress it up in such glowing colors and throw so many vivid sidelights upon it that not even the participants themselves could recognize it. G. B. undoubtedly wore for years the belt as champion liar of that mining region, and one of his stories, that I happened to hear him relate, I think is worth preserving. I will let him tell it in his own words:

"It was in the spring of '50 that a train of sixty-five on us started across the plains for Californy. The most on us were young men an' able to rough it, but we had three famblies, with about a dozen young uns among us, an' one baby was born on the way. Wal, of course, fresh meat soon got mighty scase, as there was so many trains on the trail ahead on us that all the game had been killed or scairt away. The young mother she kept kind o' pindlin like after her kid was born and got sick o' bacon an' sich like, an' the young fellers that had hosses o' their own to ride, there being half a dozen on 'em in our train, used to scour out on the plains for fresh meat for her.

"One day three on us got arter a couple o' antelope early in the mornin' when our hosses was fresh, an' we jest took after 'em, a yellin' like Comanches jest to see 'em run. There was a couple o' hills on the plain that stood seprit, with about twenty rods o' ground between 'em at the fur end, and the critters made a break to go between 'em. We was comin' on arter 'em like we meant to catch 'em, when they see that this open place between the hills had grown up with tall chapparral.

"Now an antelope won't run up a hill, nor into thick bresh if he knows it, so they stopped till we got a'most up to 'em, an' one on 'em tried to run back by us, but one o' the boys stopped him with a charge of buckshot. The other one, seein' what an almighty tight place he'd got into, jest made for the bresh an' tried to jump over it. Wal, sirs, he made the all firedest jump as ever I see; but when the critter got up into the air he seed he hadn't jumped far enough, an' I'm a liar if he didn't gather himself in the air an' gin another o' the most tremenjous jumps that any critter ever did make, an' jest went a-sailin' right on over the bresh an' landed on t'other side on't slick and clean!"—Cor. Forest and Stream.

Deceptive False Curls.

Every one must have noticed the number of ladies who wear short, curly hair at present. It may astonish you to learn that most of these charming curls are false. Typhoid and other fevers have played havoc with hair. After such an illness the hair is almost invariably seriously injured, and even if it does not fall out it becomes so dry and harsh that there is nothing to be done but to shave it close and wait for a new growth. Unless the hair grows very rapidly it will be two or three months before it is long enough to look well, and in the meantime a wig is a necessity. The short, curly hair looks more natural than a dressed wig, and is easier to keep in order, so most ladies prefer them. Elderly ladies, however, often use French twists and pompadours. Few people know how common wigs are. I have sometimes sold five or six in one day, and a great many ladies say they are sorry when their own hair grows out, as the wig has saved them so much time and trouble.—Interview with Wigmaker.

Inventor of the Detective Camera.

It was a Parisian who hit upon the novel idea of a detective camera. He made a small camera, which he concealed in his hat. A shutter in front was so cleverly arranged that the joint could not be seen. At first he used wet plates, but he soon saw the disadvantage he was laboring under. About that time the lightning dry plates were put on the market and the Frenchman's hopes rose high. He could take his hat anywhere with him, and no one, at a glance, would suspect its double purpose. Placed on a table facing the person to be taken, the little button at the back could be pressed and the exposure made. In some respects the hat camera was immeasurably superior to the toys now on the market.—New York Evening Sun.

More Than An Editor Could Stand.

The other day a Sioux Indian walked up and down the street with a long tailed coat on, gloves and gold headed cane, etc., and put on agony in great shape. We just laid up our silk plug, scrubbed the blacking off our shoes, took off our necktie, gave him the field and concluded that we were no longer in town. We did not ask him whether he would prefer being president of the United States or governor of Nebraska, but we suppose he will be around before election.—Gordon (Neb.) Republican.

It never rains but it pours is an old saying but the truth of it now is called in question, because last night it rained but did not pour, although everybody would have had it do so. Rain in some instances is wanted bad and in all cases would do much good. The growth of potatoes are stopped and the blades of the corn, on high land, are parched and shriveled up, owing to the continued drought.

BARGAINS

— IN —

Suits, Pantaloons, Seersucker Goods, Blue Flannel Suits, Children's Knee Pants, Fancy Vests, &c. Underwear, Bathing Tights, Neckwear, Straw Hats, Silk Shirts, Tennis Caps, &c.

LARGEST STOCK!
LOWEST PRICES!

QUINCY

One Price Clothing Co.,

Durgin & Merrill's Block.

MOWING BY MACHINE.

THE Subscriber is prepared to cut grass, by the hour or acre, at reasonable prices.

C. L. PRESCOTT, North St.

Quincy, June 30. tf

THE WHITE SQUALL.

Graphic Account of a Sharp, Short Storm in the Gulf of Gascony.

In the month of July, 1886, the schooner Swallow, recently overhauled and made ready for a scientific exploration of the Gulf of Gascony, following the line of coast which borders the great depths, commenced the first attempts at dredging the bottom at a depth of 500 meters.

On the second day our rope scaffoldings and dredge were let down under a cloudy sky and into a muddy sea. The barometer did not indicate anything abnormal, still the aspect of a sudden cloud, forming rapidly in the west-southwest in the course of the operation, seemed sufficiently threatening to cause us to postpone the drawing up of the dredge until the passage of that inopportune danger.

It was necessary to shorten sail with the utmost rapidity in order to avoid too great a traction on the cable, the breaking of which would have caused the loss of our only deep sea dredge. The violence of such a squall not permitting the exposure of any ordinary sail we found we would only be able to carry the jib, and that only if the space before us was clear.

I terminated these arrangements wondering whether we were going to lose our principal implement when the first puffs of wind which preceded a gale of gathering intensity struck us powerfully, careening the schooner to the larboard. A dust of water was raised by the first puffs of the squall from the waves which were almost instantly formed, and this joined the stinging whips of an icy torrent of rain and hail and lashed the sea to a crystalline whiteness which reflected the brilliance of a meteor.

The crew, sheltered from the wind by the lee bulwarks, awaited in silence an order for action there where it should be most necessary. But at the supreme moment of such a cataclysm which sweeps all, which bruises faces, stifles voices, when the water has stiffened the cordage and sails, when the vessel under bare poles crouches and quivers under the anger of the tempest, regular work is out of the question and the helmsman is the only one who pursues any active labor, but the schooner, held by the weight of the dredge which she drags, does not obey the helm with her usual readiness.

After an hour of fierce rage the thick masses of cloud are suddenly broken, and behind them hangs a thin curtain of vapor which is dissipated in a few minutes and the blue of heaven reappears.

Soon the squall hiding the opposite horizon glides away from us by a mysterious power and no trace is left on the mobile sea to betray its passage.

The schooner anchors and hoists one by one her sails, whose folds as they open shed cascades of water which have accumulated there, and soon the soaked garments of the crew float, or are spread out to dry, and the wind which blows now with kind benevolence on those multicolored lines of tricots, sabots, tarpaulins, caps and shirts seems to impose a vulgar labor upon itself which so recently had threatened their lives.—Prince of Monaco in Sunny Hour.

Points About the Hair Brush.

There is another consideration in connection with the use of the hair brush, which, though it may scarcely need mention, should not be overlooked. The brush should be kept clean. It gives one a shudder to see the brushes and combs that are sometimes supplied at places of public resort. No one should ever think of using a public hair brush any more than a public tooth brush, unless it becomes a matter of absolute necessity; but the fact remains that the individual article requires to be properly cared for, else it becomes an instrument of danger rather than a delight.

If the case is not very aggravated the bristles may be washed in lukewarm water, to which a few drops of ammonia can be added. This will clear away the accumulated dust and dirt as by magic. The bristles can be rinsed in pure water and allowed to dry in an airy place; the brush should not be exposed to the sun, nor should the back of it be wet at any time. Soda and soap soften the bristles, and if the back of the brush be of ivory it will turn yellow by their application. For general use it is better economy to buy a cheap brush, and, after using it for a reasonable time, throw it into the fire and start afresh.—Good Housekeeping.

FOUND.

FOUND.—Picked up adrift a dory. Owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges. JAMES S. WHITING, Wollaston. July 8—2t

TO LETS.

TO LET.—In French's building, Chestnut St., opposite the Congregational church, desirable rooms up one flight. Suitable for Dressmaker, Tailor or Barber. Apply at Bussell's Studio, Adams building. 11-tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A fine black Kentucky Horse, 5 years old, good roadster, warented sound and kind, can be seen at John Hall's stable. Address Lock Box 132, Quincy, Mass. June 9—tf P. 14—1w

WANTS.

WANTED.—Two housework girls at JOHN R. GRAHAM'S, Washington street; one for second work.
Quincy, July 5.—6t p12,1w

WANTED.—Board for an aged lady who does not leave her room. Address "A. F. W.," P. O.Quincy. July74t*

WANTED.—Immediately, a steady, reliable boy to learn a trade. For particulars apply at LEDGER OFFICE.
Quincy, July 5. tf

WANTED.—A young man 16 to 20 years old, that understands taking care of horses and cow, can hear of a steady job with good pay by applying at this office.
Quincy, June 30. 6t

WANTED.—A young man acquainted with the grocery and provision business for an order team. One that can cut meat preferred. State references. Address Box 728, Quincy. May 26—tf

DR. A. P. KIKAPOO,

The Eminent Root and Herb Doctor,

HAS made arrangements to stay here and treat the Deaf, Blind and Lame, and all Diseases of the Human Body, at his

INDIAN CAMP,

Granite Street, near Fort Street, Quincy.

☞ Consultation Free to all from 2 to 6 o'clock P. M. July 3—1w

Quincy City Grain Store.

BEST GRADES OF

FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY AND STRAW,

Brick, Lime, Cement and Drain Pipe.

Agent for the Celebrated

Bowker's Fertilizer.

Superior to all others.

Edward Russell.

PROPRIETOR.

24 Washington St., cor. Coddington.

Branch store at South Quincy, near Railroad Station.

☞ Telephone Connections.

April 8 1—3m

B. N. ADAMS,

— AGENT FOR —

Greenleaf
Land
Associates.

Most Desirable Location

Easy terms of Payment. Money Loaned to Build. Fine Roads and best of Neighborhood. Call and see Plans and get your Choice of Lots.

B. N. ADAMS,

REAL ESTATE AND AUCTIONEER.

Quincy, April 21. 12—tf

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)
— BY —
GREEN & PRESCOTT,
115 HANCOCK STREET.

REPORTORIAL STAFF.
FRANK F. PRESCOTT, City Editor.
JAMES E. WODDICK, JAMES S. WHITING,
MISS FREEMAN.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

By Carriers or Mail.

One month,	$ .50
Three months,	1.50
Six months,	3.00
One year,	5.00

CASH IN ADVANCE.

Single copies 2 cents, delivered daily by carriers; to be paid for weekly.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One inch, one insertion, 50 cents; one week, $1.50; one month, $5.00.
Short advertisements, such as Lost, Found, Wanted, For Sale, To Let, etc., not exceeding four lines in length, 25 cents first insertion; 10 cents each additional insertion.
Births, deaths and marriages free.
Funeral notices 25 cents each; obituary and reading notices 10 cents per line.

TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

Always in the advance in thought and progress, Dr. W. L. Faxon has petitioned the City Council to consider the expediency of establishing public play grounds or commons in the various wards of the city. The city is growing rapidly and the need of these breathing spots is recognized more and more. Children want some place where they can assemble without trespassing, and such a place would be a welcome retreat for nurses and babies. We have in mind a desirable spot in Ward One. It is in the centre of a large population. We refer to the lot on the Miller estate, bounded by Bigelow street, Town brook and a private way.

This country is in very much greater danger from the ambition to extend her borders than she is from any foreign invaders. When hungry politicians, anxious to open up thousands of well-paid offices to their greedy grasp, begin to engineer to gobble up Canada, Cuba and Bermuda, it is well to look upon their expansive patriotism with suspicion. It is a wise country that seeks to consolidate, strengthen and develop its own territories before it began to invite hostility by extravagant ambitions to extend them.—Fall River Globe.

The editor of the Boston Courier probably never was a boy, and we are sure he don't like to see them have a good time. Because people have been drowned, he doubtless would not go upon the water, or on the railroad, or the electric cars. Here is an effusion from his pen the day after the Fourth.

The casualties usual on the Fourth have not failed us this year, and the dread gods to whom it seems necessary to make this annual sacrifice may be supposed to be satisfied. There is something very like the condition of the old fable, wherein it was needful to sacrifice to some infernal monster a given number of human victims in the conducting of the observation of the national holiday. As a sort of propitiatory sop to fate we annually offer up the lives of a number of victims on Fourth of July; and, perhaps, it is upon the performance of this rite that the safety of the State depends.

Possibly you have heard of the old-time saying, "The pen is mightier than the sword." It seems very probable that our children's children may some day ask for an explanation of the proverb. In later days I expect that this wisdom will be changed into "The typewriter is mightier than the torpedo." A pen will be shown to children now and then in museums as a curiosity; just as my grandmother's spinning-wheel and warming-pan are now souvenirs of the past. Years ago the man who could write was the exception; in the years to come I wonder if he will again be the exception. Perhaps the phonograph may be the typewriter's successor, and then far down the century, it is not too absurd to believe that in some way our very thinking shall reproduce itself without any conscious effort on our part. In fact, such has been the stride during this century that nothing is too ridiculous to imagine. While all of our great inventions were being laughed at as preposterous and chimerical absurdities, while scientists were explaining to their own satisfaction why such and such thing could not be done, in that very moment they were being accomplished. —*Sciolus in Milford Gazette.*

—A little boy born in this country was out walking on the Fourth with his father, who happened to be an Englishman. It was not so very surprising, therefore, when he suddenly turned to his astounded parent with "Well, father, this is the day we licked yer, ain't it?"

LONDON "BOBBIES"

Create a Big Sensation in the City of Fogs.

A RIOTOUS MOB COLLECTS

And for a Time Causes Apprehension of Serious Trouble—Following the Course of the Dock Strikers.

LONDON, July 8.—The agitation among the police force is increasing. The constable attached to the Bow street station who was transferred to another division attempted to make a farewell address to his comrades in the station, but was ordered to desist by an inspector. A disorderly scene followed the giving of the order. The assembled constables ejected the inspector from the room in which they were gathered. He was then seized by some of the men, thrown over a balustrade and narrowly escaped being killed. While Inspector Hanson was parading a number of men in the yard, a heavy spittoon was thrown at him from a window. The missile narrowly missed hitting him in the head.

Yesterday afternoon Chief Bradford had a conference with the Bow street officials. He afterward summoned before him singly the men who had refused to do duty on Saturday and instantly dismissed each of them from the force. The men of the Bow street station house were indignant. They alleged that only a portion of the men who refused to do duty were dismissed. They all went to the street and the news of the dismissals spread rapidly. Policemen in uniform and civilian clothing assembled and special messengers were telegraphed to all the other police divisions. Delegates from the other divisions reached Bow street later in the day.

The constables telegraphed to Home Secretary Matthews as follows:

At at meeting on Saturday it was resolved that you be respectfully asked to reply to-day to the moderate demands of our petition. If the answer is in the affirmative a disastrous strike will be avoided. All the divisions await your reply, and trust that all the men who have been suspended will be reinstated.

This dispatch was signed by delegates from twenty-one divisions. It is stated that Sir Edward Bradford, the new chief of police, has adopted an unusual mode of procedure. Ordinarily reports of offenses against discipline are submitted to the Scotland Yard authorities and the men implicated appear when their cases are to be settled. But now, it is alleged, such cases are handled hastily, and the men are not given a fair opportunity to make explanations. The Scotland Yard people are making vigorous efforts to meet the emergency, but it looks as if nothing but an immediate reply from Secretary Matthews will avert a most serious strike.

The men, it is said, propose to follow the course pursued by the dock strikers. The leaders will go to their respective division stations at 9:15 p. m. When three-quarters of the night force have arrived the men will form three deep and await the appearance of the men inside the station house. When the latter come out they will be called upon to join the movement. This process, it is expected, will induce all who may be doubtful to cast their fortunes with the strikers, and the night men will then await the arrival of the morning reliefs and endeavor to persuade them also to join the strikers' ranks. Afterward all the various contingents will hold a mass meeting in Bow street.

There is much uneasiness among merchants on the Strand and other west end streets. Tradesmen are guarding the shops, and in the banks the clerks had to remain all night to protect the property of their employers.

In anticipation of a strike a riotous mob of roughs blocked up Bow street and vicinity last evening, preventing the constables from reaching the station. The crowd becoming turbulent, mounted officers endeavored to clear a passage and were received with hoots and pelted with bags of flour, sticks, etc. In one instance the constables had to rescue a fellow-officer who was attacked by the crowd.

At 9 o'clock the Prince of Wales, escorted by the Life Guards, arrived at the opera house. The crowd thickened and the turbulence continued until a late hour. A few persons were slightly injured. The majority of the police returned to duty as usual.

A tavern which was closed in consequence of the excitement was wrecked by the mob and the windows of other taverns were broken. At midnight the crowd was undiminished and the hooting was unabated. A steady rain was falling. Reports from all the suburbs state that all of the night police are on duty.

The Bow street mob tore down railings, shutters, boardings, etc., and used them as missiles. Several persons were injured by being hit with stones, and three were taken to the hospital.

The home secretary, the chief of police and other high officials met at the Bow street station last night to discuss the position. It is reported that the constables evinced much repugnance to going on duty, but yielded to the pressure of their officers.

The Santa Fe Trouble.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 8.—The grievance committee representing the conductors and brakemen of the Santa Fe railroad system, appeared before General Superintendent Sands and demanded a revision of the present schedule of wages. Mr. Sands will give the demand full consideration before making a reply. He says that the wages now paid by the Santa Fe are fully up to the standard of other roads, and as were ever paid by the company.

Gipsy Moths at Waltham.

WALTHAM, Mass., July 8.—The dreaded gypsy moth has appeared at Waltham, and two of the species were discovered yesterday, one male and one female. One was found by City Marshal Burleigh and the other by Officer Taft. The insects measured seven inches from tip to tip, respectively.

Carved to Pieces in a Duel.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 8.—Nannie Libsinger and Stella Cole, two women of the town, fought a duel last evening with knives, over a man named Matt Bradley, whom each claimed. Libsinger was carved to pieces and instantly killed. The Cole woman was not seriously hurt. She is under arrest.

Jack the Ripper Turns Up Again.

DUSSELDORF, July 8.—Jack the Ripper has turned up here. A work girl, aged 12, was found in a field near the town with her throat cut and mutilated after the fashion of his London victims.

Marked Down Sale
— IN THE —
City of Quincy,
— IN ORDER TO —
Compete with the Times.

AM CATERING FOR THE
City of Quincy
— TO KEEP THE —
PEOPLE AT HOME.

We keep all Styles of
Ranges,
— BUT THE —
Breeze and the Berlins,

which I have manufactured expressly for me, cannot be beat, as I have more than 100 different families in the City of Quincy, that will testify in their favor.

All other Goods equally low in Price.

The Strike

Is virtually to be settled satisfactorily to all Parties. In order to give those who have lost time and money a

Good Bargain

for the next thirty days, I am about to place my Entire Stock of

Woolen Carpets

at such Prices that all who want may not hesitate to purchase.

You have heard of people advertising the Great Gigantic Sales; this I shall call the

GREAT
Gigantic Sale.

1200 yds. of Straw Matting

will be offered from the Lowest Price to the highest grade of

English Straw Matting.

In this Sale you will find

3000 Yards
WOOLEN, TAPESTRY,
— AND —
Brussels

of all Shades and Qualities, and the Prices will be very low, and the Quality cannot be beat for the Prices.

We are right at home on the

Imperial Ice-Chests
— AND —
Refrigerators,

and the Prices can't be beat in Boston or out of Boston.

J. W. Lombard,
PANTON'S BLOCK.

BIG MARK DOWN
— IN —
HATS.

White Hats, Black Hats, Brown Hats, Blue, Beige, Ecru, Green, Old Rose, &c.
FORMER PRICES:
50c., 75c., $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 Each.
PRICE NOW:
39 Cts. Each,
— AT —
Miss C. S. Hubbard's,
158 Hancock St.,
Quincy, - - Mass.

SEASONABLE GOODS
— AT —
BOSTON BRANCH GROCERY.

CANNED MEATS,
Fruits and Vegetables,

of every kind. Only Good Qualities kept in Stock.

Dried Fruits,

including Evaporated Apples, Peaches, Apricots, etc. Prunes of all Sizes. Raisins, Currants, Figs, Dates, etc.

BUTTER.

All Grades are Cheaper and Quality is Excellent.

Coffees and Teas

are always in order and everyone knows we sell the Best!

FLOUR

is one of our great Specialties, and our Sales are Large because we give the Best at Low Prices.

J. F. MERRILL,
Durgin & Merrill's Block, Quincy
April 17. 9—tf

SAVILLE & JONES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Adams Building.

To the People of Quincy.

GREETING:

Having opened a first-class Furnace and Plumbing establishment in Pierce's Block, cor. of Hancock and Washington Sts. We are prepared to do all kinds of Furnace and Plumbing work in all its branches, either New work or Repairing by Contract or by the Day.

If you have a Furnace and cannot heat certain rooms, we can heat them for you. If you have a Plumbing job that the circulation is poor, water cannot be heated or the sanitary condition is defective, or otherwise poor, as practical experts in our profession, we can obviate those defects.

We have not come among you as itinerant botches, but as thorough, practical mechanics on Heating and Plumbing. We propose to make Quincy our home, as we have come to stay, and by square dealing and strict attention to business, we desire a share of your patronage, and in order to expediate a better acquaintance with you as to our ability, will say that we have for years and are today performing the work at our other store for many of the leading citizens and corporations of Weymouth and Braintree, a few of which we will name:

A. S. Morrison & Bros., Jenkins' Manufacturing Co., Columbia Rubber Co.. Allen Fan Co., Fore River Engine Works, Ambler & Hobart, Hon. Edward Avery, A. E. Avery, Col. A. C. Drinkwater, Joshua Wilkins, T. A. Watson, Dr. G. W. Tinkham, Dr. F. F. Forsaith, Dr. T. H. Dearing, I. Morrison, Horace Abercrombie, Hon. F. A. Hobart, Aubrey Hilliard, C. N. Wallace, A. J. Bates, N. F. Hunt, O. W. Allen, Mrs. B. T. Loring, Mrs. Ellen Stetson, Haywood Bros., Geo. H. Holbrook, Thomas Penniman, William Penniman, Elmer Morrison, and many others. We also carry a full line of Rogers' Oil Stove, Agate and Tin Ware.

We are agents for Magee Furnaces and Ranges, and welcome you one and all to visit our establishment, inpect our goods, compare our prices and find that you can do better at home than you can in Boston.

Respectfully yours,

G. B. BATES, Hancock St., Quincy.
May 27. tf

EIGHT TO THREE.

Boston Leaguers Return Home and Defeat Pittsburg.

GOOD PLAY BY CLEVELAND

Captures a Game from Boston Brotherhood Men—Chicago Players Whitewashed—International League Goes Under.

BOSTON, July 7.—Boston leaguers did up the Pittsburgs to-day in a fairly interesting game. Clarkson was not as effective as on some days, but the general team work was good. Long, Bennett, Smith and McGarr's work was best for the home team, while Hecker, Sunday, and Laroque played their positions in good style. Attendance 2251.

BOSTON	AB	R	B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Long, ss.	4	0	1	1	0	3	4	2
Tucker, 1b	4	1	1	1	1	12	0	0
Sullivan, lf	5	1	1	1	0	4	0	0
Brodie, rf	4	3	1	1	1	0	1	0
Hines, cf	5	2	3	3	1	3	0	0
McGarr, 3b	5	0	2	2	0	1	2	0
Bennett, c	3	1	1	2	0	1	1	0
Smith, 2b	5	0	3	4	0	3	6	0
Clarkson, p	4	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
Totals	39	8	14	16	3	27	15	3

PITTSBURG	AB	R	B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Sunday, cf	5	1	1	4	0	1	0	0
Miller, rf	4	1	2	2	0	1	0	0
Laroque, 2b	4	0	1	1	0	4	5	0
Decker, ss.	4	0	0	0	0	1	6	3
Roat, 3b	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Berger, c.	2	0	2	2	0	5	2	1
Hecker, p	4	0	0	0	1	0	6	1
Keity, lf	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Wilson, 1b	3	0	1	1	0	14	1	0
Totals	33	3	7	10	2	27	20	5

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	2	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	—8
Pittsburg	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—3

Earned runs—Boston 1, Pittsburg 1. Two-base hits—Bennett, Smith. Home run—Sunday. Base on balls—Boston 5, Pittsburg 4. Base on errors—Boston 1, Pittsburg 1. Struck out—Boston 4, Pittsburg 1. Double plays—Long and Tucker; Decker and Wilson. Umpire—McQuade.

Chicago, 4; New York, 1.

NEW YORK, July 7.—The Chicagos and New Yorks played an interesting game. The fielding was fine. Bassett and Esterbrook resumed the old places on the home team and were kindly received by the spectators. Chicago won by bunching hits in the first and seventh innings.

Chicago	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—4
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Earned runs—Chicago 2. Base hits—Chicago 6, New York 4. Errors—Chicago 3, New York 1. Batteries—Hutchinson and Kittredge, Rusie and Buckley.

Brooklyn, 4; Cleveland, 2.

BROOKLYN, July 7.—The Brooklyns defeated the Clevelands in a well played contest. The Cleveland men gave a pretty exhibition of sacrifice batting. Donovan, late of the Bostons, was signed by the Bridegrooms to-day and covered center field. Both pitchers did good work.

Brooklyn	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	—4
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	—2

Base hits—Brooklyn 7, Cleveland 7. Errors—Brooklyn 1, Cleveland 2. Batteries—Carruthers and Daly, Beatin and Zimmer.

Cincinnati, 3; Philadelphia, 1.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.—Rhines pitched more effective ball and received better support than Gleason did, and that about explained Cincinnati's victory over Philadelphia. Attendance 4216.

Cincinnati	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0		—3
Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Earned run—Cincinnati 1. Base hits—Cincinnati 7, Philadelphia 5. Errors—Cincinnati 3, Philadelphia 8. Batteries—Rhines and Harrington, Gleason and Clements.

PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

Kelly's Men Appear to Be Running on a Down Grade.

BOSTON, July 7.—Cleveland won to-day's Players' league game in the third inning by bunching their hits and bad errors by Brown, Daley and Stovey. Quinn made a fine throw to home in this inning or the visitors would have piled up more runs. The game, however, was dull and uninteresting. Attendance 1158.

CLEVELAND	AB	R	B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Stricker, 2b.	5	0	1	1	1	1	0	1
Delehanty, ss.	5	1	2	2	0	1	7	0
Browning, lf.	5	1	1	1	0	5	0	0
Larkin, 1b.	4	2	3	6	0	12	1	0
Brennan, c.	5	0	3	3	1	4	1	3
Tebeau, 3b	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
McAleer, cf.	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
Radford, rf, 3b.	5	1	1	1	0	1	5	0
Sutcliffe, c, rf	5	1	1	1	0	0	1	0
Bakely, p.	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	38	9	12	15	2	27	15	4

BOSTON	AB	R	B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Brown, cf.	3	2	0	0	0	1	0	2
Richardson, lf	5	0	2	3	2	0	0	0
Kelly, ss.	2	0	1	1	0	1	1	3
Nash, 3b.	4	0	0	0	1	4	3	0
Quinn, 2b	3	2	2	5	0	7	2	1
Swett, rf	4	0	1	3	0	0	1	1
Murphy, c.	4	0	0	0	0	8	1	0
Stovey, 1b	2	1	1	1	0	3	0	1
Daley, p.	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	31	5	7	13	3	24	10	8

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Cleveland	0	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	—9
Boston	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	—5

Earned runs—Cleveland 3, Boston 2. Two-base hit—Richardson. Three-base hit—Swett. Home runs—Larkin, Quinn. Stolen bases—Cleveland 1, Boston 4. Base on balls—Cleveland 3, Boston 8. Base on errors—Cleveland 5, Boston 1. Struck out—Cleveland 6, Boston 4. Double plays—Nash Quinn and Stovey; Nash and Stovey. Umpires—Matthews and Leach.

Pittsburg, 11; Philadelphia, 5.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.—The Philadelphias suffered defeat at the hands of the Pittsburg team by a score of 11 to 5. The errors of the local players were made in the same innings on which the visitors got their hits. Mulvey was sick and that caused several changes in the make-up of the team. Attendance 1165.

Pittsburg	0	0	4	0	4	0	2	1		—11
Philadelphia	0	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	— 5

Earned runs—Pittsburg 4, Philadelphia 3. Base hits—Pittsburg 13, Philadelphia 9. Errors—Pittsburg 4, Philadelphia 5. Batteries—Morris and Carroll, Sanders and Milligan.

New York, 18; Buffalo, 6.

NEW YORK, July 7.—The game between New York and Buffalo resulted in the easiest of victories for the home players. The Bisons were outplayed at every point and from the start were not in the game. Johnston was taken sick in the fourth and retired, Hatfield taking his place.

New York	1	1	1	7	0	2	6	0	0	—18
Buffalo	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	— 6

Earned runs—New York 11, Buffalo 2. Base hits—New York 19, Buffalo 9. Errors—New York 4, Buffalo 9. Batteries—O'Day and Ewing, Haddock and Mack.

Brooklyn, 9; Chicago, 0.

BROOKLYN, July 7.—The Brooklyns defeated Chicago in a one-sided game, outplaying them at every point, and not giving them a run. The Chicagos showed little snap in their work.

Brooklyn	0	0	4	2	0	0	2	0	1	—9
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned runs—Brooklyn 2. Base hits—Brooklyn 9, Chicago 6. Errors—Chicago 11. Batteries—Weyhing and Kinslow, Baldwin and Farrell.

American Association is Flourishing.

LOUISVILLE, July 8.—The board of directors of the American association held a called meeting at the Louisville hotel. A report of the financial standing of the clubs showed that every club except Brooklyn was making money. Brooklyn, however, had not been a loser to any great extent. President Kennedy said that he had received additional backing in Brooklyn which had put his team on a firm financial basis.

International League Goes Under.

LONDON, Ont., July 8.—The directors of the Tecumseh Base Ball club have withdrawn from the International league. The players will arrive here from Detroit today and be paid off, and the club will be disbanded. This means the collapse of the league.

MUCH SMALLER THAN SUPPOSED.

Census Enumerators' Figures on the Mortgage Indebtedness of Maine.

AUGUSTA, Me., July 8.—The work of the mortgage indebtedness branch of the census in this state is just about half accomplished, having been ended in Androscoggin, Knox, Lincoln, Waldo, Hancock and Penobscot counties, partially finished in York, Cumberland, Sagadahoc, Kennebec, Aroostook and Washington counties, and remaining to be done in Franklin, Oxford, Somerset and Piscataquis counties. One of the special agents says that so far as his investigations went to show they indicated that the amount of mortgaging in Maine was by no means so large as had been supposed, and that by far the greater number of mortgages were for amounts smaller than $200.

An interesting fact is that in several counties in Maine the largest holders of mortgages appear on the books as also large mortgagers. Many mortgages represent prosperity. They speak of enlarged business for the manufacturers, new avenues of trade for the merchant, transfer acreage under cultivation for the farmer, and a happy home in the place of a crowded tenement for the laborer.

"In shipbuilding localities I find shipbuilding firms giving large mortgages," he said, "to obtain the necessary ready money to complete heavy building contracts. In mill centers I find big mill mortgages that upon investigation I learned meant great increase in their capacity for work and the acceptance of much larger orders for work than ever before. In quarrying communities the mortgaged quarries spoke of increased demands for granite or slate. In lime burning centers the mortgage showed the light of new kilns. In summer resorts the mortgages told of enlarged hotels and the flocking to our state of the tourists from all over the world."

LOSS OF THE BRIDGEWATER.

Crew Probably Gone to the Bottom—Capt. Allen's Brilliant Record.

NEW YORK, July 8.—Capt. John H. Allen and the crew of the ship Bridgewater, which sailed from Darien, Ga., for Queenstown, Ire., on Dec. 8, have been given up as lost. On April 5, some wreckage and a life buoy marked "Bridgewater" drifted ashore at Achill Head, county Mayo, Ire., but nothing else has ever been heard of the ship.

Capt. Allen was an officer on the Portsmouth of the West Gulf blockading squadron during the war and was engaged in the battle of Mobile Bay (under Admiral Farragut) on the Lackawanna. For his services there he was promoted to the command of the U. S. S. Selma. He resigned his commission in the navy in 1866 and eventually became a large shipowner. He was a student of political economy and maritime customs and law, and frequently wrote for papers here.

The Bridgewater obtained considerable notoriety some two years ago through her seizure by the Dominion government at Shelburne, N. S., and the controversy that followed, in which both the British and American governments took a part. The question is yet unsettled. Capt. Allen leaves a widow, one son and three daughters, who reside in Brooklyn.

'FORTY-NINERS OUTDONE.

Two Men Strike a "Find" Which is Yielding Them $75,000 a Day Each.

DENVER, July 3.—A News special from Tincup, Col., gives an account of what is claimed to be the most wonderful discovery of gold ever reported. The find is six miles from Tincup on Cross mountains, and is owned by McCormick and Lewis. Between the two lines there is ten feet in thickness, the lower six feet iron magnese, the upper four gold bearing quartz of free gold. The lowest assay from this rock is $440 a ton, and there are specimens which, put through a common mortar, return $20,000 in gold to the ton. Two men are now taking out $75,000 each per day. If this streak is only one yard in depth and extends the full length of the claim (1500 feet) there is $563,000 gold in it. If the dip goes down 1000 feet it is worth $187,479,000. The average value is placed at $1000 a ton. The excitement over the discovery is intense and thousands of miners are rushing into the camp.

THEY'VE STRUCK AGAIN.

Boston Bricklayers' Strike May Become of National Importance.

BOSTON, July 8.—The fight between Norcross Bros. and Bricklayers' union 3, because of the employment of Italian tile layers, threatens to become national in its extent. Yesterday the forty-six bricklayers who had returned to work on the Exchange building going up on State street struck against the employment of Italians as tilelayers.

Last night it was voted to call all masons off of Norcross Bros.' jobs in Boston. The officers of the union were instructed to notify Secretary O'Dea of the Bricklayers' International union of the strike and its cause, and request him to have all bricklayers on Norcross Bros.' numerous jobs called out.

The firm, it is stated, have large jobs in nearly every state, and, should the masons employed on them strike, it is said that the fight will be of national importance.

Work of Young Fiends.

TORONTO, July 8.—Two boys, aged about 12 years, made a deliberate attempt to cremate a 6-year-old girl on a public street. One of them threw a large quantity of coal oil over her and the other set her clothing on fire. She started to run and the flames leaped as high as her head, but an Italian threw her down and smothered the flames with his heavy jacket before she was fatally burned. The boys, who are unknown, made their escape.

It Scared the Girls.

NEW HAVEN, July 7.—At Winchester armory several packages of fulminate exploded with a loud report, shaking the building quite badly and frightening the female help so that they quit work. Fortunately no one was injured. Many dwellings near by were also shaken.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Forecast for Maine: Showers, preceded in northern portion by fair; southerly winds; warmer.

For New Hampshire and Vermont: Showers; southwesterly winds; warmer.

For Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair; followed by showers; southwesterly winds; warmer, except in western Massachusetts; stationary temperature.

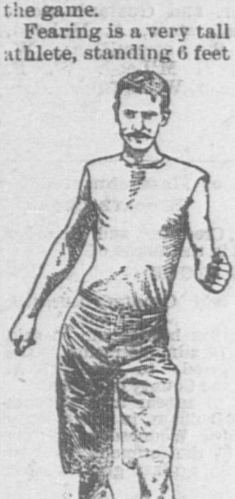
GEO. R. FEARING.

A Harvard Athlete Who Is After Page's Laurels.

RUNNING HIGH JUMP RECORDS.

Page's Best Effort Was 6 Feet 4 Inches, and the New Claimant for Honors Has Cleared 6 Feet 1-4 Inch—His Peculiar Style.

Since the retirement in 1888 of W. B. Page, the world's amateur champion running high jumper, all performances at that game have seemed second class, although compared with the ability of the average high jumpers most of the records accomplished during the last two years are very good. Page's best figures at the game, 6 feet 4 inches, are so much out of reach that high jumpers occasionally let slip signs of discouragement in regard to equaling that phenomenal record, but one athlete, George R. Fearing, who is shown in the accompanying picture, has recently displayed form which has tended to alter the opinion of some concerning the future of the game.



GEORGE R. FEARING.

Fearing is a very tall and rather slender athlete, standing 6 feet 1½ inches in jumping shoes and weighing 158 pounds. He is 20 years old, and entered Harvard university last fall. Previous to his entering college he had made quite a reputation as an all round runner and jumper. At the interscholastic games held at the Berkeley Oval in the spring of 1889 he thrilled the spectators by winning four first prizes against good men. He also took second in putting the twelve pound shot. His wins were: Running high jump, 5 feet 8½ inches; 120 yard hurdle, 3 feet high, 16 3-5 sec.; one-quarter mile run, 54 1-5 sec.; one-half mile run, 2 min. 5 sec. He was a school boy then, but these performances were quite different from the ordinary school boy's performances.

When it was learned that he was to enter Harvard predictions were made that that college had a sure winner in one or two events, and at the last intercollegiate games held in May he captured the running high jump with great ease at 5 feet 8 inches. On April 12 of this year he won for his college the 1,000 yard run at the indoor championship games held at Boston, defeating several crack athletes from New York city. On account of the board floor twelve lap track, with sharp corners, the time he made is not worthy of mention, but he defeated his men. Some weeks previous to this event at the handicap games of the Boston Athletic association he won the running high jump off a board floor at 5 feet 10¾ inches, which stands as the second best board floor record to Page, who has cleared 6 feet.

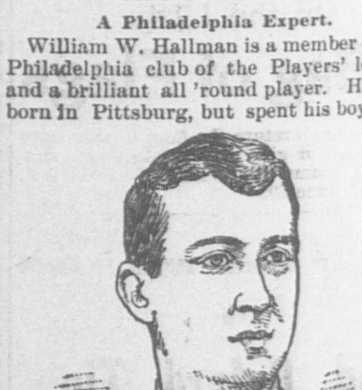
As the intercollegiate games approached James G. Lathrop, the celebrated Harvard trainer, openly said he did not know whether to have Fearing stick to middle distance running or have him devote his energies to the running high jump. Either game Lathrop said he could undoubtedly be a champion at, and it was far more perplexing to train a man like Fearing than it was a man with less ability. But judging by his records it seems that the running high jump is Fearing's best game, for on May 23, at the games of his college on Holmes Field, he made a record at this event which places him the second best man this country has produced and the best man now in active competition. He cleared on this day 6 feet ¼ inch, improving his own best record by 1¼ inches. His clearing this height one week before the intercollegiate games dampened the ardor of intending competitors in the running high jump at this great college event, and so little did he save himself for the jump on that day that he competed in both the high and low hurdle races before the jump took place and was necessarily tired, but still he won it.

His style of jumping is very interesting and quite different from Page's. Page used fair speed in his run, starting about fifty feet from the bar. Fearing starts at about thirty or thirty-five feet away and strides up rather slowly, giving a decided spring which makes one think that if he would only try a little harder he could do more. It is a peculiar style, and is quite different from that of other jumpers. It is the opinion of many followers of athletics that within the next two or three years Fearing will make some more great records.

MALCOLM W. FORD.

A Philadelphia Expert.

William W. Hallman is a member of the Philadelphia club of the Players' league and a brilliant all 'round player. He was born in Pittsburg, but spent his boyhood days in Philadelphia, where he learned to play ball. His first professional engagement was with the Atlantic City club in 1885, and was a very successful one. Since that time he has played with the Wilkesbarre club of the Pennsylvania state league, the Hamilton club of the International league, and in 1888 was engaged by the Philadelphia club of the National league. His work with the Brotherhood team has been particularly brilliant, both at the bat and in the field.



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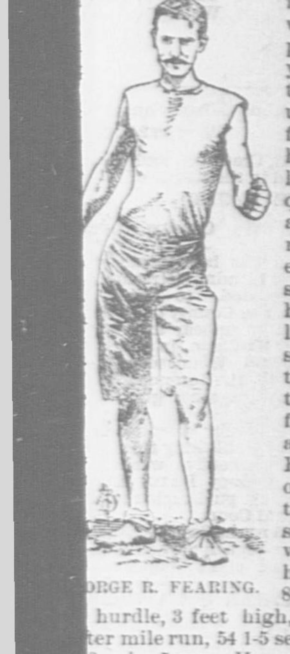


ORGE R. FEARING.

earing is a very tall and rather slender ete, standing 6 feet 1½ inches in jumping shoes and weighing 158 pounds. He is 20 years old, and entered Harvard university last fall. Previous to his entering college he had made quite a reputation as an all round runner and jumper. At the interscholastic games held at the Berkeley Oval in the spring of 1889 he thrilled the spectators by winning four first prizes against good men. He also took second in putting the twelve pound shot. His wins were: Running high jump, 5 feet 8½ inches; 120 hurdle, 3 feet high, 16 3-5 sec.; oneter mile run, 54 1-5 sec.; one-half mile 2 min. 5 sec. He was a school boy but these performances were quite rent from the ordinary school boy's rmances.

hen it was learned that he was to enter ard predictions were made that that ge had a sure winner in one or two s, and at the last intercollegiate games in May he captured the running high with great ease at 5 feet 8 inches. On 12 of this year he won for his college 000 yard run at the indoor championgames held at Boston, defeating sevcrack athletes from New York city. ccount of the board floor twelve lap , with sharp corners, the time he made worthy of mention, but he defeated his Some weeks previous to this event e handicap games of the Boston Athssociation he won the running high off a board floor at 5 feet 10¾ inches, stands as the second best board floor l to Page, who has cleared 6 feet.

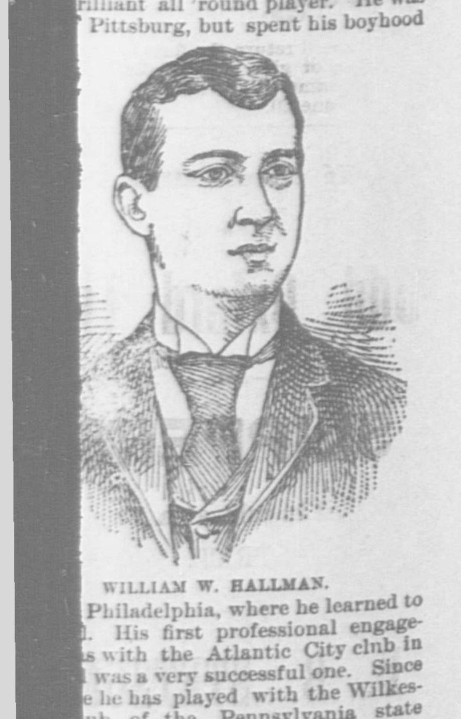
he intercollegiate games approached s G. Lathrop, the celebrated Harvard r, openly said he did not know her to have Fearing stick to middle nce running or have him devote his ies to the running high jump. Either Lathrop said he could undoubtedly hampion at, and it was far more perg to train a man like Fearing than a man with less ability. But judg his records it seems that the runigh jump is Fearing's best game, for y 23, at the games of his college on es Field, he made a record at this which places him the second best this country has produced and the an now in active competition. He d on this day 6 feet ¼ inch, improvs own best record by 1¼ inches. His g this height one week before the ollegiate games dampened the ardor ending competitors in the running ump at this great college event, and e did he save himself for the jump t day that he competed in both the nd low hurdle races before the jump lace and was necessarily tired, but won it.

tyle of jumping is very interesting uite different from Page's. Page ir speed in his run, starting about et from the bar. Fearing starts at thirty or thirty-five feet away and up rather slowly, giving a decided which makes one think that if he only try a little harder he could do It is a peculiar style, and is quite nt from that of other jumpers. It pinion of many followers of athlet within the next two or three years will make some more great rec

MALCOLM W. FORD.

A Philadelphia Expert.

am W. Hallman is a member of the lphia club of the Players' league rilliant all 'round player. He was Pittsburg, but spent his boyhood



WILLIAM W. HALLMAN.

Philadelphia, where he learned to . His first professional engages with the Atlantic City club in was a very successful one. Since e he has played with the Wilkesub of the Pennsylvania state he Hamilton club of the Internaague, and in 1888 was engaged by ladelphia club of the National His work with the Brotherhood been particularly brilliant, both t and in the field.

Today's Anniversaries.

Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

WHICH HAPPENED ON JULY 8.

In Quincy and Vicinity—On the Battle Fields—Births and Deaths of the Presidents—Incorporation of Massachusetts' Cities and Norfolk County Towns—Foreign Matters.

1816—Another committee appointed on location of Quincy Town hall and school house.
1822—First Masonic funeral in Quincy; D. B. Spear.
1873—Hancock House closed as a hotel; now Adams Academy boarding house.
1874—Public Library removed to corner of Hancock and Canal streets.

World Wide.

SHELLEY.

1115—Death of Peter the Hermit, preacher of the First Crusade; supposed to have been born 1050.
1621—Birth of Jean de la Fontaine, French writer of fables; died 1695.
1709—Charles XII of Sweden, "the madman of the north," defeated at Pultowa, one of the fifteen decisive battles of the world, by Peter the Great.
1721—Death of Elihu Yale, founder of Yale college; aged 73.
1792—Washington chosen as the capital of the United States.
1797—Death of Edmund Burke, English statesman; aged 68.
1818—Remains of Gen. Richard Montgomery, killed at Quebec 1775, interred in St. Paul's, New York.
1822—Percy Shelley, the poet, drowned; born 1792.
1855—Death of Sir Edward Parry, Arctic navigator, aged 65.
1875—Death of Hon. Frank P. Blair, aged 54.
1887—At Portland, Ore., death of Ben Halliday, pioneer of the pony express in the United States, aged 68.
1889—Sullivan and Kilrain fought seventy-five rounds at Richburg, Miss.; Sullivan won.

Chicago Growing to Be Like New York.

In many things does Chicago day by day grow more like New York. In past years one of the most noticeable differences between the dwellers by the lake and the dwellers by the sea was the difference in their style of dress. New York business men have long been punctilious in regard to their dress. It was a common thing to see not only the young men but the older men going to business in the morning with a flower in the buttonhole and dressed as a "westerner" would have dressed for some social event. In Chicago it was entirely different. Our best and wealthiest citizens dressed in a manner that would have caused them to have been noticeable upon Broadway.

They were too busy to care about or even think about their clothes. Between the fire and the panic and the big interest they had to pay it took all their energies, both physical and mental, to contrive means to pay their eastern creditors. But times have changed since then. Then were the days of hustle and anticipation. Now, while it is still the day of hustle, anticipation has graduated into enjoyment. Then nothing was too good for our creditors, now nothing is too good for ourselves. Then the business man wore clothing simply for protection from the weather. Now he has time for the amenities and pleasures of life and the money to gratify his tastes.—Chicago Herald.

Browning and the Sea Captain.

Browning once asked the captain of the vessel in which he was sailing from Sicily to Naples to awake him in the morning when they came in sight of Capri. The captain was astonished that any one should wish to be summoned out of bed at an unearthly hour merely to look at a rockly island, and he asked Mr. Browning why he was so anxious to see it. "It is a very interesting place to me," said the poet; and he tried to convey to the captain some conception of the marvelous history of the Emperor Tiberius and of his dark seclusion at Capri, as the story stands out in the immortal picture of Tacitus. The captain listened open mouthed and next morning, calling Mr. Browning on deck, he pointed to the island and said: "There, sir, is where the great Mogul lived!"—Exchange.

She Made Him Look Pleasant.

I have a friend on the North Side who has a girl about 5 years old. The family was at dinner. There was a new cook on. The father of the household made some criticism on the cuisine. The mother said wait and give the new girl a chance. The father was still irritated. The little miss in her high chair brought the house to order with the remark: "Papa, when I am as old as you are I hope I shan't be as disagreeable as you are."—Chicago Tribune.

Leading authorities seem to agree that while electricity is an unquestioned success as a substitute for horses in street car propulsion its use instead of steam locomotives on ordinary railroads must be postponed at least until many more improvements have been made in electric engineering.

Charles Dudley Warner is quoted as saying that the difference between the "faith cure" and the "mind cure" is that the "mind cure doesn't require any faith, and the faith cure doesn't require any mind."

How to Spoil a Cigar.

A cigar should never be exposed to the light. Such goods as are in showcases are sacrificed for the purpose of making a display. Within a few weeks the cigars in an open box lose all the attributes of tobacco. They become dry and tasteless and there is no demand for them in this country. With the English this is different. They want a cigar that is as dry as tinder and will have no other. Over here the cigar dealer must keep his goods in a damp chest like a refrigerator.—Exchange.

FARGO TURNED TOPSY-TURVY.

A Terrific Wind Storm Unroofs Whole Blocks—Nine Persons Killed—Train Blown from the Track.

ST. PAUL, July 8.—The Wahpeton, N. D., correspondent of The Pioneer Press telegraphs that paper as follows:

A straight wind from the northwest struck Fargo at 2:30 a. m. Great damage was done the city. Electric light towers were blown down, whole blocks were unroofed, Yerxa's wigwam, McGill & Co.'s warehouse, the opera house, The Republican office, Keeny block, the battlement on the bank of North Dakota, the Chapin block, Exchange hotel, Continental block and Manitoba freight house were unroofed and the Milwaukee depot blown down.

Dozens of small houses were razed and almost every plate glass window on Front street and Broadway were broken. The Jay Cooke hotel and the Grand Pacific at Moorhead were unroofed. The residence of the late Capt. McCarthy was struck by the storm and demolished. Seven children were instantly killed and Mrs. McCarthy is not expected to live. Two unknown tramps sleeping in a box car were killed.

No. 1 passenger train on the Northern Pacific, going west, had just pulled out of the yards and had stopped at the Milwaukee crossing. All of the coaches and the tender were blown from the track, but no lives were lost. The lights had been put out, so that there was no fire or steam. Railroad officials acted very coolly and calmed the frightened passengers, who were sent back to the city in special coaches. A number of the passengers and trainmen were injured.

BALLOT BOX FRAUDS.

Election Officers Sentenced to Eighteen Months' Hard Labor.

NEW YORK, July 8.—Jacob Moshell, J. Thomas Derancy, Thomas Fallon and James Hart, the first four election officers convicted of participating in the ballot box frauds in Jersey City last fall, were arraigned in the court of sessions to be sentenced. They all looked careworn, but defiant.

The court room was crowded with politicians. Judges Lippincott and Paxton were on the bench. Judge Lippincott looked at them a moment, and then said: "There has been some little difference in the minds of the court as to what your sentence should be, but we have arrived at an agreement on the matter which is satisfactory. The court in passing sentence does not intend to moralize in relation to you. It is but right to say the verdict of guilty in your case was entirely satisfactory to the court. The court cannot conceive how, under the proof, any other conclusion could have been reached. No one of you was ever fitted for the position which you held as election officers. Your own evidence, if true, demonstrated that you were entirely ignorant of the duties of the position, and that you were not intelligent. Ignorance was the reason you gave. The jury gave you credit for more intelligence than you wished. The truth is that you were utterly dishonest—the dishonest tools of others. The sentence of the court is that you be imprisoned in the state prison at Trenton at hard labor for eighteen months, and from thence until the costs of the prosecution are paid."

Ex-Judge Garrattson prepared the papers for a writ of error. Then the men were released in $3500 bail each.

The Pope Very Feeble.

LONDON, July 8.—The Chronicle's correspondent at Rome says that the pope has become very feeble, and that, in anticipation of his end, he is preparing written instructions for the guidance of his successor. The pope, the correspondent further says, has revised his will and is arranging for a trusteeship of the church funds after his death.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Emperor William is "doing" the Norwegian coast.

Russia is to appoint consuls at East African ports.

South Dakota expects to harvest unusually large crops.

A woman and a child were burned to death at West Rindge, N. H.

A thief took a quantity of poison just after being arrested in Boston.

Editor Parke of The North London Press has been released from jail.

It is denied that Emperor William had a recent interview with Bismarck.

It is probable that a naval review will be held the coming autumn off Newport.

A Montenegrin officer was murdered and the assassin promptly lynched by the people.

The new Chinese minister says his country will retaliate unless the exclusion act is repealed.

A general uprising against the proposed union of Central American states is thought to be imminent.

The president sent a message to congress urging immediate action in the matter of Mexican land claims.

Ex-State Treasurer Archer, the Maryland embezzler, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

Will Kent killed himself at Knoxville, Tenn., after shooting his mistress, Lizzie Hatcher through the heart.

It is probable that ninety-five additional liquor licenses will be issued in Boston on account of the gain in population.

Senator George proposes a plan for revising the constitution of Mississippi by which white men shall be assured predominance.

The Armstrong furniture factory and Kahn, Goodwin & Co.'s Evansville stove works at Evansville, Ind., were burned. Loss $160,000; insurance $118,000.

A number of bluefish of good size have been caught off the Great Misery in Salem harbor within the past few days. This is something never before known.

Rev. Ernest C. Richardson, librarian of Hartford Theological seminary, has been chosen to succeed the late Dr. Frederic Vinton as the head of the library at Princeton university.

Queen Victoria has invited Herr Swoboda, the Austrian artist, and his sister, who is also an artist, to visit Windsor castle for the purpose of painting portraits of the members of the royal family.

Queen Victoria, having completed the fifty-third year of her reign, has now reigned longer than any English monarch excepting Henry III., George III.'s sixty years on the throne being left unconsidered, as it was so interrupted with regencies.

The London Chronicle's Berlin correspondent says it is almost certain that Herr Maybach, minister of public works, and Dr. Von Gossler, minister of public worship and education, will tender their resignations when Emperor William returns from his trip to Norway.

LAWTON'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND!

—FOR THE—

Blood, Liver and Kidneys.

This great constitutional remedy has been on the European market for over twenty years, is superior to all others, and proven the greatest Blood Purifier and System Renovator ever compounded by medical skill. Nothing can equal it for putting the vital portions of the body in condition. If your liver is affected do you stop to think how or what your liver is? The liver is subject to more or less little pains or aches. This organ is the sponge of the body, and is continually soaked full of blood rich in poison. Its purpose is the secretion of certain digestive and cathartic elements known as bile, and the transformation of those products of digestion which are absorbed into the blood and carried into the liver before they enter the general circulation and assist in nourishing the body. Inactivity, then, produces numerous diseases. So by using LAWTON'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND, your liver will be free from all diseases. It is also absolutely necessary to know what and where are your kidneys. There are two kidneys, one on each side of the backbone. They are the only organs that purify the blood of the uric acid waste in the system. Every drop of blood courses through a great many times a day, just as through the heart. The waste matter which they should take away contains deadly poison which, if retained, causes fatal results. Sixty-five gallons of blood per hour, in the average man, passes through the kidneys, and to purify it they must be in perfect health. The kidneys are filled with many thousand hair-like tubes. These tubes run into every part of the kidney and, as the blood flows through that organ, the urine passes into these tubes, and is drained into the bladder. If these little tubes are diseased, the uric acid is not removed, and, instead of this poison coming through the blood, the albumen, which is really the life of the blood, comes through these walls and escapes with the urine; in other words, the nerve action is entirely wrong, and instead of taking the poison out of the blood, the life of the blood is taken out and the poison remains.

LAWTON'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND,

By its immediate action upon these vital organs thoroughly cleanses, renovates and restores them to their normal condition.

PALATABLE AS MILK. PLEASANT TO THE TASTE. NO NAUSEA.

100 DOSES,—$1.00

LAWTON COMPOUND COMPANY,

235 Washington Street, Boston,

Male and Female Agents Wanted. Sent to any address on receipt of price, $1, or 6 Bottles for $5.

For Sale at all Drug Stores.

June 6. 3m

THE THOUGHTFUL MAN

Reads, Reflects, and Decides

What is the Best Policy

For him to pursue

TO MAKE HIS BUSINESS

A Large and Prosperous One.

THE HEADSTRONG MAN

Thinks He Knows

Just What is Best!

and he pushes ahead,

works hard,

but

FINDS HIS LABOR

does not produce

GOOD RESULTS,

and he is

Obliged to Fail,

OR GIVE UP BUSINESS,

perhaps both.

Let those who wish to succeed, not work so hard; take more notice; see what others do, and try and improve on their ways and on their own in past years.

ADVICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertise regularly in the LEDGER and reach the people who spend their money in Quincy.

Advertise in a judicious manner. The world reads and studies the daily papers, but only a small proportion of the people ever see the issues of the professional advertising schemes.

Advertise liberally. Hunt's Merchant's Magazine says on this point: According to the character or extent of your business, set aside a liberal percentage each year for advertising, and do not hesitate. Keep yourself unceasingly before the public, and it matters not what business of utility you may be engaged in, for, if intelligently and industriously pursued, a fortune will be the result.

Advertise truthfully. Let your advertisement, in all cases, exactly correspond with what you really propose to sell. Be prepared to show the customer, who inquires, the identical goods, and let the price and terms tally with your announcements.

Advertise sensibly. Use plain language, easily understood, writing as you would talk to a customer. Slang, vulgar expressions, scriptural quotations, and personalities, ought never to have a place in advertisements. They are sure to offend some one, and are never in good taste.

Advertise attractively. The fresher, brighter and more interesting you make your advertisements the more they will be read. Indeed, many advertisements afford so much information on current topics of domestic economy that they are read as a matter of news.

Advertise specifically. It is better to name certain lines of goods rather than a general stock. Most people are bargain-hunters, and an advertisement will meet with more responses if it offers a specific bargain.

Advertise modestly. Neither brag nor exaggerate. Tell the truth and prove it; but tell it interestingly and prove it convincingly. Avoid superlatives, since constant use weakens their effect.

Successful advertisers employ the simplest words and forms of expression. Make lines that will cause your announcement to be talked about among intelligent, well informed and well-to-do people.

Advertise persistently. "To discontinue an advertisement," says John Wanamaker, Philadelphia's great merchant, "is like taking down your sign. If you want to do business you must let the public know it. Standing advertisements are better and cheaper than reading notices. They look more substantial and business-like, and inspire confidence. I would as soon think of doing business without clerks as without advertising."

APHORISMS.

Lying advertisements are and always will be failures in the long run.—*Printer's Ink.*

The man who does not find advertising profitable, generally finds business unprofitable.

Pay as much attention to your advertising, as you do to your purchases, and you will get equally satisfactory results.—*The Money Maker.*

Many business men who advertise expect to see returns directly, and if they do not, feel it is unprofitable. The indirect benefits derived from keeping the name before the trade are out of all proportion to the direct returns received, and the most successful advertisers are those who keep themselves so constantly before the trade that their names become as familiar as a household word. —*Coal Trade Journal.*

Don't advertise that you are selling an article worth five dollars for twenty-five cents. Such statements emanate either from lying knaves or from fools. The knaves, however, are the ones who advertise such statements, the fools not possessing sufficient sense to appreciate the value of advertising. A truthful, candid statement is the best advertisement of a meritorious article. Learn to regard your advertisement as your bond, and be prepared to fulfil its pledges to the letter.

A LITTLE GIRL'S GUESS.

Her brow is puckered with wrinkles,
She ponders deep problems, 'tis plain,
Does our pet, while we wonder what fancy's
Agog in that bright little brain.

She stands at the window and watches
Where nature, all grimy and gray,
Smiles dimly and struggles but vainly
To shine thro' the dust of today.

Her face it lights up on a sudden;
Whatever the load that oppressed
Her mind, 'tis cast off. She cries "Grandma,
I guess God is taking a rest!"

"Why, Bessy!" shrieks grandma, in horror;
But Bessy responds: "Well, I just
Guess if God was a-makin' folks now-'days,
He couldn't spare quite so much dust!"
—Boston Globe.

AN ELIGIBLE MATCH.

They had sent a big covered wagon to meet Miss Britton at the station, and the driver—a large man in a water proof coat and wide hat—drove it stolidly along the road without making a remark. Beside Miss Britton, in all her wasp waisted, white handed beauty, sat little Cousin Denise, a dark girl with no beauty whatever, but a good honest expression.

Miss Britton was not in her best mood. She was in the habit of going to Saratoga, to Newport, to the Catskill Mountain house, to places where well dressed crowds congregate, with trunks of new clothes. This year her father, having met with losses, had resolved to retrench. He had let the city house furnished for a certain space of time. He had taken his wife to visit a certain Cousin Briggs, and he had sent his daughter to this pretty hotel, with her cousin Denise for company.

The doctor had had a whisper from Miss Britton that had led him to declare that she must have country air, and this was the result.

"Much better," said Mr. Britton, "than the kind of thing you'd have if I should fail. And you and your mother have been going it for a considerable time at a rate I can't permit any longer."

Mrs. Britton had only meekly sighed and looked heavenward. Miss Britton had almost raved. But Mr. Britton had his way.

"Comfort yourself with the thought that it might have been worse," whispered Mrs. Britton in her daughter's ear, as they parted. "If Cousin Briggs had not been very particular about inviting only two of us, having but one spare bedroom, she distinctly said, you might have to go there."

As for Denise, she said nothing, but in her heart she looked forward to dwelling for a space in what she called "the real country" with joy. At the fashionable hotels she acted the part of amateur lady's maid to her handsome cousin and to her stylish aunt. Her own dress was very plain and no one took any notice of her. A poor relation without beauty is much neglected in those matrimonial markets of America. Naturally, Denise had not been in the habit of enjoying herself. Now as they drove along through the soft falling rain she peeped between the folds of the curtain and uttered gay little ejaculations.

"Such lovely trees! Such a nice old farmhouse! A little river with such a pretty bridge!"

But Cecilia Britton never troubled herself to reply. Her wrongs were heavy upon her.

"I believe if I had gone to Newport this summer Mr. Collingsby would have offered himself," she said at last. "Papa has made a great mistake in sending me to live in this horrible wilderness. What is the use of being handsome and fascinating if one must be buried alive?"

"Oh, it is lovely here!" Denise cried, with those little gesticulations she had learned in childhood from the French mother whose name she bore. "It is lovely!"

"I don't think you even heard me speak of Charles Collingsby," said Cecilia, gravely. "I told you I felt sure that if we had met at Newport he would have offered."

"Is it such a pleasure to refuse men?" said Denise, with a little shrug.

"Yes," replied Cecilia, scornfully. "Of course you know nothing about it, but it is a very great triumph. However, I should not have refused Charles Collingsby, being in full possession of my senses."

"Oh! but you would never have married him?" gasped Denise. "A man of that character, who drinks so much, who is talked of with married ladies, who is a brute in his manners. Yes, a brute, Cecilia. Do you remember how he stepped on other people's toes and elbowed them, to get near that opera singer with the disgracefully low dress? How he said once aloud in the cars, 'When I give my seat to any one it's a pretty girl, not an old married woman?' Oh, he is horrible, I think. I should not mind your saying 'no' to him, but you'd never"——

"Oh, I'd never," mocked Cecilia. "You are angry because he said you were as ugly as a frog one day."

"I confess it," said Denise. "The idea of a man letting a girl hear him say that! And he wanted me to hear."

"You see you played third party too much," said Cecilia, laughing.

"You made me," said Denise. "I always wanted to go away when he came near us, but you said"——

"Yes," said Cecilia. "At that time I had my eye on that handsome Englishman, and I was anxious to be awfully proper. But the Englishman did not want an American wife, and Charles Collingsby has three millions of money, and they are at the top of the ladder—his family—and I could do as I pleased. He's not straitlaced, and he told Mrs. Fox that I was 'stunning.' Oh, I should have played my cards well this summer! Papa must be in difficulties to be so mean as he has been lately, and I'd have been Mrs. Collingsby next winter, and here I am among the pigs and the boors, not a creature to speak to!" and she lapsed into silence.

Shortly the hotel was reached. Denise arose and jumped lightly to the porch, and as they stood waiting for their satchels and a parcel Denise carried they saw a figure rise from the back of the wagon, shake itself free of fragments of straw, make an agile spring forward and vanish in the interior of the hotel. It was a fine figure—that of a young man. His hat was pulled over his eyes and they did not see his face.

"Some one there and we were talking so freely," said Denise in a whisper.

"Of what account is a country boor?" said Cecilia. "Besides, he must have been asleep."

It was some consolation to Cecilia to find that there were a number of men at the little hotel, and that some of them were young. When the fishing and shooting, which brought them to the place, did not take them out of reach she flirted with them to her heart's delight.

"Nobodies," as she often said to Denise. "Nobodies, of course;" but all the same they were better than nothing.

When one young fellow went home suddenly, pale and forlorn, Denise guessed what had happened.

"He has offered and you have refused him," she said.

Cecilia nodded merrily.

"It was such fun," she said. "He went down on his little knees. He is only one-and-twenty, and is in a dry goods shop. Of course I refused him."

"But you led him on," said Denise, at which Cecilia laughed more than ever.

It was after this youth's departure that one of the young sportsmen who had at first paid very little attention to the ladies began to devote himself to them. He was a very handsome young fellow, with a ready smile and a bright twinkle in his eye, intelligent and evidently well educated. Even Cecilia could not deny that this nobody was pleasant.

Once grown better acquainted, he proved a great acquisition. He was never weary of showing them the beauties of the place, which were many. He rowed them on the river, he drove them out, and to the great astonishment of little Denise he never neglected her. She was so used to being overlooked that she had expected it. No wonder she thought him the most delightful person possible, and that she pleaded his cause with Cecilia.

"I know you mean to refuse him," she said. "But, oh, Cecilia! you could be so happy with him. Think it over, dear."

"Think over marrying a young man like that!" said Cecilia. "He is very nice, but no doubt he would expect his wife to live in a cottage in the suburbs and be content with one best black silk. I aim higher, Denise."

"I do not think so if Charles Collingsby is your object," said little Denise; but again Cecilia only laughed.

Secretly she liked Richard extremely; but she had questioned him a little, and his answers had convinced her that he was poor. It was enough. All she could look forward to was to add her refusal of him to her other triumphs.

But suddenly a change came. She was sitting upon the porch one evening when two of the men at the house paused in the garden path speaking of Richard Rodney.

"He is a nice fellow," said one.

"And a very happy fellow, too," said the other. "One of the richest young men in New York. Rich Rodney they called his father, and he inherited everything."

Rich! An eligible match! Could it really be? Was it possible? Oh, how delightful! for surely he was at her feet, and now she would not refuse him when he offered himself; she would say yes. After all he was handsomer, better, and in every way more pleasing than Charles Collingsby. She did not feel sure but that she was a little in love with him. She ran into the house to look for Denise to tell her the wonderful news, but the girl was not to be found. For once in her life Denise had had an invitation of her own. Richard Rodney had asked her to row with him upon the river, and at that very moment they were slowly drifting along in the soft moonlight, and Richard held both the girl's tiny brown hands.

"Say yes, dearest," he was whispering. "I love you better than life. I cannot be happy without you."

"It is so strange," said Denise. "I thought it was Cecilia with you, as with all the rest."

"You mean that you thought that I loved Miss Britton?" asked Richard.

"Every one else seemed to," said Denise.

"Ah," said Richard, "that is possible, but I loved you at first sight, and as I happened to overhear a certain conversation between you and Miss Britton on the day of your arrival I am well armed against her fascinations. And then how shamefully she used little Smith."

"Ah!" cried Denise. "You were the person in the back of the wagon that day?"

"Yes, I was the person," replied Richard. "But you have not answered me—will you be my wife?"

Denise said nothing, but she let him kiss her, and he was quite content.

"Only think, Denise," said Cecilia, as the girl came into their little room later on—"only think, I have heard the most wonderful news to-night. Richard Rodney is tremendously rich. That, you know, alters the aspect of things. I shall accept him when he offers."

"Ah!" cried Denise, "but he will not offer."

"If I should try to make him he will," said Cecilia.

"I think not," said Denise. "I am a plain little thing, but now that we are engaged he will be true to me."

"Engaged!" gasped Cecilia. "Not to you?"

Denise nodded and held under the light a little hand on which an unwonted diamond sparkled.

"He slipped it on to-night," she said.

"You knew how rich he was," cried Cecilia, "and never told me!"

But Denise had not known. She is Mrs. Richard Rodney now, and, being rich, people call her piquant and charming.

As for Cecilia, she has not made her conquest of a fortune yet, and relies upon her cousin Denise for her social pleasures since papa's failure.—Mary Kyle Dallas in Fireside Companion.

Too Bad.

"I hear you went to the art photographer's to get your picture taken. How did it come out?"

"Badly. It looks so much like me everybody says it's hideous."—Epoch.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

FOR SALE BY NEWSBOYS,

and at the following places:

Old Colony Depot,	Boston
Ledger Office,	115 Hancock Street, Quincy
Souther's Store,	Adams Building, Quincy
McGovern Bros.' Store,	Plumer's Block, Quincy
Coram's Store,	Copeland Street, West Quincy
Miss Bartlett's Store,	Jones' Corner
Post Office,	Quincy Point
Depot,	Wollaston Heights
Henry B. Vinton,	Braintree
M. K Pratt,	Weymouth

NEWS COLLECTIONS.

QUINCY, at Depot, at 9 A. M.
ATLANTIC, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WOLLASTON, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WEST QUINCY, at Post Office, at 7.30 A. M.
SOUTH QUINCY, at Depot, at 8.30 A. M.
QUINCY POINT, at Post Office, at 8 A. M.

News and advertisements dropped in boxes at the above locations will be collected at the specified times, in season for that day's issue of THE LEDGER. Anonymous articles will not receive consideration.

Today's Almanac.—July 8.

High water at 3.30 A. M. and 4.15 P. M.
Sun rises at 4.15; Sets at 7.23.
Moon rises 11.38 P. M.
Last quarter July 8.

THE DAY BOOK.

Interesting Brief Locals Gathered by Ledger Reporters.

W. M. Marden of the Herald is taking a vacation.

Mr. Edson Loud of Worcester is home on a vacation.

Donald Matheson, of South Quincy, left for Denver, Col., Monday.

Mr. Walter Forbes and wife from Erie, Penn., have been visiting the former's father in West Quincy.

Master Joseph Reinhalter, son of Mr. Peter Reinhalter of Germantown, Pa., is visiting relatives in West Quincy,

A large stock of vacation goods can be found at the City boot and shoe store; flannel shirts, straw hats, ties, etc.

Mrs. Henry McGrath and children have gone to New Hampshire to enjoy the mountain air, for a few weeks.

Miss Ada Wills and Miss Maud Menhinick started this morning for Concord, New Hampshire, for a few weeks.

John Lyons, whose sister passed away a few weeks ago, died Monday morning at his home in Atlantic after a long illness.

Mr. William Loud, wife and twin sons, of Waltham are visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Loud of Washington street.

Mr. Walton Hall and family of Webster Farm, Marshfield, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. W. Lincoln, Quincy Point.

Henry Holton and R. Clark went to Worcester today to represent Granite Lodge, O. S. S. G., at a three days' convention.

Dr. J. H. Gilbert and Dr. G. B. Rice are the doctors who now call daily at the City Hospital; the former will be relieved Sept. 1 and the latter Aug. 1.

John Page is anxious to find the owner of a two-wheel cart used for ladders or lumber, which boys left on his premises the night before the Fourth.

Mrs. Owen Treanor, who has a nice garden of flowers on Savil lane, has a cactus with twenty-five blossoms which attracts considerable attention.

A meeting of those interested in forming a yacht club, will be held at the residence of J. E. Drew on Walker street, Atlantic, Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

Mr. Paul W. Adams, representing J. W. Brigham & Co., boot and shoe dealers, Boston, returned home yesterday from a three months' trip in the southern states.

Mr. Arthur Chase and wife have returned from their bridal tour and have taken up their residence with Mr. John Ramsdell of Billings street, Atlantic.

Work has been commenced on Common street, and things will be rapidly pushed. During part of the rebuilding the street will be closed from Adams to Quarry street.

The Councilmen found on their desks at the meeting last evening, copies of the City Report bound in cloth, and also another book with the City Charter and ordinances.

Co. K, Fifth Regiment, M. V. M., of Braintree, go to camp at South Framingham, July 22. We acknowledge an invitation to accept of the hospitality of the company at that time.

Caterer Wales could not have made himself much more popular with the City Council than by his generosity last evening. It was a hot night and his treat of ice cream, frozen pudding and cake was much enjoyed.

The union picnic of the Wollaston and Atlantic churches occur today. Electric cars conveyed the party to Quincy Point, where the barge "Clifford" was taken for an excursion in the harbor. On the return the party will picnic in Lovell's grove.

Mr. Wilson Tisdale's watering cart broke down yesterday afternoon about six o'clock. It was on the street railway track, nearly opposite Mr. Joseph T. French's, and in attempting to pass over one of the rails, a wheel got wrenched and collapsed. The wreck detained the street cars a few moments but was soon removed sufficient to allow them to pass.

Haymakers are very busy.

Mr. Israel Waterhouse of Wollaston, is slowly convalescing.

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Jameson of Wollaston are at Boothbay, Maine.

Universalist Sunday school picnic tomorrow, at Merry Mount Park.

Local Branch 904 of the order of the Iron Hall will meet this evening.

Mrs. I. W. Pinkham of Wollaston is spending a few days in New York.

There was a slight shower last evening but not enough rain to lay the dust.

Strawberries have gone, and now we can begin to look for blackberries and blueberries.

One of the men at the Merry Mount Granite Co; quarry, was badly hurt this afternoon.

Mr. Chas. W. Redding, with Walker, Stetson, Sawyer Co., Boston, is enjoying a two weeks' vacation.

Mr. Edgar Thomas and family of Quincy Point moved today to Roxbury, where Mr. Thomas is engaged in business.

Constable Furnald last evening arrested Daniel Kelliher for breaking and entering McDonnell & Kelly's stone sheds, and stealing bush hammers; one of the hammers has been found.

Rev. Wm. Best of Philadelphia, is to lecture this evening at the Presbyterian church on the Seige of Londonderry. Mr. Best is an eloquent speaker and all should hear this grand lecture.

This is hot enough! At 2 P. M. the thermometer at John O. Holden's jewelry store, registered 94 in the shade, while the one on the post office which is a good climber, recorded 104.

—The strawberry season at Somerset and Dighton is practically finished, and the New Bedford Standard estimates that the berry pickers, at two cents per basket, have made something like $15,000, while the net proceeds of the berry fields, at an average price of eight cents per basket, will foot up $40,000 for the growers.

Made Wealthy by a Whipping.

John James Mago, a millionaire who lives nine months of the year in Paris, is the hero of a curious story. It is related of him that fifteen years ago he was British vice consul at San Jose, Guatemala, and a poor man. One day a native commandant, who was running the port, ordered that he be given 100 lashes for some fancied insult. The vice consul was lashed accordingly. Later the British government stepped in and ordered that Mago be paid $500 for every lash. Guatemala was glad enough to pay the money, which made the vice consul a comparatively rich man. Having more ready money than any one else in the country, President Barrios entered into partnership with him. Mago became a large coffee planter and dealer and also was given exclusive franchises for building docks in the ports, out of which he made a great deal of money. His fortune is now estimated at $5,000,000.—New York World.

When You Are in Europe.

In traveling on the continent get Bedaeker's guide books. Look up the hotels, and if intending to stop at any place for several days write ahead for terms. Ask for a price including light and service, as they are always extra. When the price does not include lights take candles along. The charge for lights is fifty cents a night for each person, and a dozen candles cost but twenty cents. Soap is always an extra except in England.

Those who ask for anything not on the bill of fare will pay handsomely for it. In all the Paris restaurants they charge for the table cloth and napkins to begin with.—Exchange.

Saved by a Little Dog.

Henry Clay Turner, city solicitor of Wilmington, Del., owes his life to a dog, and a very small dog at that. Turner is troubled with defective vision and insomnia, and frequently walks the streets late at night. At 4 o'clock in the morning he fell off the wharf into the Christiana river, and only for the incessant barking of a little dog on the deck of a schooner he certainly would have drowned. The barking of the dog aroused the captain, and his peering and whining over the edge of the boat enabled the captain and a sailor to locate the man in the water, and in this way Turner was rescued just in time to save his life.—Exchange.

The total number of Congregationalists in Connecticut is 58,805. The number of churches is 298, and the expenses for the year were $618,838.95. The charities for 1889 amounted to $346,583.68, or $5.95 per member. The values of the churches and the land upon which they rest range from $800 to $175,000, the total being $5,011,151, and the average being $17,231. The aggregate of salaries paid by 300 churches is $395,646.

A sensation has been created in England by the discovery that an active slave trade is now being carried on in Madras, India, under the eyes of the government. It appears that in that British province a traffic in girls has been carried on as outrageous as in Constantinople and with just about the same amount of secrecy. It is said that high English officials are implicated in the nefarious trade.

A venerable trout was recently found dead of old age at its home in a well at Cairnmount, near Kelso, Scotland. The fish was taken from the Tweed thirty-two years ago and placed in the well, where the remainder of its life was passed. It was eleven inches long and had become very emaciated, weighing only six ounces at the time of its death.

A SUBSTITUTE BILL

Agreed Upon by the Silver Conference Committee.

THE SENATE TARIFF DEBATE

Will Be Prolonged Unless Republicans Make Concessions—Behring Sea Matters Running Smoothly—Mr. Edmunds Will Oppose River and Harbor Bill.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The conferees on the part of the two houses have reached an agreement on the silver bill. The one point on which there was the longest delay related to the amount of silver bullion to be purchased. Messrs. Sherman, Conger and Walker thought that 4,000,000 ounces monthly would be a fair compromise, but Senator Jones declared for 4,500,000 ounces, and finally carried his point with the aid of a little coercion by other western senators when the senate attempted to consider the tariff bill. The committee then met and the agreement was formally ratified, although the Democratic members refused to sign the report. The substitute reads as follows:

That the secretary of the treasury is hereby directed to purchase from time to time silver bullion to the aggregate amount of 4,500,000 ounces, or so much thereof as may be offered, in each month at the market price thereof, not exceeding $1 for 371.25 grains of pure silver, and to issue in payment for such purchases of silver bullion treasury notes of the United States, to be prepared by the secretary of the treasury in such form and of such denominations, not less than $1 nor more than $1000, as he may prescribe; and a sum sufficient to carry into effect the provisions of this act is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Section 2—That the treasury notes issued in accordance with the provisions of this act shall be redeemable on demand, in coin, at the treasury of the United States or at the office of any assistant treasurer of the United States, and when so redeemed may be reissued, but no greater or less amount of such notes shall be outstanding at any time than the cost of the silver bullion and the standard silver dollars coined therefrom then held in the treasury purchased by such notes; and such treasury notes shall be a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract, and shall be receivable for customs, taxes and all public dues, and when received may be reissued; and such notes, when held by any national banking association, may be counted as a part of its lawful reserve. That upon demand of the holder of any of the treasury notes herein provided for, the secretary of the treasury shall, under such regulations as he may prescribe, redeem such notes in gold or silver coin at his discretion, it being the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio, or such ratio as may be provided by law.

Section 2—That the secretary of the treasury shall each month coin 2,000,000 ounces of the silver bullion purchased under the provisions of this act into standard silver dollars until July 1, 1891, and after that time he shall coin of the silver bullion purchased under the provisions of this act, as much as may be necessary to provide for the redemption of the treasury notes herein provided for, and any gain or seigniorage arising from such coinage shall be accounted for and paid into the treasury.

Section 4—That the silver bullion purchased under the provisions of this act shall be subject to the requirement of existing law and the regulations of the mint service governing the methods of determining the amount of pure silver contained, and the amount of charges or deductions, if any, to be made.

Section 5.—That so much of the act of Feb. 28, 1878, entitled "An act to authorize the coinage of the standard silver dollar and to restore it to its legal tender character," as requires the monthly purchase and coinage of the same into silver dollars of not less than $2,000,000 nor more than $4,000,000 worth of silver, is hereby repealed.

Section 6—That upon the passage of this act the balances standing with the treasurer of the United States to the respective credits of national banks for deposits made to redeem the circulating notes of such banks, and all deposits thereafter received for like purpose, shall be covered into the treasury as a miscellaneous receipt, and the treasurer of the United States shall redeem from the general cash in the treasury the circulating notes of said banks which may come into his possession subject to redemption; and upon the certificate of the comptroller of the currency that such notes have been received by him and that they have been destroyed and that no new notes will be issued in their place, reimbursement of their amount shall be made to the treasurer, under such regulations as the secretary of the treasury may prescribe, from an appropriation hereby created to be known as "national bank notes—redemption account;" but the provisions of this act shall not apply to the deposits received under section 3 of the act of June 20, 1874, requiring every national bank to keep in lawful money with the treasurer of the United States, a sum equal to 5 per centum of its circulation, to be held and used for the redemption of its circulating notes; and the balance remaining of the deposits so covered, shall, at the close of each month, be reported on the monthly public debt statement as debt of the United States, bearing no interest.

Section 7—That this act shall take effect thirty days from and after its passage.

Senator Sherman presented the report to the senate and gave notice that he would call it up for action, as the report must be acted upon by the senate before it can be considered in the house.

THE TARIFF DEBATE.

Democrats Will Prolong It Unless the Elections Bill is Shelved.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The Democratic leaders in the senate were in conference concerning the line of policy they are to pursue in regard to the business before the senate. They desire to be informed as early as possible what the intention of the majority is relative to the federal elections bill. If the Republican senators agree not to press that measure, the Democratic senators say they will allow the tariff bill to pass in two or three weeks. This would permit an adjournment, they think, by Aug. 1. Should the Republican senators insist on passing the elections bill, the Democrats will at once begin to carry out their program of delay. The Republicans, however, have reached no agreement on this subject, but probably will do so on the return of Senator Hoar, who is chairman of the privileges and elections committee, and has charge of the matter.

Senator Morrill, chairman of the finance committee, thinks that the most important thing for the Republicans to do is to pass the tariff bill at once, so as to clear the way in business circles for the fall and winter trade. He thinks that it would be unwise to allow political legislation to interfere with a speedy settlement of the tariff, but it is very evident that some features of the tariff bill will meet with vigorous opposition from other than Democratic senators. Senator Plumb is outspoken in opposition to the present measure and will make a lively attack upon it from the start. He thinks there should be no increase of rates over the existing law. But a reduction of $5 a ton, he says, is sufficient on steel rails, the manufacturers of which, he asserts, are practically combined in a trust. Lumber, he thinks, should be placed on the free list, and his colleagues and some other western senators will vote for such an amendment. There are other leading western Republican senators who will antagonise the tariff bill, and Senator Allison has given notice of his intention to offer some amendments to the woolen schedule.

SIR JULIAN SPEAKS UP.

He Says the Behring Sea Negotiations are Progressing Smoothly.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The story to the effect that the negotiations between the state department and the British minister for a settlement of the Behring Sea difficulty had come to an abrupt close and that Sir Julian Pauncefote had notified Mr. Blaine that if the American revenue cutters seized any vessel flying the British flag, the British fleet now assembled at Victoria, B. C., would receive orders to recapture the vessel, is absolutely denied by Sir Julian. He says that not only are the negotiations between Secretary Blaine and himself still in progress, bnt that all indications point to a satisfactory and amicable adjustment of the diffculty. He does not know of the slightest impediment to a speedy solution of the problem. Sir Julian expects soon to go to Manchester-by-the-Sea, which is within easy access of Bar Harbor, and while there will continue the negotiations with Mr. Blaine.

RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

Senator Edmunds Will Vigorously Oppose It Unless Great Changes are Made.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Senator Edmunds has intimated his intention of antagonizing the river and harbor bill. There are many items in it which he thinks ought not to pass, and unless these are stricken out and the bill greatly reduced he will oppose it vigorously. The aggregate amount of money that will be taken from the treasury by the appropriation bills of the session, and other legislation containing large appropriations, should, in his judgment, cause congress to pause in enacting a bill appropriating nearly $25,000,000 to very questionable improvements. If the measures pass, he predicts, there will be a deficiency in the next fiscal year of several millions.

Silver Has the Preference.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The vote in the senate, by which it was decided that the tariff bill should not be taken up as the regular order of business, was important in many ways. It indicates, under existing conditions, that that bill is not considered by the actual majority of the senate the dominant question, and that the finance committee and the leaders of the senate cannot be certain that they can control that body until the silver question shall be disposed of. What will happen then is the unsolved problem.

QUIET REIGNS ONCE MORE.

Confinement in the "Castle" Subdues the Riotous Convicts.

BOSTON, July 8.—At the state prison in Charlestown last evening everything was as quiet as usual, the disturbance made by the prisoners on Sunday because of their objection to the Bertillon system of measurement for identification having ceased entirely. All the night officers and some of the day ones were on duty and Warden Russell thought the trouble practically over. Doubtless the prompt locking up of the leaders in the close confinement cells of the prison had much to do with the quietness of the others.

Warden Russell said that the instructions to the officers in the system of measurement would be carried on and the prisoners measured as soon thereafter as opportunity afforded. Over twenty were measured during the day in the course of instruction. To measure all the prisoners would be a work of perhaps a couple of months, but it would be done in accordance with the law.

LOTTERY BILL VETOED.

Governor Nicholls Has a Few Words to Say Regarding Bribery.

BATON ROUGE, La., July 8.—Governor Nicholls returned the lottery bill and its amendments to the house with his veto. He says that the finances of the state and its parishes have never been in better condition since the war than they are now, and there is no need of accepting the bribe which the lottery managers offer. The honor of the state is at stake, says the governor, but he sees no reason to doubt that the bill will be passed over his veto. Nevertheless, he warns the legislature that serious results may follow the acceptance of the corrupting offer. A resolution was adopted in the house, questioning the constitutional right of the governor to veto the amendments, and making further consideration of the question the special order of the day for this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Latest Quotations of the New York and Boston Stock Markets—July 7.

In the Wall street stock market dullness and stagnation were the only general features. Good buying orders at the opening and later general weakness all around distinguished the Boston stock market trading.

The New York Market.

Atchison	46	Nor Pac. pref	82¼
Central Pacific	32½	Oregon Navi	104½
Chi & Northwest	110½	Oregon Trans	45½
Del Lack & West	145¼	Pacific Mail	44¼
Del & Hudson	169½	Reading	46¼
Illinois Central	116	Texas Pacific	20⅜
Lake Shore	109¼	Union Pacific	63¼
Missouri Pacific	73⅜	Wabash St. L. & P.	12⅜
N. J. Central	124¼	do pref	26⅜
N. Y. Central	108	Wheel & Lake Erie	38⅜
Northern Pacific	36½	Western Union	83⅜

The Boston Market.

Aspinwall Land	8¼	Fitchburg pref	90
Fremn's Bay Land	7½	Flint & Pere Mar	33
Newport Land	3	Maine Central	....
West End Land	29¼	Mexican Central	27
Atchison	46	N Y & N E	51⅛
Atlantic & Pacific	6⅜	do pref	116
Boston & Lowell	173	Old Colony	172
Boston & Maine	186	Union Pacific	64
Boston & Prov	259	Wisconsin Central	28⅛
Chicago, B & Q	106	American Bell	....
Central Mass	19	New England Tel	58½
do pref	37½	Erie Tel	49
Eastern	157	Mexican Tel	97¼

The Produce Market.

NEW YORK, July 7.—FLOUR—Firm: city mills $4 25 to 4 50; city mills patents $4 75 to 5 25; winter wheat, low grades, $2 45 to 3 00; do fair to fancy, $3 15 to 4 80; do patents $4 40 to 5 25; Minnesota clear $3 65 to 4 50; do straights $3 65 to $4 85.

WHEAT—Firm; No 2 red 96 to 96¼c elevator; No 3 red 88c.

CORN—Higher; No 2, 42¼ to 42½c elevator; steamer mixed 42¼ to 42¾c.

OATS—Firmer; No 3, 33½c; mixed western 32½ to 36c.

COFFEE—Rio dull; fair cargoes 20c.

SUGAR—Raw quiet; refined steady, granulated 6¼c, cubes 6⅝c.

PORK—More active; mess, $13 25 to $14 75; prime 10 00 to 10 50.

THE BOWERY WIZARD.

HIS WITCHERY MAKES EVEN THE SKELETONS GRIN.

A Reporter Visits His Den and Sees Many Curious Things—The Professor Talks About the People He Has Met and What They Have Thought of Him.

There is a queer little shop in a Bowery basement where half the jugglers and magicians in the country order their "props." It is presided over by Otto Maurer, a student of occult science, who has bewildered all sorts of people throughout the civilized world. You can never pass the dingy entrance to his little den that you will not see a crowd reading the signs and examining the mysterious wares in his showcase. If you go down the narrow stairway you will see no one within, but if you wait a few moments a curtain will be drawn, giving you a momentary glimpse of a dimly lighted room beneath the sidewalk, and the magician will appear before your eyes.

He may not seem particularly overjoyed to meet you, for his habitation is full of dark secrets, and his black art interests him much more than intercourse with his fellow men. What there is in the dark little chamber behind the curtain no one besides himself can tell. He guards its secrets as he does his life. There it is that he conceives the magic devices which line the walls without.

The Bowery magician's den was invaded by a reporter recently. There was apparently not a soul there. The reporter looked around. There was a picture on the wall. He turned suddenly and was startled to find the original of the picture face to face before him. He had not entered by the staircase, and there was evidently no other means of ingress. The dark curtain in the dark little corner only explained the mystery when it was later pointed out by Professor Maurer.

The magician did not have on his performing costume. He was in his shirt sleeves and wore old trousers. His hands were black and grimy, as though he had been working at a forge.

Professor Maurer began to tell of the various countries he had visited. There was a plate of eggs before him. As he talked he picked up a wand and absent mindedly balanced one of the eggs on its tip. The more he talked the more eggs he balanced, one on top of the other, with the bottom egg still on the wand. In some unaccountable manner all the eggs but one suddenly disappeared. The wand was hardly bigger around than a lead pencil and was a solid stick, but while the reporter watched the remaining egg it passed into one end and out at the other. The magician caught it in his hand and then slowly closed the uplifted palm. The egg vanished. The reporter found it in his inside vest pocket.

"Let me take your hat," said the professor.

The reporter passed it over. As he did so something tapped him slightly on the top of the head. The reporter looked up, but saw nothing. A slight chill came over him. Was there anything behind him? He turned to look, and caught a glimpse of a skeleton hand as it vanished into air.

The magician did not appear to know what was going on, for he kept or chatting all the time. But instead of talking with his mouth his voice seemed to be coming through his hat.

"What is your pet animal?" his hat was saying; and when the reporter replied "A fox terrier," a fox terrier was taken from the hat. A live cat came next, and after it followed several other articles. The thing was becoming monotonous, when suddenly there was a flash of blinding light. There was brimstone in the air, and if it had not been for the clear sky without one would have thought the place had been struck by lightning. One of the skulls on the wall dropped his jaw, while his eyes blazed with unearthly fire. The cat walked about nervously with its back hair up and its tail swelled nearly double its ordinary size. Whenever anything funny was said all the skulls would drop their jaws with a click.

The professor performed many of the stock tricks of the magicians right before the reporter's eyes. Articles appeared and disappeared or were turned into odd forms as he willed. Birds were fired from pistols and bouquets from shotguns. There was no end to the peculiar tricks.

"When I was traveling," said the professor, "I used to have some very funny experiences. You can find any number of persons today in little towns, particularly in this country and France, who still believe in witchcraft and sorcery. This class of people look on me as satan himself, and believe that I am gifted with supernatural power. I have had western miners offer me large sums if I would give them a wand that would detect gold on the mountains. I have had young women in France beg me for some potion that would bring their sweethearts to them. Old men and women have told me their troubles and sought some magic way out of them. On three occasions I have been summoned in an emergency to sick beds.

"Many of the tricks I perform require sleight of hand, but there are some which you could do yourself if you only knew the secret. When I am performing I never mention what I am going to do, but simply name the articles I am going to work with and let the audience see the result. That makes it a greater surprise to them. I never show a trick twice in succession. I never look at my hands while performing, but keep my eyes on the audience and talk to them.

"Many jugglers and magicians make a mistake by hurrying, but that often spoils the effect. I take every opportunity I can to see others perform, whether they are good or bad performers, and I have learned not a little from the faults I have seen in the latter."

A "vanishing lady" bowed as the reporter left the shop, and a "demon peacock" screeched a hellish farewell.—New York World.

THE TRAMP'S PARADISE.

A Haven of Rest Provided for the Road Agents by a Jersey Farmer.

In Camden county, not far from Delair, at Morrisville, lives a plain old German farmer, blessed with a big farm and abundance of this world's goods. His hospitality to the houseless and homeless wanderers the world calls tramps is known from Maine to New Orleans and from ocean to ocean. On the Beckenbach place is a big barn. In this barn, in winter and in summer and on any day in the year, whether it be Christmas, New Year or the Fourth of July, can be found women with children in their arms, a shiftless fisherman with a ragged suit on him and a shillelah in his hand, or some sturdy and homeless German outcast, perhaps, with a trunk on his shoulder, trudging over from the railway station to the Beckenbach barn, which by some fine freemasonry among the tramps of America is known as a "Saint's Rest" for the homeless wanderer a thousand miles away seeking rest or idleness, or, it may be, a day's work with "Pilgrim schoon and scallop shell."

If the stranger sits on the porch of any one of the farm houses on the main road leading to Morrisville he will be greeted at any hour of the day with the inquiry:

"Is this the way to Beckenbach's barn?"

And you can tell with your eyes shut that the inquirer, be he a man or a woman, is seeking a temporary refuge under the eaves of Beckenbach's barn.

Now it will be a frowsy looking woman, with draggled skirts, half a bonnet and an old shawl, in one corner of which is wrapped a baby not old enough to walk or talk. If it is a warm day she may sit down on the grass, after getting her bearings and distances to the barn, with her back up against a tree, and she may pause long enough to take a nap, with her head hanging over one shoulder, while her prattling babe, unconscious of its shabby surroundings, crawls through the high grass and plucks with tiny fingers, the daffy-down-dillies which dot the greensward like day stars.

Next it may be a great hulking German, with a military air, as if he had fought with Von Moltke, or in better days taken a "schooner" with Bismarck. This man wears high topped boots, with a great box like a sailor's chest, which is strapped on his shoulders, and the Teutonic traveler with a big pipe in his mouth pauses long enough to say, "Vere vos dot Beckenbach's barn." There will be a score or more along today, looking like Falstaff's ragged regiment, all kings and queens in shreds, tatters and patches. And it is a substantive fact that a tramp in Texas made an engagement in midwinter with a fellow nomad at El Paso, saying: "Yah, Jacob, I meets you again when dose peas all must be pick't down by dot Beckenbach barn in Jersey." And when the voice of the turtle dove was heard in the land the two tramps met at Beckenbach's barn after an honest day's toil in the generous German's pea patch at Morrisville.

Most of these picturesque tramps allege that they are seeking work. Some of them are, and none of them goes away empty handed from the honest German's plantation who is willing to do a fair day's work for good wages.

They begin by picking peas. Beckenbach's barn is a sort of agricultural exchange, where the Delair farmers come to get field hands, male and female, for the busy season. After the pea season is over they struggle through the strawberry flurry only to tackle the tomato vines, which yield the nomad workers a financial harvest of no mean measure. Then come the red raspberry, the cultivated blackberry, cherries and currants down to peach season, citrons, cantaloupes and watermelons, and when Jack Frost comes the colony of tramps thin out and seek a softer climate and milder skies.

There is a boss even among tramps. Spanish Dick is boss of the Beckenbach barn. Dr. Dunbar Hylton says that Spanish Dick is descended from a Spanish hidalgo with a bar sinister. He speaks six languages, and was once an impresario in Jenny Lind's time at Castle Garden, but has now descended to be a boss among the pea pickers on the old German's farm. There are traces of dignity and erudition in the way Hidalgo Dick issues his orders in a strawberry patch.—Cor. Philadelphia Times.

He Invented the Calliope.

There is a kindly old gentleman in Springfield to whom the trumpet like notes of the calliope or steam piano on circus day bring a strange medley of triumph and grief. This man is the inventor of the instrument, J. C. Stoddard, who lives on the Advent camp ground. He never tires of telling how forty years ago he kept the common in Worcester black with people all day long the glorious Fourth with his novel instrument, and how he was swindled out of the profits by a stock company. He has in his possession a characteristic article by N. P. Willis, describing his sensations on first hearing the calliope.—Springfield (Mass.) Homestead.

A Wonderful Clock

A new French clock contains a novel application of the magnet. The clock is shaped like a tambourine, with a circle of flowers painted on its head. Around the circle two bees crawl, the larger one requiring twelve hours to complete its circuit, while the smaller one makes it every hour. Different flowers represent the hours, and the bees, which are of iron, are moved by two magnets behind the head of the tambourine.—Chicago Tribune.

How Much Is He Worth?

Of all current questions this is the one most frequently asked. It is, in fact, the great question of the day. Nobody to speak of inquires: "Is he honest?" "Is he patriotic?" Everybody puts the query: "What is he worth?" Money is not merely the commercial standard of value, but too often the criterion of social position and the touchstone of character.—New York Ledger.

WHEN YOU GO TO THE
QUINCY DEPOT
—STEP INTO—
C. F. CARLSON'S
FOR A GLASS OF
COLD SODA.
Quincy, June 23. 1m

Quincy and Boston Street Railway,

(ELECTRIC.)

Commencing Monday, June 23, 1890, Cars Leave

West Quincy for Neponset.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 8.55, 9.50, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 1.45, 2.20, 3.00, 3.35, 4.00, 4.45, *5.10, 5.30, 6.00, 6.15, 6.55, *7.15, 7.35, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.40, 10.00, †10.45 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.32, 9.18, 10.08, 10.53, 11.38 A. M.; 12.13, 1.03, 1.38, 2.00, 2.38, 3.18, 3.55, 4.17, 5.03, 5.55, 6.17, 6.33, 7.13, 7.53, 8.38, 9.00, 9.35, 10.00, 10.18, †10.42, †11.02 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy Point and West Quincy.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 9.00, 9.45, 10.35, 11 20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.30, 3.15, 3.55, 4.20, 4.45, 5.55, 6.15, 6.35, 6.50, 7.30, 8.20, 8.55, 9.20, 10.00, *10.25, †10.35 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.33, 9.18, 10.08, 10.56, 11.38 A. M.; 12.15, 1.03, 1.18, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.17, 4.41, 5.09, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 6.48, 7 13, 7.32, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—6.25, 6.55, 7.25, 8.08, 8.35, 9.20, 9.55, 10.25, 11.23 A. M.; 12.15, 1.05, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.41, 5.27, 5.56, 6 32, 7.00, 7.32, 8.30, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—6.40, 7.10, 7.55, 8.20, 8.50, 9.35, 10.10, 10.40, 11.45 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.40, 3.15, 4 05, 5.00, 5.40, 6.15, 6.47, 7.15, 7.55, 8.45, 9.45, 10.38 P. M.

SUNDAY.

West Quincy for Neponset.—7.50 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50 A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.55, 2.40, 3.15, 3.45, 4.20, 4.55, 5.40, 6.15, 6.50, 7.25, 7.55, 8.40, 9.15, 10.05, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.47, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.15, 1.37, 2.12, 2.57, 3.32, 4.02, 4.37, 5.12, 5.57, 6.32, 7.07, 7.42, 8.12, 8.57, 9 32, 10.07, 10.30, †10.12, †11.05 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy and West Quincy.—7.50, 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50, A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.50, 2.20, 2.55, 3.25, 4.00, 4.35, 5.20, 5.55, 6.30, 7.05, 7.35, 8.20, 8.55, 9.30, 10.05, 10.25, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.22, 7.55, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—8.10, 8.56, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.42, 8.12, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—8.30, 9.20, 10.15, 11.00, 11.45 A. M.; 12.30, 1.10, 1.55, 2.25, 2.55, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.15, 5.55, 6.30, 7.10, 8.00, 8.25, 9.00, 9.35, 10.05, 10.45 P. M.

*To Quincy only.
†To Car house only.

At Neponset close connection is made with West End Street Cars to and from Boston.

At Quincy Centre close connection is made with Electric Cars to and from Quincy Point.

Cars are due at Beale street, Wollaston, ten minutes after leaving Neponset and seven minutes after leaving Quincy.

JOHN A. DUGGAN, *Superintendent.*

Old Colony.

On and after June 16, 1890. Trains Leave

QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—4.33, 6.11 6.55, 7.24, 7.31, 7.37, 7.52, 8.12, 8.34, 8.40, 9.18, 9.59, 10.38, 10.57 A. M.; 12.05, 1.02, 1 20, 1.42, 2.50, 4.00, 4.07, 4.48, 4.55, 5.33, 5.40, 6.20, 7.05, 7.10, 8.10, 9.06, 10.19, 10.33 P. M. **SUNDAY**—9.21, 9.31 A. M.; 1.46, 5.53, 6.01, 6.15, 8.14, 9.05, 9.16, 10.20, 11.01 P. M.

RETURN.—5.45, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 10.05, 11.02 A. M.; 12.00 M; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.30, 2.35, 3.12, 3.52, 4.18, 4.42, 5.10, 5.33, 6.07, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 8.15, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY**—7.30, 8.30, 9.15, 9.30 A. M.; 12.45, 1.30, 5.00, 5.45, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WOLLASTON HEIGHTS FOR BOSTON.—4.36, 6.14, 6.59, 7.28, 7.41, 8.15, 8.46, 9.21, 10.02, 11.00 A. M.; 12.08, 1.05, 1.45, 2.53, 4.10, 4.58, 5.43, 6.23, 7.14, 8.13, 9.09, 10.37 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.34 A. M.; 1.49, 6.19, 9.20, 11.04 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.35, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR BOSTON.—4.38, 6.19, 7.02, 7.16, 7.44, 8.05, 9.24, 10.04, 11.15 A. M.; 12.11, 1.25, 1.56, 2.56, 4.15, 5.48, 6.31, 7.12, 7.17, 8.18, 9.12, 10.40 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.37 A. M.; 1.52, 6.22, 9.23, 11.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.17, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 12.30, 1.15, 1.55, 2.25, 3.12, 4.18, 4.22, 4.42, 5.33, 5.40, 6.15, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

QUINCY ADAMS FOR BOSTON.—4.30, 6.07, 6.51, 7.20, 7.34, 8.08, 9.15, 9.56, 10.54 A. M.; 12.02, 1.38, 2.46, 4.03, 5.37, 6.16, 7.07, 8.07, 9.03, 10.30 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.27 A. M.; 1.42, 6.11, 9.12, 10.57 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WEST QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—6.08, 7.05, 7.54, 9.11, 11.04 A. M.; 1.46, 3.45, 5.27, 6.20, 10.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

EAST MILTON FOR BOSTON.—6.12, 7.09, 7.58, 9.15, 11.08 A. M.; 1.50, 3.55, 5.31, 6.24, 10.11 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR EAST MILTON AND WEST QUINCY.—6.48, 8.35, 10.00 A. M.; 12.50, 2.40, 4.42, 5.50, 6.42, 8.14 P. M.

GEO. L. CONNOR,
Gen'l Pass'r. Agt.
J. R. KENDRICK,
General Manager.

OLD PAPERS
—FOR SALE—
10 cts. a Hundred,
At the LEDGER OFFICE.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1. NO. 75. QUINCY, MASS., WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1890. PRICE 2 CENTS.

BARGAINS

— IN —

Suits, Pantaloons, Seersucker Goods, Blue Flannel Suits, Children's Knee Pants, Fancy Vests, &c. Underwear, Bathing Tights, Neckwear, Straw Hats, Silk Shirts, Tennis Caps, &c.

LARGEST STOCK!
LOWEST PRICES!

QUINCY
One Price Clothing Co.,
Durgin & Merrill's Block.

John Page,

— DEALER IN —

FIRST-CLASS
Boots and Shoes,
ALL KINDS.

City Boot and Shoe Store,
No. 104 HANCOCK STREET.

Proposals for Painting.

PROPOSALS for Painting the Atlantic School Buildings and Fences with two coats may be addressed to the undersigned up to SATURDAY, July 12.

All materials used must be of best quality, and all work be done in the most thorough manner. The right to reject any bid is reserved.

GEO. I. ALDRICH,
Superintendent of Schools.

Quincy, July 2—9t July 5—2w

Mislaid or Stolen,
FROM THE CITY HOSPITAL,
On the 17th,
A Bag of Flags

Whoever will return the flags to the LEDGER OFFICE, or give any information concerning the same will be liberally rewarded.
Quincy, June 30. tf

We have about FIFTY PAIRS of

Odd Oxford Ties
—AND—
SLIPPERS

Which will be sold at a very LOW PRICE.

D. B. STETSON,
54 Washington Street.

Quincy, May 7. 3mos.

For Sale and To Let.

For Sale. A large variety of residences and choice building lots in all parts of the city at prices to suit.

To Let. New house, 10 rooms, all modern conveniences, in Quincy Centre.

Elegant new residence, 11 rooms, on Lincoln avenue, Wollaston.

House, 6 rooms, No. 7 Spear street, Quincy.

Modern house and large stable, No. 112 Washington street, Quincy.

House, 10 rooms and stable on Franklin street, South Quincy.

Also stores and tenements in all parts of the city.

Agents for the Greenleaf Land Associates.

Care of property and collection of rents a specialty.

Geo. H. Brown & Co.,
Insurance, Real Estate and Mortgages,
Adams Building, Quincy.
Branch Office at Williams' Jewelry Store West Quincy.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH
FOR BEAUTY OF POLISH. SAVING LABOR, CLEANLINESS, DURABILITY & CHEAPNESS, UNEQUALLED. NO ODOR WHEN HEATED.

FOUND.

FOUND.—July 4th, one liver-colored bird dog. Can be had by paying charges at No. 22 Baxter street, Quincy.
July 9. 1t*

FOUND.—Picked up adrift a dory. Owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges. JAMES S. WHITING, Wollaston. July 8—2t

TO LETS.

TO LET.—In French's building, Chestnut St., opposite the Congregational church, desirable rooms up one flight. Suitable for Dressmaker, Tailor or Barber. Apply at Bussell's Studio, Adams building. 11-tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Two good Open Buggies and nice light Express Wagon. Will sell cheap. G. K. LIVERMORE, 26 Spear street. 4t

FOR SALE.—A fine black Kentucky Horse, 5 years old, good roadster, warented sound and kind, can be seen at John Hall's stable. Address Lock Box 132, Quincy, Mass. June 9—tf P. 14—1w

WANTS.

WANTED.—Two housework girls at JOHN R. GRAHAM'S, Washington street; one for second work.
Quincy, July 5.—6t p12,1w

WANTED.—Board for an aged lady who does not leave her room. Address "A. F. W.," P. O. Quincy. July74t*

WANTED.—A young man acquainted with the grocery and provision business for an order team. One that can cut meat preferred. State references. Address Box 728, Quincy. May 26—tf

WANTED.—People to know that it costs but 25 cents the first day and 75 cents a week, for four lines in this column. tf

MOWING BY MACHINE.

THE Subscriber is prepared to cut grass, by the hour or acre, at reasonable prices.
C. L. PRESCOTT, North St.
Quincy, June 30. tf

MANET BEACH VS. HOUGHS NECK.

Mayor Porter Opposed to the Change—A Letter in Favor,

"Manet Beach" has nearly doubled her vote since yesterday, but "Houghs Neck" still leads by over 2 to 1. Of the 39 votes received in the last twenty-four hours, 26 were for the former. Mayor Porter has put himself on record as opposed to the scheme, while "A Crank" ridicules the name of Houghs Neck and wants to meet Mr. Bell half way. The standing at 10 A. M., today was:

Houghs Neck	117
Manet Beach	54

The coupon will be printed in every issue this week, and all coupons to be counted must reach the office before 9 A. M., July 14.

Which shall it be
Houghs Neck or Manet Beach?
—o—
My preference is:
....

There is no limit to the number of times people may vote, except that they must use a DAILY LEDGER coupon.

Mayor Porter Writes.

It would be a pity to change the name of Houghs Neck. Named after one of the original holders of land in the town of Braintree, it is wise in my opinion to keep it without change.

Manet has no local or other significance. A Latin word, there is no fitness in its use as applied to this part of our city. Let the old name stand.

Respectfully
CHAS. H. PORTER.

Wants to Meet Mr. Bell Halfway.

To the Editor of the Ledger:

Houghs Neck or Manet Beach? Which? Not Houghs Neck I hope. "What a horid name." Is the place a pretty one?" Well it ought to be the name is bad enough." "Hoss" Neck; why don't you call it Cows Neck? or Sheeps Neck? or some other outrageous name? I don't see why because a man once owned a place here and resided in Boston should be honored by naming the place for him, certainly if that is the reason why then Mr. Littlefield or Mr. Mears both have the preference and now that Mr. Bell has done so much for the place why not meet him half way and if he wishes the place named Manet Beach why oppose it? Let one person on the beach at least have some thanks for the benefits he has bestowed. Can't the people see that they are all the gainers? Now send in your votes for Manet Beach and help the thing along.

From a CRANK on the Manet Beach question.

TEACHERS ELECTED.

Few of them Eligible for More Than One Year.

CHANGE AT THE HIGH SCHOOL.

Other Business Transacted at a Special Meeting Held Last Evening—The Consolidation Scheme—The Contract for Coal.

A special meeting of the School Committee was held Tuesday evening. Present: Messrs. Claflin, Cole, Cotton, Crane, Gordon and Sheahan.

The records were read and approved.

It was voted that the Fall term of the schools open Monday September 8.

The proposal of C. Patch & Son to furnish coal for $4.80 per ton was accepted.

The secretary was instructed to arrange for a conference meeting early in the fall, of the Managers of Adams Academy, the Supervisors of the Adams Temple and School Fund, Managers of the Woodward property and the School Committee, to talk over and see if some steps could not be taken toward consolidating the Adams Academy, High School and the proposed Woodward Seminary.

Election of Teachers.

The election of teachers commenced at a previous meeting was taken up and completed. Mr. H. A. Keith, for many years principal of the High School, failed of a reelection, but otherwise the teachers were releected.

A recent statute law says: "The School Committee of any city or town may elect any duly qualified person to serve as a teacher in the public schools of such city or town during the pleasure of such committee; provided, that such person has served as a teacher in the public schools of such city or town for a period of not less than one year."

The School Committee of Quincy, has voted that no teacher shall be eligible to election under the above statue, until the expiration of three years of service in the city.

Last year several teachers were elected to serve during the pleasure of the committee, which accounts for their omission in the list below. This year a few more are elected in the same way, but most of the number are for one year only.

High School.

Elizabeth A. Souther, for one year, at salary of $650.

Adams School.

James M. Nowland, principal, for one year.

Mabel T. Totman, D grammar, for one year.

Jennie G. Carmichael, A primary, for one year.

Eliza F. Dolan, B primary, for one year.

Annie M. Billings, D primary, for one year.

Coddington School.

Alice B. Hersey, C grammar, for one year.

Emily R. White, D grammar, for one year.

Jessie B. Clark, A primary, for one year.

Mary G. Collagan, to serve during pleasure of committee.

John Hancock School,

C. Lettie Newton, B primary for one year.

Fannie A. Manson, C primary for one year.

Clara A. Reamey, C primary for one year.

Mary C. Parker, D primary for one year.

Carrie M. Shunk, D primary for one year.

Quincy School.

C. F. Merrick, principal for one year.

Gertrude Goodwin, B grammar for one year.

Ellen W. Farnum, C grammar for one year.

Effie E. Beal, D grammar for one year.

Maud E. Rice, B primary for one year.

Grace D. Parker, C primary for one year.

Washington School.

Thomas B. Pollard, principal, for one year.

Mary A. Worcester, B primary, for one year.

Mary W. Holden, C primary, for one year.

Nellie A. Kendall, A primary, to serve during pleasure of committee.

Willard School.

John F. Suckling, principal, for one year.

Isabel B. Holbrook, B grammar for one year.

Winnifred B. Thorndike, B grammar for one year.

Grace L. Shaw, D grammar for one year.

Teresa McDonnell, B primary, for one year.

Nellie C. Gregg, B primary, for one year.

Rena M. Chamberlin, C primary, for one year.

Ellen A. Desmond, D primary, for one year.

Teresa Fegan, A primary, at pleasure.

Mary D. Conway, C primary at pleasure.

Abbie M. Kelley, D primary at pleasure.

Wollaston School.

Sidney E. Jenkins, principal for one year.

Lizzie J. Simmons, C grammar for one year.

Susie H. McKenna, A primary for one year.

Carrie H. Scott, B primary for one year.

Special Teachers.

Jessie N. Pierce, drawing, for one year.

Lewis T. Wade, music, for one year.

Sarah E. Brassill, elementary service for one year at salary of $650.

The sub-committee of the various schools, together with the Superintendent, were authorized to fill vacancies, of which there are several.

HOUGHS NECK.

James Smith and James Rose of Quincy are camping here.

The drive to this pleasant resort is completely ruined, the road being in a very bad condition. There is very poor accommodation for conveyance to and from the place and many have had to walk from the depot or pay twenty-five cents to reach their friends. The barges are crowded and Mr. Harvey has done his best to accommodate all, but finds it impossible with his small barges and few horses.

A large picnic party from Canton will enjoy the day at the Casino.

There will be a dance at the Casino tonight.

A small boy named Bert Smith, tenting on Littlefield beach had his eyes badly injured with powder from a small cannon on the 4th inst.

Parties complain that the season is no as prosperous at the beach as usual, but it is not so at the Linden. Seventy-five dinners was served on Saturday after eleven o'clock, and every room was taken. Several engagements ahead now, and it promises to be a busy season.

Mr. Brasier came very near meeting with a serious accident. While out on a yacht the boom swang round and knocked him overboard. He was unconscious when rescued, but is better now and able to attend to business.

Nearly every cottage on the beach is engaged for the season. Every day brings inquiries for cottages for a week or two, only to be met with refusals.

The Loretto hotel is rapidly being filled with boarders.

Wanted to hire a good honest boy at Hotel Linden.

Black Beauty.

Mr. George T. Angell, president of the American Humane Education Society of Boston, says of this interesting work:

"I want every man, woman and child in this country to read this book, and I would suggest that no rich man or woman who loves a horse can possibly do a greater kindness to these faithful dumb servants, companions, and friends of ours than to follow the example of Mrs. William Appleton, of Boston, by ordering a sufficient number, twelve cents each, to give one to every driver and teamster in their respective cities and towns."

Mr. William G. Corthell of Wollaston, being desirous of having this book read by all drivers and owners of horses in Quincy, has left a large number of them at the PATRIOT office for free distribution. It will be found very interesting, and many a spare hour can be pleasantly spent in reading the trials of Black Beauty.

Hardly Legitimate Says Mayor Hart.

The Old Colony Railroad which contemplates building a track from Mattapan to Hyde Park to connect its two divisions, desired to cross Blue Hill avenue at Mattapan at grade. The aldermen of Boston acting as County Commissioners passed an order granting the request, but Mayor Hart stepped in Monday with a veto, in which he said:

You are aware that the Commonwealth is considering the propriety of doing away with all grade crossings and of taxing the people heavily for that purpose. This course is to be commended. In view of these facts it is hardly legitimate for the city of Boston to let one of its great highways be crossed by a railroad at grade and to grant a permit to that effect. The point at which the Old Colony Railroad wishes to cross Blue Hill avenue is the crossing of three streets and the seat of the Mattapan Post Office. At such a point the railroad tracks should be beyond the reach of teams and pedestrians.

The Fall of Babylon.

Where anything is advertised as liberally as the Fall of Babylon, one often expects too much and is disappointed, but this is not true in this case, and one is sure to want to go again. Messrs. Barnum and Bailey have expended $60,000 in building anew the entire interior of Oakland Garden, Boston. The gigantic stage, the largest in the world—is more than 500 feet in length, while an enormous grand stand has been erected which will comfortably seat 10,000 persons, and the greatest part of it is protected from sun and rain by a most substantial roof. The commodious cafe and retiring rooms are all new, and fitted with every comfort and convenience. Nothing has been left undone by Messrs. Barnum & Bailey to insure the comfort and convenience of the public, and it is with complaisance they observe the popular indorsement of the transformation wrought, in the kaleidoscope brilliancy and spectacular realism of the great drama of the "Fall of Babylon." Quincy people by taking the special train on the New York and New England will reach Boston in time to return home by the late train.

THE UNION PICNIC.

Wollaston Never Does Anything by Halves--A Good Time.

EXCURSION IN THE HARBOR.

A Series of Interesting Sports Held in Lovell's Grove on the Return—The Prize Winners—Electric Cars Conveyed the Party to and from the Grove.

It is often said that Wollaston never does anything by halves, certainly the village picnic held yesterday added force to the statement. About 300 Wollastonians were transported by electric cars to Lovell's grove, or the nearest stopping place, Quincy Point. In addition to these, were about 70 from Atlantic. Supt. Duggan run the first train of two cars, leaving the hotel at 8 o'clock, and carrying about 140 passengers.

The last train arrived at 9.30. when all but five persons embarked on the barge Clifford, for a trip among the islands of the harbor. Fort Warren, the Pemberton, Hull, Point Allerton, the "Graves" and the "lower light" were passed, while Minot's Ledge light house could be seen in the distance. The tug Florence, which was towing the barge, after passing the "Brewsters" headed for broad sound, and at 1.30 arrived back at the starting point.

The water was not at all rough; but some few of the extremely sensitive ones felt just a bit "squeamish." A fish dinner was served on board the barge to all who wished, but a large majority "dined" from their own baskets.

At the "grove" the short afternoon was brim full of amusements with its swimming match, tub races for boys and girls, running races, potato races, and last of all the "peanut scramble." The following were the

Winners of the Prizes.

The boys' swimming race was won by Fred Coombs of Atlantic.

Boys' tub race. 1st prize, Joe Mitchell; 2d prize, Roy W. McClintock.

Girls' tub race. 1st prize, Miss Abbie Phelps; 2d prize, Miss Kate L. Lincoln.

Boys' running race. Charles Slade.

Girls' running race. Miss Lora Noyes.

Open running race. Charles Slade.

Potato race for boys under 14 years. Harry Osgood, Fred Kolb.

Potato race for boys between 14 and 20 years of age. Eddie Ray.

Potato race for girls under 14 years. 1st prize, Miss Lora Noyes; 2d prize, Miss Marion Sherman.

Potato race for girls under 12 years. 1st prize, Miss Lena Fenton; 2d prize, Miss Jennie Ramsey.

Potato race for men. 1st prize, R. D. Wentworth; 2d prize, Thomas A. Jones. Among the contestants in the race were Deacon Josiah Sparrow, Dr. Wellington Record, R. D. Wentworth, Thomas A. Jones, Alphonso Williams.

The committee on games were as follows; W. G. Corthell chairman; W. F. Nichols, chairman pro tem.; Thomas A. Jones, N. G. Nickerson, Walter Pinkham, Miss Elizabeth E. Jones, Miss Ada Hinckley, Miss Florence Olney, Mrs. William T. Pierce.

Seen and Heard.

Although the day was one of the hottest of the season, it proved to the "picnickers" very comfortable.

Both the ride in the "electrics" and on the "barge" were pleasant features of the occasion.

Ward's island will long be remembered.

Quite a large number of persons including one gentleman from Atlantic are now ready to "sell" twenty-six two cent postage stamps—old style—for two cents and a "half."

Those "girls" were evidently not brought up at the "tub."

Mr. Corthell, chairman of the committee was unavoidably absent, but Mr. Walter F. Nichols who was appointed to the position, ably filled the place.

Mr. Herbert Marshall and the ever genial "Mike" took splendid care of the baggage. The lemonade was good while it lasted.

The prizes were elaborate, if not expensive.

The deacon may run next time in the "potato race."

Rev. Mr. Freeman did not arrive home from Lawrence until noon, but came at once to the grove. Rev. Mr. Gurney was absent. Rev. Mr. Robinson was "on deck" all day.

The three Sunday school superintendents were absent.

Everything passed off smoothly.

To Study Abroad.

Mr. S. A. Sherman sailed Saturday, July 5, on steamer Catalonia of Cunard line, for Liverpool. His destination is Heidleberg, Germany, where he will spend the summer months pursuing his study of German, preparatory to taking a position as teacher of Latin and German in a boys school in Philadelphia. Mr. Sherman is a brother of Dr. C. T. and Mr. G. A. Sherman of this city, and is a graduate of Amherst College and for five years principal of Amherst High school, to which position he was elected before finishing his college course.

Wollaston Park.

—§§—

Lots Sold on Weekly Payments.

A HOME ON $10 CAPITAL.

A Rare Opportunity to secure a home.

WOOD, HARMON & CO.,
13 SCHOOL STREET,
BOSTON, MASS.

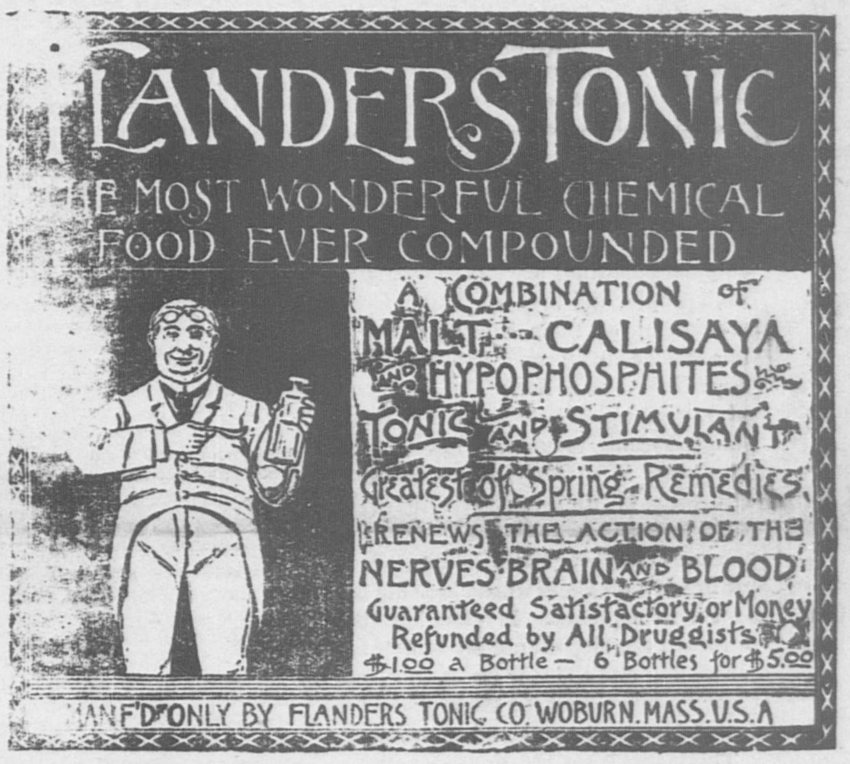
Send for Plans and Circulars.

May 31. 2mosM&W

BEST IN THE MARKET!

FOR $6.50 CASH
WE SELL A TON OF THE
WEBSTER NUT COAL,
It is the most Economical Coal sold.

C. PATCH & SON.
[FRANK S. PATCH.]
Quincy, July 9. tf



FLANDERS TONIC
THE MOST WONDERFUL CHEMICAL FOOD EVER COMPOUNDED
A COMBINATION OF MALT AND CALISAYA AND HYPOPHOSPHITES
TONIC AND STIMULANT
Greatest of Spring Remedies
RENEWS THE ACTION OF THE NERVES BRAIN AND BLOOD
Guaranteed Satisfactory or Money Refunded by All Druggists
$1.00 a Bottle — 6 Bottles for $5.00
MANF'D ONLY BY FLANDERS TONIC CO. WOBURN. MASS. U.S.A

Quincy City Grain Store.

BEST GRADES OF

FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY AND STRAW,

Brick, Lime, Cement and Drain Pipe.

Agent for the Celebrated

Bowker's Fertilizer.

Superior to all others.

Edward Russell.
PROPRIETOR.

24 Washington St., cor. Coddington.

Branch store at South Quincy, near Railroad Station.

☞ Telephone Connections.

April 8 1—3m

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

Unlike Any Other.
As much
For INTERNAL as EXTERNAL use.
Many people do not know this.
The Most Wonderful Family Remedy Ever Known.

☞ Positively cures Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Hoarseness, Coughs, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Sciatica, Lame Back and Soreness in Body or Limbs. Stops Inflammation in Cuts, Burns, and Bruises. Relieves all Cramps and Chills like magic. Price, 35 cts. post-paid; 6 bottles, $2. Express prepaid. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

$50 REWARD

OFFERED for evidence that will convict the miscreant who broke the glass and caused other damage to the store occupied as a laundry at the head of Granite street.

HENRY H. FAXON.

Quincy, July 5—1w p,1w

DR. A. P. KIKAPOO,

The Eminent Root and Herb Doctor,

HAS made arrangements to stay here and treat the Deaf, Blind and Lame, and all Diseases of the Human Body, at his

INDIAN CAMP,
Granite Street, near Fort Street, Quincy.

☞ Consultation Free to all from 2 to 6 o'clock P. M. July 3—1w

B. N. ADAMS,

— AGENT FOR —

Greenleaf
Land
Associates.

Most Desirable Location

Easy terms of Payment. Money Loaned to Build. Fine Roads and best of Neighborhood. Call and see Plans and get your Choice of Lots.

B. N. ADAMS,

REAL ESTATE AND AUCTIONEER.

Quincy, April 21. 12—tf

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)
— BY —
GREEN & PRESCOTT,
115 HANCOCK STREET.

REPORTORIAL STAFF.
FRANK F. PRESCOTT, City Editor.
JAMES E. WODDICK, JAMES S. WHITING,
MISS FREEMAN.

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Single copies 2 cents, delivered daily by carriers; to be paid for weekly.

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One inch, one insertion, 50 cents; one week, $1.50; one month, $5.00.
Short advertisements, such as Lost, Found, Wanted, For Sale, To Let, etc., not exceeding four lines in length, 25 cents first insertion; 10 cents each additional insertion.
Births, deaths and marriages free.
Funeral notices 25 cents each; obituary and reading notices 10 cents per line.

TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

Certain grounds in Manchester, N. H., have been set apart for public parks, subject to the approval of the voters of the city. A regular contributor to the local press, in advocating the scheme, very pertinently suggests that before the matter comes before the people, it is hoped there will be few to give ear to those who set themselves persistently against every form of improvement which will benefit the mass of working people.

Public parks are not designed for the use of those who have fine residences, ample grounds of their own and money to spend in journeying for pleasure whenever the spirit moves. They are intended more particularly for those who have none of these, for those who are confined closely at work during the day, and whose homes are hot and close and unpleasant during the evening—and such, unfortunately form the bulk of the population in any city. If a public breathing place is provided for such people, and they use it to the improvement of their health, and their increased comfort and happiness, he must indeed be a hard-hearted citizen who would withhold such a benefit simply because it costs a few dollars. The poor, it should be remembered, contribute of their poverty to pay the running expenses of the city, and these expenses include many dollars spent for improvements in whose benefits the poor have no share. It is but just that in return the city should do something for them; and there is no better way than by providing for them places for out-of-doors recreation and amusement.

This is just what Dr. Faxon's petition desires for Quincy. Shall we have them?

The Fall River Globe has soured on dogs. It says, "Practically, a man has no more right to allow his dog to ramble around, unchecked, than he has to turn out his ox or mule upon the streets to roam around at their own sweet will. And yet the latter animals would be the lesser nuisance. They wouldn't be going around trying to bite the calves of innocent little boys and to send them to heaven by the hydrophobic route; nor would they want to fight every other animal which passed them the time of day, nor would green grocers and fruiters need to keep their wares upon upper shelves for fear of having them spoiled for table use. The light heeled mule and the big eyed ox know how to behave themselves, which is more than can be said of the yelping, snorting, sharp-toothed cur which, when it isn't hunting fleas upon its own mangy person is apt to be trying to find out how a warm boy tastes."

The base ball situation, as made by the two great aggregations of players, is again demanding attention. The late western trip of both the great Boston teams brought victory to the leaguers, and defeat and almost inexcusable defeat, to the players. The papers condemn and criticise Kelly and his men, and not without reason. It seems to be the same old story of last year over again. It looks as if better discipline prevailed in the league. It was the league that made the national game what it is, and there can be no doubt but the present season's work on the ball field has done more to demoralize the sport than anything that ever happened to it. Our advice is: "Brace up all round, boys."—Fitchburg Mail.

The boy in New York city who, the other day, had a miraculous escape from death by a "live" electric wire has furnished the public with definite information about how Kemmler may feel when he is "electrocuted." "I felt as if somebody was thumping me all over my body at once, and then I went to sleep," is the lad's description of the sensation which came near bringing about his last long sleep.

CYCLONE IN MAINE.

Bangor and Winthrop Visited by the Unwelcome Guest.

A LAKE CHAMPLAIN DISASTER.

Three Lives Lost by the Foundering of a Steam Tug—Houses Unroofed, Chimneys Destroyed and Other Mischief Done in Many Places.

WINTHROP, Me., July 9.—About 6:30 o'clock last night a very severe storm set in, accompanied by almost incessant thunder and lightning, together with a heavy gale. The latter rapidly increased in intensity until it became a veritable cyclone. The path was most strongly marked on the westerly side of the village, being some 200 feet in width and moving from west to east. The first building struck was the residence of S. B. Noyes, where it twisted the chimney and injured the stable adjoining. At the Benson house one chimney was torn down, another partially demolished and windows broken. The heavy tin roofing of the village school building was blown off, large fragments being carried across the village, an eighth of a mile, and striking the residence of Augustus Thompson, badly injuring it. The chimney and windows of the schoolhouse were also damaged. The Methodist sheds were moved from their foundations. The chimney of George Webb's residence was blown down.

Some fifty trees on Main street and in the cemetery close by were torn up by their roots and blown down like twigs.

The roof of the cotton mill tower was swept away. Mrs. Phœbe Howard's barn torn off, and a shed, 150 feet long, connected with S. G. Davis' saw mill, was wrecked and the lumber strewn in all directions. A barn belonging to Levi Jones was moved several feet, George Glidden's slaughter house was completely demolished, and other damage was done in this section.

The most terrific force of the cyclone was felt in the vicinity of the Methodist church. With a loud crash the belfry of the church fell, striking upon the residence of Chester H. Shaw. Mrs. P. B. Shaw, Mr. Shaw's mother, was just closing a window up stairs when the great belfry, containing the bell, came crashing through the roof. Mrs. Shaw was knocked insensible and was picked up in a mutilated condition. Her head bore fearful abrasions, which must have affected her brain. She lived but a few hours. Her son and granddaughter barely escaped instant death, having just crossed the threshold of their stable on their return from a drive when the crash came.

There were many other narrow escapes from death from falling trees, chimneys and debris. Leander Bates' carriage was struck by a large tree, the carriage demolished and Mr. Bates badly hurt.

The streets were rendered impassable for some time, and people were almost wild with excitement. Never before in the town's history has a storm visited it that was fraught with so much damage and danger, and there is great mourning over the ruin and desolation so suddenly thrust upon it.

Meager Report of a Cyclone.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 9.—The new Bluff Point hotel at Bluff Point, three miles north of Plattsburg, on Lake Champlain, was struck by a cyclone and badly damaged. A number of people are said to have been killed and injured. This news is brought by passengers on south bound trains. The telegraph wires north of here have been down since noon.

Passengers on the midnight train from Montreal say the storm was general from Rouse's Point to Whitehall. The force of the wind was terrific. Many small houses at Rouse's Point and other towns along the lake were lifted from their foundations and destroyed. The Bluff Point hotel suffered damage to the extent of $5000. No one in the hotel was injured so far as known. One guest, name unknown, who was out in a small boat when the tornado struck the lake, was drowned. Trees and small buildings in the vicinity were torn down by the wind.

Lives Lost on Lake Champlain.

BURLINGTON, Vt., July 9.—The storm which occurred here yesterday afternoon was the worst known for years, and several private yachts had narrow escapes from sinking. The steamers Vermont and Chateaugay were both late at this port, and fears were entertained for their safety, but both arrived safe. Word has been received here that the steam tug Little Nellie, Capt. Clark, of Willsboro, foundered off Rouse's Point at the beginning of the storm, and sank, with Capt. Clark, his son, and the engineer, a resident of Rouse's Point, name unknown, on board. So far as learned, no lives were lost in this immediate vicinity. Considerable dmage was done to shade trees and lawns, and some chimneys were blown off. A house in Underhill was struck by lightning and badly damaged.

Bangor Visited.

BANGOR, Me., July 9.—The heaviest tornado known for a long time swept over this city last evening, doing great damage in this vicinity. Big block clouds came up with a rush, and the storm descended very suddenly and with great severity. An ice stack of the Bangor Ice company on Valley avenue was blown into the street and another partly unroofed. At the same place great elm trees were blown across the street. The ice house of F. W. Ayer & Co. was unroofed about two-thirds its length. Many trees were blown down about the city, and large limbs blown off, encumbering the streets. The falling trees broke the electric street light wires and lights were out some time. No houses were struck by lighting in this city.

Cyclone in North Dakota.

ST. PAUL, July 9.—A Jamestown, N. D., special to The Pioneer Press says: The western edge of the most violent storm of recent years struck the Jamestown river valley Sunday night. Numerous barns and outbuildings were blown down. At Edmunds, N. D., an elevator was blown down. John Fosburg, a farmer, living thirteen miles north of Jamestown, his wife and baby, were killed by lightning, while another child was struck and will die. In a strip of country in the southern part of the county, ten miles long and four wide, crops were annihilated. Wires are down and telegraph business is delayed.

Lightning, Hail and Rain.

UXBRIDGE, Ont., July 9.—A terrible electric and rain storm prevailed in this section yesterday afternoon. Lightning struck the residence of Daniel Munro, a prosperous farmer, and killed him. It struck the barn of Joseph Watson, killed his hired man, Norman Davis and stunned Davidson's brother. The barn was burned, with eleven head of thoroughbred cattle. Several other buildings in the town and county were partly wrecked by lightning, and the heavy rain and hail did considerable damage to crops.

Wind Storm at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, July 9.—A violent wind storm struck this city last evening, causing damage estimated at $300,000. The force of the wind was so great that freight cars on the Lake Shore were overturned. Three hoisting machines on the iron ore docks were destroyed, entailing a loss of $20,000. A tubular steel electric light mast 250 feet high, was snapped off within twenty feet of the ground. Several houses were badly damaged and buildings in course of erection destroyed. No one was injured.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

The Order Steadily Growing—Imposing Parade at Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, July 9.—The supreme lodge of Knights of Pythias convened at West Side Turner hall, Supreme Vice Chancellor Shaw presiding. The annual report shows that the order had a membership at the close of 1889 of 263,847, and now about 275,000. In the treasuries of the grand lodges there is $115,952; in subordinate lodges $1,755,203. Paid for relief in past year $789,455; in past two years $1,497,435. Vice Chancellor George B. Shaw, Eau Claire, Wis., will undoubtedly be elected supreme chancellor.

The parade of the uniformed and ununiformed ranks took place. There were over 10,000 men in line and the spectacle was an imposing one. There were fifteen brigades, and the eleventh was made up of the Massachusetts contingent and a temporary assignment from Connecticut, under the command of Gen. J. H. Abbott and staff, swelling the ranks of the brigade to 500.

BLOCKING COMPETITORS.

Jay Gould Attempts to Cut Off a New Company's Privileges.

NEW YORK, July 9.—A St. Louis dispatch to The Evening Post says: A gang of innocent looking laborers are at work in the Union depot yard, laying switches. It is claimed that the switches cut off the Merchants' Terminal company from direct connection with the Union depot tracks. Jay Gould declines to let the new terminal company cut across his lines, and a big legal fight for the right will result. Several conferences of the Merchants' Terminal people and President Manvell were held, and it is reported that the Atchison will back up the Merchants' in the fight. If they fail to get the connection, the new bridge across the Mississippi and the elevated terminal road, representing nearly $5,000,000, will be useless.

A MONSTER GEYSER.

It Throws a Column 600 Feet in Circumference and 125 Feet High.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Secretary Noble late yesterday afternoon received the following dispatch from Superintendent Boutelle at Mammoth Hot Springs, Wyo., which seems to indicate the outburst of a volcano in that region:

The following dispatch just received from Norris Basin: At 4:15 p. m. there was a severe shock of earthquake, followed by a terrible roar, and upon investigation it proved that the geyser called the New Crater had an eruption. It is throwing up a column of steam, stones and water about 600 feet in circumference and to the height of about 125 feet and shaking the whole basin around that vicinity.

Bold Robbery.

BOSTON, July 9.—Mrs. H. E. Woodbury, who keeps a small notion shop at the corner of Shawmut avenue and Rutland street, reports a very daring robbery at her place of business a little after 3 p. m. yesterday. Three young men of good appearance, she states, entered her shop, and one of them pretended that he wished to make a purchase. While in the act of showing the goods she was grabbed and held in such a way as to prevent her making an outcry. The sum of $57 in money was secured by the robbers, who fled and were out of sight before she fully realized what had happened. The robbery took but a minute.

Contested Election Case Settled.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The house committee on elections disposed of the Mississippi contested election cases, Hill vs. Catchings, from the Third district, and Kernaghan vs. Hooker, from the Seventh district. The decision was in favor of the sitting Democratic members, Catchings and Hooker. The Florida case of Goodrich vs. Bullock was discussed at length, and the final decision deferred until next week, although it was apparent that the majority is disposed to report in favor of the claims of Goodrich, the Republican contestant.

A Loan of $40,000,000.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 9.—It is reported that a railway loan of $40,000,000 has been awarded Baron Bleichroeder of Berlin at 88 1-6. The interest is 6 per cent. This is a remarkably good financial operation for the government. Competition for the loan has been so great that the government has been enabled to make the best possible arrangements. Another English corporation for general investments here has been organized in London.

Chamberlain's Proposal Downed.

LONDON, July 9.—The procedure committee of the house of commons, after the Liberals had withdrawn, rejected, by a vote of 6 to 5, Mr. Chamberlain's proposal not to allow a motion for the suspension of a bill to be debated, with the view of preventing its being used as a vehicle of obstruction. Mr. Balfour, Sir Edward Clarke and Lord Hartington voted with the majority.

Canner Baird Will Sue.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., July 9.—A writ was issued out of the supreme court at the instance of James Baird, against Sir Capt. Baldwin Walker of H. M. S. Emerald, for $5000 damages, for trespass on the plaintiff's property, a lobster factory at Fischell's brook, Bay St. George. The case will be tried at the fall term of the supreme court.

Struck a Rock.

LONDON, July 9.—The United States man-of-war Saratoga, while leaving Plymouth, struck on Duke Rock, but backed off in a few minutes and came to anchor. The vessel sustained very slight damage, and she proceeded for Southampton.

Nettie Must Return.

ALBANY, July 9.—Governor Hill has granted requisition papers to Rhode Island authorities for the return to Providence of Nettie Clark, who forged a $6000 check and fled to New York, where she was apprehended.

Over Governor Nichols' Veto.

NEW ORLEANS, July 9.—The lottery bill passed the house over the governor's veto.

Marked Down Sale

— IN THE —

City of Quincy,

— IN ORDER TO —

Compete with the Times.

AM CATERING FOR THE

City of Quincy

— TO KEEP THE —

PEOPLE AT HOME.

We keep all Styles of

Ranges,

— BUT THE —

Breeze and the Berlins,

which I have manufactured expressly for me, cannot be beat, as I have more than 100 different families in the City of Quincy that will testify in their favor.

All other Goods equally low in Price.

The Strike

Is virtually to be settled satisfactorily to all Parties. In order to give those who have **lost time and money** a

Good Bargain

for the next **thirty days**, I am about to place my Entire Stock of

Woolen Carpets

at such Prices that all who want may not hesitate to purchase.

You have heard of people advertising the Great Gigantic Sales; this I shall call the

GREAT

Gigantic Sale.

1200 yds. of Straw Matting

will be offered from the **Lowest Price** to the highest grade of

English Straw Matting.

In this Sale you will find

3000 Yards

WOOLEN, TAPESTRY,

— AND —

Brussels

of all Shades and Qualities, and the Prices will be very low, and the Quality cannot be beat for the Prices.

We are right at home on the

Imperial Ice-Chests

— AND —

Refrigerators,

and the Prices can't be beat in Boston or out of Boston.

J. W. Lombard,

PANTON'S BLOCK.

BIG MARK DOWN

— IN —

HATS.

White Hats, Black Hat , Brown Hats, Blue, Beige, Ecru, Green, Old Rose, &c.

FORMER PRICES:

50c., 75c., $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 Each.

PRICE NOW:

39 Cts. Each,

— AT —

Miss C. S. Hubbard's,

158 Hancock St.,

Quincy, - - Mass.

SEASONABLE GOODS

— AT —

BOSTON BRANCH GROCERY.

CANNED MEATS,
Fruits and Vegetables,

of every kind. Only Good Qualities kept in Stock.

Dried Fruits,

including Evaporated Apples, Peaches, Apricots, etc. Prunes of all Sizes. Raisins, Currants, Figs, Dates, etc.

BUTTER.

All Grades are Cheaper and Quality is Excellent.

Coffees and Teas

are always in order and everyone knows we sell the **Best!**

FLOUR

is one of our great Specialties, and our Sales are Large because we give the Best at Low Prices.

J. F. MERRILL,

Durgin & Merrill's Block, Quincy

April 17. 9—tf

SAVILLE & JONES,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Adams Building.

To the People of Quincy.

GREETING:

Having opened a first-class Furnace and Plumbing establishment in Pierce's Block, cor. of Hancock and Washington Sts. We are prepared to do all kinds of Furnace and Plumbing work in all its branches, either New work or Repairing by Contract or by the Day.

If you have a Furnace and cannot heat certain rooms, we can heat them for you. If you have a Plumbing job that the circulation is poor, water cannot be heated or the sanitary condition is defective, or otherwise poor, as practical experts in our profession, we can obviate those defects.

We have not come among you as itinerant botches, but as thorough, practical mechanics on Heating and Plumbing. We propose to make Quincy our home, as we have come to stay, and by square dealing and strict attention to business, we desire a share of your patronage, and in order to expediate a better acquaintance with you as to our ability, will say that we have for years and are today performing the work at our other store for many of the leading citizens and corporations of Weymouth and Braintree, a few of which we will name:

A. S. Morrison & Bros., Jenkins' Manufacturing Co., Columbia Rubber Co., Allen Fan Co., Fore River Engine Works, Ambler & Hobart, Hon. Edward Avery, A. E. Avery, Col. A. C. Drinkwater, Joshua Wilkins, T. A. Watson, Dr. G. W. Tinkham, Dr. F. F. Forsaith, Dr. T. H. Dearing, I. Morrison, Horace Abercrombie, Hon. F. A. Hobart, Aubrey Hilliard, C. N. Wallace, A. J. Bates, N. F. Hunt, O. W. Allen, Mrs. B. T. Loring, Mrs. Ellen Stetson, Haywood Bros., Geo. H. Holbrook, Thomas Penniman, William Penniman, Elmer Morrison, and many others. We also carry a full line of Rogers' Oil Stove, Agate and Tin Ware.

We are agents for Magee Furnaces and Ranges, and welcome you one and all to visit our establishment, inspect our goods, compare our prices and find that you can do better at home than you can in Boston.

Respectfully yours,

G. B. BATES, Hancock St., Quincy.

May 27. tf

IN THREE ROUNDS

Pugilist Connor is Knocked Out by Spider Weir.

BOSTON AGAIN VICTORIOUS,

Easily Winning the Second Game from Pittburg League Men—Cleveland Takes Another Game from Boston Players.

BOSTON, July 8.—The Boston National league team easily won to-day's game. The features of the game were the batting of Tucker and Sullivan and the magnificent fielding of Long. For Pittsburg Berger played a good game at short-stop.

BOSTON	AB	R	B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Long, ss	5	2	1	1	0	6	4	0
Tucker, 1b	5	4	3	4	0	8	0	0
Sullivan, lf	5	3	3	1	0	0	0	0
Brodie, rf	4	2	1	1	1	4	1	0
Hines, cf	6	0	3	1	0	4	0	0
McGarr, 3b	6	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
Bennett, c	3	2	1	1	0	0	2	0
Hardie, c	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
Smith, 2b	4	1	1	6	1	1	4	0
Getzein, p	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Taber, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	45	15	14	19	2	24	12	0

PITTSBURG	AB	R	B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Sunday, cf	3	1	2	2	0	1	0	1
Miller, rf,3b	4	0	1	1	0	3	1	3
Laroque, 2b	4	0	0	0	0	5	1	0
Decker, c	3	0	2	2	0	4	6	3
Roat, 3b,rf	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Berger, ss	4	0	0	0	0	3	7	1
Kelty, lf	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Wilson, 1b	3	0	1	1	0	10	1	1
Baker, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bowman, p	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	29	1	6	6	0	27	11	12

Inn	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	4	2	1	5	0	1	0	0	2	—15
Pittsburg	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Earned runs—Boston 5. Two-base hits—Sullivan, Tucker, Hardie. Three-base hit—Sullivan. Stolen bases—Boston 2, Pittsburg 1. Base on balls—Boston 5, Pittsburg 1. Base on errors—Boston 6. Struck out—Boston 2, Pittsburg 3. Double plays—Long, Smith and Tucker, Miller and Wilson. Umpire—McQuade.

Philadelphia, 9; Cincinnati, 4.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8.—The Phillies scored an easy victory over Cincinnati, hitting Foreman hard and receiving considerable help from misplays by the visitors. Vickery was effective in every inning except the seventh, when he was found for a triple, a double and a single, which resulted in two runs.

Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	3	1	—9
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	—4

Earned runs—Philadelphia 5, Cincinnati 3. Base hits—Philadelphia 16, Cincinnati 7. Errors—Philadelphia 2, Cincinnati 7. Batteries—Vickery and Clements, Foreman and Baldwin.

Brooklyn, 7; Cleveland, 1.

BROOKLYN, July 8.—The Bridegrooms won another easy victory over their Cleveland rivals. The weather was insufferably hot. The home players took a good lead at the start and easily held it to the end. Caruthers scattered the Cleveland hits nicely, and his support was superb.

Brooklyn	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0		—7
Cleveland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Earned runs—Brooklyn 4, Cleveland 1. Base hits—Brooklyn 3, Cleveland 8. Errors—Brooklyn 1, Cleveland 3. Batteries—Caruthers and Clark, Wadsworth and Zimmer

Chicago, 3; New York, 2.

NEW YORK, July 8.—The Chicago and New York teams played another interesting game. The Chicago men again won through superior batting. Luby pitched a capital game and Welch also did good work,

Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0		—3
New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—2

Earned runs—Chicago 3. Base hits—Chicago 7, New York 6. Errors—Chicago 3, New York 4. Batteries—Luby and Kittredge, Welch and Buckley.

Unprofitable Ball Playing.

LOUISVILLE, July 9.—It is reported here that the New York and Pittsburg league clubs are on the point of going under. It is stated upon the authority of an association man present at the meeting here that the salaries of players in these leagues have been paid for some time out of the reserve fund.

PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

A Pitchers' Game, in Which "Rad" Gets the Worst of It.

BOSTON, July 8.—The Cleveland Players' club won to-day's game by their batting of Radbourn. Gruber pitched a fine game for Cleveland. The features of the game were the hitting of Delehanty, the fielding of Radford and a wonderful running catch by Brown in the fifth inning. Attendance 716.

CLEVELAND	AB	R	B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Stricker, 2b	4	2	0	0	0	7	2	0
Delehanty, ss	5	3	4	7	0	1	2	2
Browning, lf	3	2	2	5	0	4	2	1
Larkin, 1b	5	0	2	3	2	9	1	0
McAleer, cf	5	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
Radford, 3b	4	1	0	0	0	0	5	0
Sutcliffe, c	4	0	3	3	0	5	2	2
Brennan, rf	4	0	3	3	0	0	0	1
Gruber, p	5	0	1	1	0	0	2	0
Totals	38	9	16	23	3	27	16	6

BOSTON	AB	R	B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Brown, cf	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
Richardson, lf	5	0	1	1	0	4	1	0
Stovey, rf	5	2	4	5	0	1	0	0
Brouthers, 1b	4	0	3	3	0	8	2	1
Kelly, c	5	0	0	0	0	4	2	2
Nash, 3b	3	2	1	2	1	2	2	1
Quinn, 2b	4	1	1	1	0	2	3	0
Morrill, ss	3	1	1	1	0	1	2	1
Radbourn, p	4	0	0	1	1	1	1	0
Totals	37	7	12	14	3	24	14	5

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Cleveland	4	2	0	0	0	2	0	1		—9
Boston	1	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	—7

Earned runs—Cleveland 4, Boston 3. Two-base hits—Delehanty, Larkin, Stovey, Nash. Three-base hit—Delehanty. Home run—Browning. Stolen bases—Boston 5. Base on balls—Cleveland 3, Boston 5. Struck out—Cleveland 1, Boston 5. Double plays—Radford, Larkin and Sricker; Richardson and Nash; Nash, Quinn and Brouthers; Kelly and Brouthers. Umpires—Mathews, Leach and Madden.

New York, 20; Buffalo, 10.

NEW YORK, July 8.—The New York and Buffalo teams indulged in another slugging match at Brotherhood park, the New Yorks again winning with ridiculous ease. The Bisons were outplayed at every point. Keefe pitched like a schoolboy, being batted in every direction. Crane pitched well and also did good work at the bat. He retired in the eighth and Hatfield pitched out the game. Attendance 764.

New York	2	0	3	2	1	3	5	1	3	—20
Buffalo	0	0	3	2	1	0	2	2	0	—10

Earned runs—New York 11, Buffalo 2. Base hits—New York 23, Buffalo 8. Errors—New York 4, Buffalo 5. Batteries—Crane, Hatfield and Ewing; Keefe and Mack.

Philadelphia, 13; Pittsburg, 10.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8.—The Philadelphia Players' club got back at Pittsburg in fine style and nearly knocked Staley out of the box. Knell pitched with great effect until the eighth, when he succumbed to the intense heat and was safely hit seven times. Buffington relieved him. Hanlon was taken out of the game by Umpire Knight for senseless kicking.

Philadelphia	1	1	8	0	0	2	0	1	0	—13
Pittsburg	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	5	1	—10

Earned runs—Philadelphia 9, Pittsburg 6. Base hits—Philadelphia 19, Pittsburg 10. Errors—Philadelphia 4, Pittsburg 8. Batteries—Knell, Buffinton and Cross; Staley and Quinn.

Chicago, 8; Brooklyn, 2.

BROOKLYN, July 8.—Comiskey's men played in greatly improved form and easily defeated Ward's team. "Silver" King pitched in fine form. Both teams played well in the field. Sowders was batted hard, especially in the first half of the game.

Chicago	3	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	[illegible]	[illegible]

Earned runs—Chicago 4. Base hits—Chicago 11, Brooklyn 4. Errors—Chicago 4, Brooklyn 4. Batteries—King and Farrell, Sowders and Daly.

Other Games.

At New Haven—New Haven, 14; Worcester, 6.

At Wilmington—Wilmington, 15; Baltimore, 5.

At Columbus—Rochester, 6; Columbus, 5.

At Louisville—Louisville, 10; Athletics, 2.

At St. Louis—St. Louis, 13; Syracuse, 5.

At Jersey City—Jersey City, 7; Hartford, 4.

At Newark—Newark, 8; Washington, 3.

THREE ROUNDS SETTLED IT.

Buffalo Athletic Club's Instructor is Knocked Out by Ike Weir.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 9.—Ike Weir of Boston, known as the "Belfast Spider," and James Connor, instructor of the Buffalo Athletic club, fought before 1300 people at the Erie County Athletic club rooms last night, for a purse of $1750, of which $250 went to the loser. Two-ounce gloves were used. Weir won in the third round, knocking Connor completely out. Weir was seconded by Tommy Warren and Ed Smith, the Denver heavy weight, and Connor was looked after by Mike Quinn of New York and George Brintell of Buffalo. The referee was W. J. Sullivan.

Time was called at 9:55 o'clock, and it was fight from the drop of the bell.

First round—Connors led with his left and fell short. He got Weir's head in chancery but it counted for nothing. Weir slipped in Connor's c[illegible]r but smiled and presently got in on Connor's head and stomach. Both countered and Weir got in again with a right-hander on the mouth. Connor let him have two stingers on the face, but just as the round closed Weir landed twice in succession on Connor's nose with telling effect.

Second round—Connor landed savagely on Weir's neck, Weir swung his left and caught Connor on the chest. Connor missed an upper cut which would have played havoc with the Spider. Weir danced around the ring and finally slipped on a slight push. He displayed great generalship and crowded Connor to the ropes, rapping him hard. Weir had the best of the round, although Connor also showed up well.

Third round—Weir continued his circus tricks. His left eye showed a black streak, the result of a vicious blow from Connor's right in the first round. Weir kept on dancing, and before anybody fairly realized the situation, Connor lay stretched on his back from a hard straight shoulder blow from Weir's right. Blood oozed from his chin where the blow had caught him. Connor struggled to his feet, only to receive another right-hander on the jaw, which sent him down, unconscious.

The fight and money were then awarded to Weir.

Psotta Beaten in a Trial Heat.

LONDON, July 9.—C. G. Psotta, the American amateur sculling champion, conmpeted with G. E. B. Kennedy in the first heat for the diamond sculls at the Henley regatta. Kennedy won the heat by four lengths.

A Rich Man's Will.

NEW YORK, July 9.—The will of the late Lucius Tuckerman, who died at his country seat near Stockbridge, Mass., June 10, has been filed for probate. It was executed in October, 1887, and at the time the deceased declared himself a resident of this city. It gives the widow, Eliza W. Tuckerman, $24,000 a year and the use of the property in Washington, and the country place at Stockbridge, with all appurtenances thereto. The residue of the estate is divided equally among the seven children of the testator.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Forecast for Maine: Showers, preceded in northern portion by fair; southwesterly winds; warmer in northern, cooler in southern portion.

For New Hampshire and Vermont: Showers; northwesterly winds; cooler.

For Massachusetts: Showers, preceded in eastern portion by fair; winds shifting to northwesterly; cooler.

For Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair, followed by showers; westerly winds; warmer.

SPECIAL BULLETIN—The following maximum temperatures were reported yesterday: Washington city 98 degrees, Albany 98, New York and Philadelphia 96, Kansas City 100, Boston 92, Chicago 88, Tennessee 90 to 96. The temperature has fallen from 12 to 14 degrees in Wisconsin, Minnesota and the Dakotas and Iowa. The cool wave will extend over the lake regions, Tennessee and the Ohio valley today and the Atlantic coast north of New York on Thursday. Continued warm weather will prevail on the Atlantic coast to-day, with cooler weather during the night and lower temperature on Thursday. Out of 146 stations 110 report a maximum of 80 degrees or over, 65 of which report a maximum of 90 or over.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Latest Quotations of the New York and Boston Stock Markets—July 8.

Trading in the Wall street stock market was quiet, but prices were quite firm. Thomson-Houston Electric was the feature of the Boston stock market.

The New York Market.

Atchison	46¼	Nor Pac. pref	[illegible]
Central Pacific	32½	Oregon Nav	[illegible]
Chi & Northwest	111½	Oregon Trans	47¼
Del Lack & West	146¼	Pacific Mail	44¼
Del & Hudson	169	Reading	47
Illinois Central	116	Texas Pacific	21
Lake Shore	109¼	Union Pacific	64¼
Missouri Pacific	73¾	Wabash St. L. & P.	[illegible]
N. J. Central	125½	do pref	[illegible]
N. Y. Central	108¼	Wheel & Lake Erie	[illegible]
Northern Pacific	36¾	Western Union	84

The Boston Market.

Aspinwall Land	8¾	Fitchburg pref	90
Frem'n's Bay Land	7	Flint & Pere Mar	[illegible]
Newport Land	3	Maine Central	[illegible]
West End Land	29¼	Mexican Central	[illegible]
Atchison	46¼	N Y & N E	51
Atlantic & Pacific	6¾	do pref	
Boston & Lowell	177	Old Colony	171½
Boston & Maine	191	Union Pacific	64¼
Boston & Prov	260	Wisconsin Central	
Chicago, B & Q	106¼	American Bell	238
Central Mass	19¾	New England Tel	58¾
do pref	37½	Erie Tel	43
Eastern	157	Mexican Tel	1

The Produce Market.

NEW YORK, July 8.—FLOUR—Firm: city mills $4 40 to 4 60; city mills patents $4 75 to 5 25; winter wheat, low grades $2 45 to 3 00; do fair to fancy, $3 15 to 4 80; do patents $4 90 to 5 25; Minnesota clear $3 65 to 4 50; do straights $3 65 to $4 85.

WHEAT—Easy: No 2 red 95¾c elevator; No 3 red 87½c.

CORN—Easy: No 2, 42¾ to 43c elevator; steamer mixed 43 to 43¼c.

OATS—Steady; No 3, 33½c; mixed western 32½ to 36c.

COFFEE—Rio quiet; fair cargoes 20c.

SUGAR—Raw steady; refined firm, granulated 6¼c, cubes 6⅝c.

PORK—More active; mess, $13 25 to $14 75; prime 10 00 to 10 50.

BEEF—Dull, beef hams quiet; cut meats steady.

LARD—Firmer; western steam 6 10 bid.

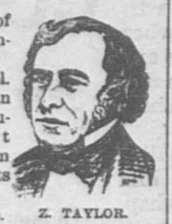
Today's Anniversaries.

Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

WHICH HAPPENED ON JULY 9.

In Quincy and Vicinity—On the Battle Fields—Births and Deaths of the Presidents—Incorporation of Massachusetts' Cities and Norfolk County Towns—Foreign Matters.

World Wide.



Z. TAYLOR.

1386—Emperor Leopold II of Austria murdered at Sempach by a fanatic.

1755—Gen. Braddock and Col. George Washington began march against Fort Duquesne. It became Fort Pitt Nov. 24, 1758, from which Pittsburg derives its name.

1810—Holland united to France.

1844—Native American riot in Philadelphia, lasting several days; Roman Catholic churches burned and many persons killed on both sides.

1850—Death of President Zachary Taylor, aged 65; succeeded in office by Millard Fillmore.

1860—Mohammedans massacre Christians at Damascus; 3,300 slain.

1863—Port Hudson, La., surrendered to the Federals with 6,000 prisoners and 51 guns.

1863—Federals invest Jackson, Miss., and on the 16th Gen. Johnston retreated.

1864—Battle of Monocacy, near Frederick, Md.; Early's campaign into Maryland; Union troops fall back.

1864—Gen. Joe Johnston takes position on Peachtree Creek, near Atlanta.

A Jap's Political Views.

Mr. Toyokichi Iyenaga, who received his degree of doctor of philosophy at the Johns Hopkins commencement, will return at once to Japan to enter on political life. Being asked his views on the politics and government of Japan, Mr. Iyenaga said: "On my return home I will join what is known as the constitutional reform party, which is neither too radical nor too conservative in its views. I believe that it is best for Japan to move not too fast nor too slow, but considering her old customs she should try to adopt what there is good in the civilized world. I am favorable to a constitutional monarchy, and I will sustain the imperial house under such a government. I am not at all inclined to individualism nor to pure socialism, but rather favor what is known as national socialism, which advocates government control of posts, telegraphs, railroads and gas.

"This is the system which has been long tried in Germany and recently introduced in Japan. I am in favor of protection for Japan, as I believe it will help her immensely, and I also believe in a cabinet responsible to the imperial diet. My views on political economy embrace those of Dr. Ely and the modern historical school, although I do not believe in the single tax system. Finally I believe in a peace policy for Japan and closer friendship with the United States, because the future seat of the highest civilization will be on this continent, probably even more than it has been in Europe. It is my intention on returning to Japan to enter political life, partly by the influence of my friend, Mr. Mutsu, who was formerly minister to this country, but who is now minister of agriculture and commerce. I earnestly hope, when I shall be qualified by age and experience, to be able to obtain a seat in the imperial diet of Japan."—Baltimore Sun.

Costly Courting in Philadelphia.

"I issued a warrant this afternoon for the arrest of a man on a very peculiar charge," said an up town police magistrate, "and as there is no likelihood of his being captured I violate no ethics in telling you about it.

"This man, who has heretofore been looked upon as a hard working, honest mechanic, is the father of two daughters, both of whom received young gentlemen callers at their home. During the winter these young men, when they started to go home one evening, found their overcoats missing from the rack in the hallway. The theft was reported to the police, who blamed it on sneak thieves. One of these young men had no less than three overcoats stolen during the winter, and the other lost two besides his hat. Five other young men, who had made informal calls, also missed their coats. The father of the girls was the most active in denouncing the thief when the thefts were discovered.

"Two weeks ago all of the coats were found at a down town pawnbroker's office, and the description of the man who pawned them tallies exactly with that of the father of the girl. Whether he got wind of the discovery I do not know, but for some reason he moved away very suddenly while the young men were deliberating whether they should secure his arrest or not. The young ladies are estimable in every way, and for their sake I do not believe any special effort will be put forth to apprehend their father. It is one of the strangest cases that ever came before me."—Philadelphia Record.

Nearly Suffocated in a Trunk.

One afternoon Pearl, daughter of John Gay, on Adams avenue, near Twenty-first street, thought she heard a child screaming in the rear of the house. She could see nothing, and wondered whence the sound could come. She heard it the second time, and proceeded down the lot to see who it could be. On the way she passed an old trunk, and there imagined she heard something. Strange as it appeared to her that sounds should come from the trunk, she approached and opened it.

To her astonishment she found a boy there, 9 years of age, almost breathless, pale and the cold sweat on his forehead. He proved to be Loney Rich, son of Ben E. Rich. He and others had been playing "hide and seek," and he had taken to the discarded trunk as a hiding place. As the lid closed it shut tightly over his head, the lock snapping. He had been in the trunk so long that the children with whom he had been playing had given up the search and gone home.—Ogden Standard.

LAWS OF OTHER DAYS.

METHODS OF TRIAL WHICH WERE MORE IN FAVOR THAN BY JURY.

Plaintiff and Defendant Compelled to Battle with Clubs from Dawn Till Darkness—Modern Instances of Demanding the Combat.

At the present day, when the jury system is receiving so many hard knocks from lawyer and layman alike, it is interesting to turn back the pages of history and read of a procedure in vogue in early English courts, especially when that procedure has survived to our own Nineteenth century. Of the trial by ordeal, wager of law and trial by battel—the three modes of trial then in general use—the last attracts our attention.

Trial by battel—"an unchristian as well as a most uncertain method of trial," as Sir William Blackstone tersely describes it—was introduced into England by the chivalrous, battle loving Normans. It was used in only three cases—trials of writs of right, appeals of felony and in the court of chivalry. In the last two the parties appeared in person, in the first by champions. For the combat a level piece of ground was set out, sixty feet square, inclosed with lists.

On one side sat the justices of the court of common pleas, attired in their scarlet robes, with the learned sergeants of the law near by, to lend dignity to the scene. When the court sat, which in those early days was at sunrise (Heaven save the mark!), proclamation was first made for the parties and their champions. Then the champions, armed with staves an ell long, and protected with leather armor and leather targets, with red sandals on their feet, and bare legs, arms and head, were escorted into the lists by two knights. Having sworn to the truth of the cause, and having taken an oath against sorcery and witchcraft, the champions then fell upon each other, bound to fight till the stars came out, or till one or the other was defeated or forced to cry "craven." If the combat turned out to be a drawn battle, the demandant failed; for the tenant, having maintained his ground, could retain possession of his land.

The smoothness with which justice usually took its course is shown by the account of an important trial by battle in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the last reported trial of this nature in which the stake was the possession of land. At a certain day and place the champions were summoned to appear, "at which day and place," we read, "a list was made in an even and level piece of ground, set out square, sixty feet on each side due east, west, north and south, and a place or seat was made for the judges of the bench without and above the lists, and covered with the furniture of the same bench in Westminster hall. And about the tenth hour of the day three justices of the bench repaired to the place in their robes of scarlet; and there, public proclamation being three times made with an 'Oyes,' the demandants first were solemnly called and did not come; after which the mainpernors of the champion were called to produce the champion of the demandants' first, who came into the place appareled in red sandals over armor of leather, bear legged from the knee downward, and bare headed and bare arms to the elbow, being brought in by the hand of a knight who carried a red baton of an ell long, tipped with horn, and a yeoman carrying a target made of double leather." The two champions were then led around the lists to the place where the justices sat, and all was ready for the fray. The demandants, however, did not appear, and the flow of blood was prevented. The cause went against them by default, and final judgment was given for the tenant. The report concludes: "And then solemn proclamation was made that the champions and all others there present (who were by estimation above four thousand) should depart, every man in the peace of God and of the queen. And this they did, all crying with one accord, 'Long live the queen!'"—a conclusion as remarkable in one extreme as the conclusion of the earlier trial had been in the other extreme.

Trials by battel in appeals of felony were very similar to those upon writs of right, except that in the former the oaths taken by the parties were more solemn and the fight more bitter, as defeat to the defendant or appellee meant death by hanging.

Although the trial seems to have fallen into "innocuous desuetude" early in the Seventeenth century, it was never abolished by statute. So, in 1818, in the reign of George III, we find a defendant taking advantage of the existence of the old law. In that case, Ashford vs. Thornton, 1 B. and Ald. 405, an appeal of felony, the appellee, we read, "pleaded as follows: 'Not guilty, and I am ready to defend the same by my body.' And thereupon taking his glove off, he threw it upon the floor of the court." Lord Ellenborough, the chief justice, delivered his opinion as follows: "The general law of the land is in favor of the wager of battel, and it is our duty to pronounce the law as it is and not as we may wish it to be. Whatever prejudices therefore may justly exist against this mode of trial, still, as it is the law of the land, the court must pronounce judgment for it." The counsel for the appellant, after this opinion, stated that he prayed for no further judgment, and the prosecution was stopped.

Here was an excellent opportunity for a revival of the old practice; but parliament, fearing a rapid extension of the old method of trial by battel, stepped in and abolished it forever.

It is said that quite recently in Pennsylvania a ruling was given in favor of the plaintiff, sustaining some obsolete technicality. Thereupon the defendant, being a firm believer in consistency, claimed that if mediæval practices were to be enforced at all they should be enforced in toto. and accordingly he demanded trial by battel. As the defendant was a diminutive Dutch tailor, the point was not pressed, however, and the Pennsylvania court was relieved from what might have been a painful predicament.—The Green Bag.

LAWTON'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND !

—FOR THE—

Blood, Liver and Kidneys.

This great constitutional remedy has been on the European market for over twenty years, is superior to all others, and proven the greatest Blood Purifier and System Renovator ever compounded by medical skill. Nothing can equal it for putting the vital portions of the body in condition. If your liver is affected do you stop to think how or what your liver is? The liver is subject to more or less little pains or aches. This organ is the sponge of the body, and is continually soaked full of blood rich in poison. Its purpose is the secretion of certain digestive and cathartic elements known as bile, and the transformation of those products of digestion which are absorbed into the blood and carried into the liver before they enter the general circulation and assist in nourishing the body. Inactivity, then, produces numerous diseases. So by using LAWTON'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND, your liver will be free from all diseases. It is also absolutely necessary to know what and where are your kidneys. There are two kidneys, one on each side of the backbone. They are the only organs that purify the blood of the uric acid waste in the system. Every drop of blood courses through a great many times a day, just as through the heart. The waste matter which they should take away contains deadly poison which, if retained, causes fatal results. Sixty-five gallons of blood per hour, in the average man, passes through the kidneys, and to purify it they must be in perfect health. The kidneys are filled with many thousand hair-like tubes. These tubes run into every part of the kidney and, as the blood flows through that organ, the urine passes into these tubes, and is drained into the bladder. If these little tubes are diseased, the uric acid is not removed, and, instead of this poison coming through the blood, the albumen, which is really the life of the blood, comes through these walls and escapes with the urine; in other words, the nerve action is entirely wrong, and instead of taking the poison out of the blood, the life of the blood is taken out and the poison remains.

LAWTON'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND,

By its immediate action upon these vital organs thoroughly cleanses, renovates and restores them to their normal condition.

PALATABLE AS MILK. PLEASANT TO THE TASTE. NO NAUSEA.

100 DOSES,—$1.00

LAWTON COMPOUND COMPANY,

235 Washington Street, Boston,

Male and Female Agents Wanted. Sent to any address on receipt of price, $1, or 6 Bottles for $5.

For Sale at all Drug Stores.

June 6. 3m

THE THOUGHTFUL MAN

Reads, Reflects, and Decides

What is the Best Policy

For him to pursue

TO MAKE HIS BUSINESS

A Large and Prosperous One.

THE HEADSTRONG MAN

Thinks He Knows

Just What is Best !

and he pushes ahead,

works hard,

but

FINDS HIS LABOR

does not produce

GOOD RESULTS,

and he is

Obliged to Fail,

OR GIVE UP BUSINESS,

perhaps both.

Let those who wish to succeed. not work so hard; take more notice; see what others do, and try and improve on their ways and on their own in past years.

ADVICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertise regularly in the LEDGER and reach the people who spend their money in Quincy.

—

Advertise in a judicious manner. The world reads and studies the daily papers, but only a small proportion of the people ever see the issues of the professional advertising schemes.

Advertise liberally. Hunt's Merchant's Magazine says on this point: According to the character or extent of your business, set aside a liberal percentage each year for advertising, and do not hesitate. Keep yourself unceasingly before the public, and it matters not what business of utility you may be engaged in, for, if intelligently and industriously pursued, a fortune will be the result.

—

Advertise truthfully. Let your advertisement, in all cases, exactly correspond with what you really propose to sell. Be prepared to show the customer, who inquires, the identical goods, and let the price and terms tally with your announcements.

—

Advertise sensibly. Use plain language, easily understood, writing as you would talk to a customer. Slang, vulgar expressions, scriptural quotations, and personalities, ought never to have a place in advertisements. They are sure to offend some one, and are never in good taste.

—

Advertise attractively. The fresher, brighter and more interesting you make your advertisements the more they will be read. Indeed, many advertisements afford so much information on current topics of domestic economy that they are read as a matter of news.

—

Advertise specifically. It is better to name certain lines of goods rather than a general stock. Most people are bargain-hunters, and an advertisement will meet with more responses if it offers a specific bargain.

—

Advertise modestly. Neither brag nor exaggerate. Tell the truth and prove it; but tell it interestingly and prove it convincingly. Avoid superlatives, since constant use weakens their effect.

—

Successful advertisers employ the simplest words and forms of expression. Make lines that will cause your announcement to be talked about among intelligent, well informed and well-to-do people.

Advertise persistently. "To discontinue an advertisement," says John Wanamaker, Philadelphia's great merchant, "is like taking down your sign. If you want to do business you must let the public know it. Standing advertisements are better and cheaper than reading notices. They look more substantial and business-like, and inspire confidence. I would as soon think of doing business without clerks as without advertising."

—

APHORISMS.

Lying advertisements are and always will be failures in the long run.—*Printer's Ink.*

—

The man who does not find advertising profitable, generally finds business unprofitable.

—

Pay as much attention to your advertising, as you do to your purchases, and you will get equally satisfactory results.—*The Money Maker.*

—

Many business men who advertise expect to see returns directly, and if they do not, feel it is unprofitable. The indirect benefits derived from keeping the name before the trade are out of all proportion to the direct returns received, and the most successful advertisers are those who keep themselves so constantly before the trade that their names become as familiar as a household word. —*Coal Trade Journal.*

—

Don't advertise that you are selling an article worth five dollars for twenty-five cents. Such statements emanate either from lying knaves or from fools. The knaves, however, are the ones who advertise such statements, the fools not possessing sufficient sense to appreciate the value of advertising. A truthful, candid statement is the best advertisement of a meritorious article. Learn to regard your advertisement as your bond, and be prepared to fulfil its pledges to the letter.

IN HIS SHIRT SLEEVES.

A beautiful woman found dead in the gray morning on the outskirts of the town. Two laborers going to their work in the woods had discovered the body, and in their fright had thrown their axes down and beat a hasty retreat to the village, where, under great excitement, they reported the matter to the authorities.

All Brounfield was excited over the terrible news. Never in the history of the town had such a tragedy occurred. The woman was well known in the community as a young widow whose husband had led a somewhat reckless life, but who had left her well provided for at his death, which occurred after two years of wedded life.

As was most natural with the added attraction of a snug fortune, the pretty young widow was quite popular, and it was rumored that she had half a dozen suitors.

But this is in the nature of a digression. I have introduced you to the woman—dead, and the principal object of this story is to unravel for the reader the mystery of her death.

The mayor, five councilmen, the town marshal and perhaps fifty citizens of Brounfield, after they had heard the stories of the two laborers, followed them to the spot where the body lay.

It was a fitting spot for a murder. The sandy road, arched by meeting trees that shut the sunlight out, led abruptly to a covered bridge, which spanned a bleak and sluggish stream, and just fifty yards from the water, in a clump of bushes by the roadside, the body lay.

Why did the murderer leave it there? was the question we involuntarily asked ourselves as the white face and staring eyes met our gaze. Why did he not seek to conceal his crime by throwing the body in the river?

The woman had been strangled; the print of human fingers was visible on her white throat. The fingers of the right hand were closed tightly, until the blue nails seemed to pierce the bloodless palm. Evidently she had not died without a struggle.

"Look!" cried one of the men, pointing to the closed hand, and we saw for the first time that it held a little tuft of coarse black hair.

"This may be a clew to the murderer," said the mayor. "Justice Brown, you will hold the inquest. Had we not better remove the body at once to Brounfield?"

The justice assented, and we formed a little funeral procession and bore the dead woman to the town.

The two laborers who had discovered the body were held as witnesses, but the inquest developed nothing, except that the woman was fond of taking long walks in the afternoon, and that on the evening preceding her death she had been seen leaving her house by a colored woman, who testified that she saw a man, who wore no coat, join her in the little town park and enter into conversation with her. Here the witness lost sight of them and thought nothing of the incident. She could not describe the man in his shirt sleeves, for she was not near enough to distinguish his features. She remembered, however, that he was a tall man, and seemed to have a stick or walking cane in his hand.

Who could have committed the crime? Robbery was not the object, for the woman's purse, containing seven dollars, was found by her side, or rather a little satchel which she carried suspended from her neck.

My business kept me in Brounfield a week after this event, but when I left they were no nearer to solving the mystery of the murder than they were when the body was found.

I remember how, a month afterward, as I lay on my bed in a distant town thinking it over, the testimony of that colored woman at the inquest recurred to me and set me to thinking.

She had spoken of a man "with his coat off" who had stopped the woman and engaged her in conversation in the park. Had they looked upon this as a clew and followed it up?

Was there a man in that town who habitually went in his shirt sleeves? A man who had been familiar enough with the woman to address her as this man did?

The more I thought of this the more it appealed to me. I could not ridicule it into silence. It seemed to take in my mind the indefinite shape of a clew to the murder, until at last I felt confident that I could clear up the mystery in which it was shrouded.

I packed my valise and bought a ticket to Brounfield. I had yet some unfinished business there and so a good excuse for going.

Arrived there, I made inquiries concerning the murder. A reward had been offered for the murderer, but as yet he had not been captured.

My room was in the second story of the little hotel. It was a hot night in July, and although fatigued by my journey I could not sleep. It was perhaps near 12 o'clock, when the stillness of death seemed to reign in the house, that I arose and resolved to seek the balcony for a breath of fresh air.

As I walked out I saw a man in his shirt sleeves, bare headed, sitting at the far end, with his feet on the railing.

He gave an involuntary start at my approach.

"Ah!" he said, with something like a sigh, "out for a breath of fresh air, eh? It was so plagued hot in the house I thought I'd try it out here myself."

I do not know that the man's manner would have impressed me if I had not seen him in his shirt sleeves, but putting this and that together—the way he started at my approach—his nervous, jerky manner of speaking, and then—his being in his shirt sleeves—but pshaw! I wore no coat myself. Who could on such a burning July night?

I do not know whether fate or Providence led me to this man, but I do know that a half hour's conversation with him made me suspect that he knew something about the murder of that poor woman whose body I had seen on that memorable morning by the roadside!

I naturally led the conversation to the murder. He did not seem inclined to talk of it and soon changed the subject.

But I brought him back to it by easy stages until at last, with a gesture of impatience, he said: "I don't care to talk about it; the authorities are at work on the case and I guess they'll ferret out the murderer in time."

The best detectives sometimes blunder in their work. I was an amateur in the business; hence my great confidence in my theories. "A tall man," the woman had said. Here was a tall man. A tuft of coarse black hair clutched in the dead woman's palm. My friend in his shirt sleeves had just such hair. These were the mental notes I made while I was talking with him there on the balcony.

"Are you a stranger here?" I asked.

"Not exactly," he replied. "I've been in business here a little more than three months. I'm a surveyor."

We parted for the night and before I returned I decided to dismiss my foolish impression of the man and turn my attention to other matters.

But I could not quite rid my mind of the idea that in some way or another he was connected with that murder.

In the morning after breakfast he walked across the street to the postoffice in his shirt sleeves and got his mail.

I saw him a dozen times that day—always in his shirt sleeves. All that week, whenever I met the man, he was coatless. It seemed to be his habit to go that way.

I was strangely attracted to him, and the more I thought of him the more I felt convinced that he knew something about the murder.

He said he was a surveyor. Perhaps that was the reason he took long walks every afternoon? I had seen him in the park a dozen times, but he seldom wore his coat.

I sought the colored woman who had testified at the inquest. If she saw that man in the park again would she be able to recognize him?

She thought she would if she could see him standing in the same position.

I slipped a five dollar bill in her hand, enjoined her to secrecy, and obtained her promise to be in the park every evening after that until she met the man.

The next day at twilight I saw a man standing in the park with a coat on his arm. In his hand he held a heavy cane, and appeared to be contemplating some object in the distance.

While he was in this position the woman, true to her promise, passed hurriedly by, keeping her eyes fixed on him as she went.

I followed her, and when we were well out of hearing she stopped and said:

"Before God, I think it's the man I saw with Mars Huntley. I know him by his shape!"

I was wild with excitement. "Do not breathe a word of this to any one," was my caution to the woman as I hurried to the mayor's office.

"Impossible!" he exclaimed, when I laid the story before him. "That is Capt. Carlton, a surveyor, whose character is above reproach. It is true he had paid the dead woman some attention, but"——

I interrupted him with an impatient gesture. "You are bound to take this woman's testimony," I said, "and place this captain under arrest. It matters not what his character may be. The woman says it is the man!"

The marshall was called in. "Find Capt. Carlton," said the mayor, "and tell him I wish to see him immediately on business."

It was, perhaps, a full half hour before the captain put in an appearance; and when he did the mayor did not know what to say to him.

"Well," he said, with an inquiring look, "what can I do for you?"

The mayor said nothing, but looked appealingly at me.

"We should send for the woman," I said.

"What woman?" asked Carlton, excitedly.

"Why, captain," said the mayor in a nervous voice, "there is a woman here who says that she saw you with Mrs. Huntley"——

The man started at the name, and a faint pallor overspread his face, which soon changed to an indignant red. He did not wait for the mayor to finish the sentence, but stamping his foot furiously exclaimed:

"It is a lie—a black lie; and I'll strike the man or woman dead who says it!"

"Don't commit another murder, captain," I said, placing my hand on my pistol. "I accuse you of the crime!"

He sprang forward with a fearful imprecation, but drew back at the sight of my pistol, which was leveled at his breast.

By this time the office was crowded with curious citizens, who had overheard the oaths of the caged captain.

He was soon secured and taken to jail. The woman was brought face to face with him, and he cowered before her.

The lock of hair found in the dead woman's hand matched his own exactly, and finally a confession was wrung from him.

He had loved the woman, but she had repulsed him. He soon found that she loved another, and on the evening before the murder he had met her, by accident, and walked with her to the place where her body was subsequently found. In a fit of jealous rage he had choked her to death, though he did not mean to kill her.

The sound of a wagon approaching had frightened him so that he fled, leaving the body where it was found next morning.

I believe the captain is serving time in the penitentiary now.

It was the first detective work I had ever done and I hope it will be the last. I was not working for the reward, but the mayor thought I deserved it, and I was $500 better off in the bank when the case was concluded and I left Brounfield.—F. L. Stanton in Atlanta Constitution.

Girls in the Cherry Trees.

But few Chinamen are gathering cherries at Haywards. Girls 12 years old are making $2 to $3 a day picking cherries.—San Francisco Bulletin.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

FOR SALE BY NEWSBOYS,

and at the following places:

Old Colony Depot,	Boston
Ledger Office,	115 Hancock Street, Quincy
Souther's Store,	Adams Building, Quincy
McGovern Bros.' Store,	Plumer's Block, Quincy
Coram's Store,	Copeland Street, West Quincy
Miss Bartlett's Store,	Jones' Corner
Post Office,	Quincy Point
Depot,	Wollaston Heights
Henry B. Vinton,	Braintree
M. K. Pratt,	Weymouth
Post Office,	Houghs Neck

NEWS COLLECTIONS.

QUINCY, at Depot, at 9 A. M.
ATLANTIC, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WOLLASTON, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WEST QUINCY, at Post Office, at 7.30 A. M.
SOUTH QUINCY, at Depot, at 8.30 A. M.
QUINCY POINT, at Post Office, at 8 A. M.

News and advertisements dropped in boxes at the above locations will be collected at the specified times, in season for that day's issue of THE LEDGER. Anonymous articles will not receive consideration.

Today's Almanac.—July 9.

High water at 4.30 A. M. and 5.15 P. M.
Sun rises at 4.16; Sets at 7.22.
Moon rises 11.38 P. M.
Last quarter July 8.

THE DAY BOOK.

Interesting Brief Locals Gathered by Ledger Reporters.

Continued high temperature is the prediction.

Mr. Israel Waterhouse of Wollaston has recovered from his sickness.

Proposals for painting the Quincy school at Atlantic will be opened Saturday.

The Bay View Drum Corps will escort the Orangemen of Quincy to Highland lake on Saturday.

The directors of the East Side Street Railway of Brockton have asked for a location in Avon.

Master Walker Slade of East Boston is at his aunt's Mrs. Jas. H. Slade for a visit of a few weeks.

Miss Mattie Bowker of Charlestown is visiting her aunt Mrs. H. M. Federhen, Quincy Point.

Master Roy Duffield of Quincy Point left yesterday for Bridgeport, Conn., to be gone several weeks.

It is possible that a trial trip will be made on a portion of the Manet Street Railway tomorrow.

Ethel and Florence Osborne, daughters of Mr. W. W. Osborne left Sunday for Virginia making the trip alone.

It looks like business around the Willard school. The bricklayers and stone-cutters are rushing, and the walls are beginning to assume size.

The funeral of John Lyons of Atlantic, who died Monday, was held this morning from Sacred Heart church. The interment was in West Quincy.

Mr. Otis M. Wiley of Gilbertville, Mass., was in town this week, the guest of his uncle, Mr. D. Howard Bills of Quincy Point.

Nines representing the Rice Kendall Co. and A. Storrs & Bement Co., of Boston, will play base ball at Merry Mount Park Saturday afternoon.

Martin Smith and Thomas O'Neil returned from El Paso, Tex., Tuesday, after a long absence from this city. They also were at Denver, Col., and in Mexico.

Mrs. Thomas McGrath of West Quincy, who was injured by being thrown out of her carriage on Common street, Sunday, her horse being frightened by the electric cars, is recovering.

Henry Brown, the driver of the Hook and Ladder truck, is gaining strength every day, and expects to resume his duties very soon. Everybody will be glad to see him about again.

The St. Johns are making preparations to go to Holbrook Saturday to play the nine in that town. The former are going to have a very good team, and expect to down their opponents.

The 9.50 electric car from West Quincy struck Goodhue's baker wagon on Copeland street this morning, and the way the fine cake and pastry was scattered around the road was a caution. Luckily nobody was injured.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. B. Rice and daughter who sail on the steamer Allen from New York today, will, after a brief sojourn in England go direct to Antwerp and will visit Switzerland, the German health resorts and points of interest in Italy and France.

Thomas Conlin, a former member of the Fire Department of this city, who is unable to work, has opened his store on School street, west of the steamer house, where he carries a full line of cigars, tobacco and temperance drinks. He reports a very good business so far.

Prof. Chas. Endor the young magician, and supt. of the Dr. A. P. Kikapoo, Indian Medicine Co., camping on Granite street, was last evening during the performance on the stage presented with an elegant gold watch and chain, by the doctor. Prof. Endor has been with the doctor over five years, and has made hosts of friends by his gentlemanly conduct, courteous treatment and strict attention to business in every town or city the company has visited.

BRAINTREE.

The voters at the town meetings last evening, refused to rescinded the vote directing the water commissioners to discontinue work on the water works. They rescinded, however, the vote passed at the last meeting appropriating $15,000 for building an addition to the Pond and Union schoolhouses, and appointed the following committee to confer with the school committee in regard to the proposed addition to the schoolhouses, also to take into consideration the ventilation of the schoolhouses in town, and adopt a system of heating, to report at a special meeting: F. A. Hobart, James T. Stevens, Thomas A. Watson, Edward Avery, T. Haven Dearing and Col. Asa Drinkwater,

WEYMOUTH.

Mrs. J. H. Flint and Mrs. Marcia Hunt of Weymouth while out riding Monday evening were thrown from their carriage and badly hurt about the head.

The English Syndicate.

Now it is the Barre, Vt., quarries that the English syndicate want. The Boston dailies publish the following Barre dispatch of July 8:

An agent representing an English syndicate, has been here negotiating for the purchase of the Barre granite quarries. The dealers set a high price on their property, and a few refuse to sell at any figures. The agent has returned to New York to confer with his employers.

BOLD WORK.

A Would-be Burglar Foiled by Noise of Breaking Glass.

An attempt was made to enter the residence of L. D. Ray, 30 Field street, this city, between 8 and 9 o'clock last evening through a window at the front of the house. A pane of glass, 18x30 was broken, the noise from which arousing the inmates of the house just in time to foil the plans of the miscreant. Without doubt the offender will soon be brought to justice.

TODAY'S COURT.

Daniel Kelliher of Quincy was arraigned for stealing a bush hammer from the sheds of McDonnell & Kelly. When it was found that the hammer was gone Constable Furnald was notified and found Kelliher in Boston, yesterday. The hammer was identified by the owner who claimed that he had left it in the shop where he worked. Kelliher said that while drunk he wandered into the stone yard and fell asleep. When he awoke and started away he found the hammer in the path. He picked it up and started for Boston to pawn it in order to procure more liquor. He was found guilty and was sent to the House of Correction for three months.

Odd Fellows Install.

District Deputy Richardson and staff of Neponset installed the officers of Mt. Wollaston Lodge, No. 80, I. O. O. F., Tuesday evening, as follows:

P. G.,—Charles L. Orne.
N. G.,—Franklin Jacobs.
V. G.,—Nathan Ames.
R. S.,—Fred F. Green.
Treas.,—Charles F. Pettengill.
W.,—Horace O. Souther.
Con.,—Charles L. Hammond.
I. G.,—George W. Taylor.
O. G.,—John J. Kemp.
R. S. N. G.,—George W. Cummings.
R. S. V. G.,—James McCormick.
L. S. V. G.,—John W. Gourd.
R. S. S.,—Edward B. Brown.
L. S. S.,—G. W. Tuckerman.
Chap.,—E. P. Howland.

A collation followed. There was a good attendance of members.

WHO IS THE MOST POPULAR G. A. R. MAN?

When Found the Boston Globe Will Give Him a $1000 Sword.

BOSTON, July 9. The Grand Army encampment in Boston next month has received a startling impetus from the announcement of the Boston Globe that it will give a handsome sword, made by Tiffany, and costing $1000, to the most popular Grand Army comrade in the country.

The encampment committees are full of surprise and delight over the Globe's proposition, and they agree in declaring that no other single feature of the programme will excite as great an interest as this, or tend as much to increase the attendance, which already promises to beat the record.

The contest for the sword is now fully open. Coupons cut from the Globe and filled out with the names of hundreds of favorites are coming in by the thousands every day.

Orders also are pouring in from distant places where there is no supply of Globes, and in response papers are being expressed by the tens of hundreds to enthusiastic people who intend to cut out the votes, write in the names of their friends and return them by mail.

This rivalry will continue daily until the close of the encampment next month, the Globe publishing each morning the record of votes received the day before.

The excitement caused by this contest is fast spreading beyond New England, judging by the rapidly increasing demands that flow in from the Western states, as well as from the Middle.

—The Stoughton Sentinel says that Ira Holmes gathered strawberries last week, from vines which have been in continuous bearing for fifty-four years.

Kingman Reunion.

At Brockton, yesterday there was a large gathering of Kingmans, and descendants of Henry and Joanna Kingman, who landed in Weymouth 255 years ago. Quincy was represented by Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Hall and Mr. Henry McGrath.

—Concord, N. H. has increased the pay of her firemen from $40 to $60.

DIED.

CARTY—In South Quincy July 8 Mrs. Joanna Carty aged 72 years.

BEHRING SEA TALK.

Ottawa Government Uneasy at the Outlook.

OPEN RUPTURE PREDICTED

Between England and the United States. Utmost Secrecy Regarding Doings at the Halifax Forts—Sensational Story Denied.

OTTAWA, July 9.—It is evident, from what can be gathered in official circles, that the Behring Sea matter is causing considerable anxiety, and a correspondent is reliably informed that the British government have at last been forced to assure the Dominion government that they will take a decided stand in the matter in protecting Canadian interests, in doing which it is within the range of possibility that serious complications may arise between the United States and Great Britain, possibly an open rupture and a resort to arms, in which event it is pointed out that Canada would be the battleground.

A prominent official remarked that England had been coerced into taking the position she is now assuming, realizing the fact that it is the only means by which the growing sentiment in favor of annexation to the United States may be checked, which movement has up to now been greatly strengthened by the indifference and apathy which she has for a long time past been manifesting toward Canadian interests.

A week ago, at the instance of the British government, the Canadian government called into effect an act passed last session, making it punishable with imprisonment for life for an officer or official of the Canadian government to furnish any information in regard to the defenses of the country to a foreign state. It is not difficult to see that there is considerable uneasiness in the administration at Ottawa just now, notwithstanding their efforts to conceal any anxiety they may entertain.

OPINION AT HALIFAX.

Fort Regulations Require Secrecy Regarding Naval Movements.

Situation at Halifax.

HALIFAX, July 9.—A great many Nova Scotia vessels and seamen have recently gone to the Pacific to engage in the seal fisheries, and hence every movement on the question is a subject of deep interest. There is a general feeling here that the question ought to be settled, and settled promptly, and that it can only be effectually settled in the way proposed—to retake captured sealers.

A prominent public man, being asked if such heroic measures would not result in war replied: "I think not; the United States' position on the question is entirely untenable; they would never undertake to fight for such a cause; all that we have to do is to maintain our rights, and when the Washington authorities see that Britain means business and can be no longer humbugged, they will quickly abandon their preposterous claims."

Very strict orders regarding the forts of Halifax have been received from England by the military authorities. No private citizen is to be admitted to the forts under any circumstances whatever; no naval officer will be admitted except on business, and military officers in plain clothes are prohibited from visiting the forts. Vast fortifications are being erected at York redoubt and on McNabb's island, on which fabulous sums of money are being expended.

No Cause for Alarm.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 9.—Statements that have appeared in American papers, dated Victoria, to the effect that schooners were arriving here and at Maple Bay for the purpose of resistance to American revenue cutters in Behring sea, are wholly without foundation. Sealers are generally of the opinion that no seizures will be made this year, and have gone into Behring sea in large numbers. There is a rumor here that the English war cruisers which lately arrived in port will go into Behring sea for the protection of British sealers, but this has not yet been confirmed.

Bay State Republicans.

BOSTON, July 9.—The Republican state committee will meet at noon, July 25, to fix a time and place for the state convention, to choose a presiding officer for the convention, and to choose a chairman and four members at large of the committee on resolutions. Under the new system of apportionment the convention will be entitled to 1265 delegates, and the official statement as to how these will be distributed among cities and towns is on its way to the printer's, if it is not already there.

Death of a Centenarian.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., July 9.—Mrs. Elizabeth White, the oldest person in Newburyport, is dead, aged 101 years and 7 months. She was born in Passamaquoddy, N. B., and removed to this city in 1855. The deceased was the mother of nine children, six of whom survive, the youngest being upward of 70 years old. Her grandchildren and great-grand-children number seventy-five. Mrs. White's husband died in 1881, aged 93 years.

Opposition.

NEW YORK, July 9.—A body of Elks calling themselves the legal grand lodge of the order, met in the New York lodge rooms, elected officers and adopted resolutions repudiating the gathering at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, July 9.—The grand lodge of Elks, in session here, is well attended by members from all parts of the country. There was a successful parade. The New York matter will be taken up to-day.

Electric Wires Burned Out.

NEW YORK, July 9.—The building 141 Chambers street, occupied by Barron & Co., dealers in woodenware, was partly burned last night. Loss on building and contents $50,000. The roof of the building was a landing place for wires, and about 200 telegraph and telephone wires were burned off, causing much interruption of communication and considerable loss to the companies.

It Will Be Judge Powers.

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., July 9.—The Republican convention for the First congressional district which meets here to-day, will nominate Hon. H. Henry Powers of Morrisville for member of congress without opposition. The result of the congressional contest is made possible by the withdrawal from the canvass of Hon. James K. Batchelder of Arlington.

NEW YORK SHOOTING CORPS

Visit Prince Bismarck and Receive a Cordial Welcome.

BERLIN, July 9.—The Independent New York shooting corps, in full uniform, paid a visit to Prince Bismarck. The party comprised prominent New York Germans. Chief Forester Lange conducted them to the castle, where Prince Bismarck shook hands with each one. William Weber expressed the thanks of the party for the privilege given them of visiting the great man to whom Germany owed her unity. Thousands of his associates, he said, would envy his standing at Freidrichsrue and the day would be the pleasantest memory they would carry back to America.

Prince Bismarck expressed his pleasure at the visit and said he was surprised to hear only German names. Germans in America, he said, must feel satisfied with the unification of Germany even on the other side of the Atlantic. Formerly one was a Saxon, another was a Prussian and another was a Hessian; but now each called himself a German. The marksmen might, as German pioneers, further contribute toward the preservation of the ties knitting the two nations. He had always striven to maintain good relations with America. In his opinion it would have been foolish to quarrel over such a small question as that of Samoa, and he had therefore worked energetically to effect an amicable settlement of the matter.

The ex-chancellor was in a cheery mood and related many interesting anecdotes of his life. He inquired into the condition of the beer and wine trade in America, and asked for details of the day's shooting.

SILVER CONFERENCE REPORT

Submitted to the Senate—Democrats Object to a Compromise.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Senator Sherman submitted to the senate the conference report on the silver bill and explained at great length its provisions. While the substitute bill is not entirely satisfactory to either extreme, the Republicans as a rule, in both houses, will vote for it, which will secure its adoption. The Democrats of the senate arrayed themselves against it. It has the approval of both the president and the secretary of the treasury.

It is understood that the conference report on the silver bill will not be submitted to the house for several days, as the friends of the measure desire to ascertain the sentiment of the silver men regarding it. The free-coinage Democrats, with Mr. Bland at their head, openly denounce the compromise, and will bitterly oppose its acceptance. They assert it is an insidious attack upon silver, making gold the standard.

AN EVENING OF TURMOIL.

Mob Attempts to Rescue Prisoners from the London Police.

LONDON, July 9.—Another disorderly mob gathered in Bow street last night and there were several ugly rushes during the evening, but the mounted police sufficed to preserve a semblance of order. The shops were closed early. The night police went on duty punctually. At 10 o'clock the police cleared and occupied taverns about Bow street, arresting sixteen persons. The mob made furious attempts to rescue the prisoners, and four constables were badly injured with missiles. It is estimated that 800 constables were on duty in the vicinity, but the majority were withdrawn after midnight when the excitement subsided.

Captain and Mate Arrested.

BOSTON, July 9.—The Eighth police yesterday arrested Capt. Wilton S. Dinsmore and First Mate Henry W. Bolbeth, both of the bark Ailtower Sala, charged with felonious assault on John Mark and Henry Johnson, seamen of the same vessel.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Count Kalnoky is rapidly recovering.

A Texas marshal killed three men in a barroom fight.

Free-coinage Democrats denounce the silver compromise.

Lord Roseberry has resigned from the London county council.

The reported engagement of Comedian Toole to Mrs. Ward is denied.

The Russian press is pleased with the conviction of Nihilists in Paris.

English interests in South Africa are alarmed at German ascendency.

Rodo Hildebrand, aged 11, was drowned in Yantic, Conn., while bathing.

An Alabama physician killed his four children and committed suicide.

In an explosion in Lagrange street, Boston, a man and woman were injured.

John Lennon, Dracut's $8000 licensee, is charged with maintaining a nuisance.

Kitson's statue of Farragut has been accepted by the Boston art commission.

The importation of pork into certain free cities in Germany is not prohibited.

The facts relating to the cholera epidemic in Valencia have been suppressed.

A new and powerful explosive is said to have been discovered by a French scientist.

A premature explosion in a Mexican silver mine caused the death of nine miners.

Turkey demands of England to fix a date on which Egypt will be evacuated by British troops.

State arbitrators have been called upon to settle the trouble at C. W. Varney & Co.'s shop, Lynn.

The managers of the National Soldiers' homes held their quarterly meeting in Boston yesterday.

Warring factions in Harlan county, Ky., are reported to have burned the court house, with all records.

Application has been made at Washington to establish a new bank in Boston—the American National.

An explosion of powder at Milford, Utah, wrecked and set fire to the freight depot, causing heavy loss.

Owing to the prevalence of cholera in Valencia all mails arriving in France from Spain are disinfected.

Editor Pickett of The Memphis Avalanche says that disfranchisement is the only way to settle the negro question.

An order forbidding liquor on the grounds of the Milwaukee encampment has caused trouble among the Pythians.

H. C. Moulton had a conference with the shoe firms at Springvale, Me., and an immediate settlement of the labor troubles is expected.

O. S. Williams, superintendent of schools in Nashua, N. H., will resign in order to accept a similar position at Dedham, Mass., at a salary of $1900.

Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore, while he does not favor Sunday base ball playing, does believe in innocent recreation and enjoyment on that day, after a proper time has been devoted to religious duties.

The Emperor of China sleeps on a bed of carved wood, magnificently inlaid with gold and ivory. Bismarck's bedroom contains only three pieces of furniture—an enormous wash-handstand, a small camp bedstead and a bootjack.

The Sea Serpent at Last.

The earliest sea serpent tale comes by way of Stonington from Capt. David Tufts, of the British schooner Annie Harper. The captain is from St. Johns, N. B., with lumber, and put into port Saturday night.

He reports that Saturday morning, about 10 o'clock, when between Block Island and Watch Hill, his attention was attracted by a great commotion in the water about 150 yards from his vessel, and while his attention was drawn in that direction he saw what he is fully satisfied was a veritable sea serpent. At least he saw some huge monster that answered the description often given in other summers of such an animal by those who claim to have seen the mysterious monster. Whatever the animal may have been, the captain says that it appeared to be about 100 feet long. At one time it raised a tail thirty feet in the air, waved it for a few seconds and then lashed the water into a foam.

While this portion of the body was exposed Capt. Tufts had a good view of the same, and describes it as being about the size of the main boom to his vessel, tapering to a fine point. In color it was a dark brown, with spots almost black. The animal was going in an easterly direction, apparently at a speed of about ten miles an hour, and after his body disappeared from view the wake made by the monster was discernible for a long distance. As the weather was clear and nothing obscured the vision of the captain, his observation as above has transformed him from being skeptical as to the existence of sea serpents into a full believer in there being such a member of the family of marine monsters. Capt. Tufts has made several voyages to this port, and is ordinarily a thoroughly reliable man. Some Stonington people are inclined to believe in the serpent also.—Providence Journal.

A Creature from Arizona.

The following remarkable story comes from Arizona, via a Cincinnati paper: A winged monster with an extremely elongated tail and an immense pair of wings was found on the alkali desert recently by two ranchers. The creature was evidently greatly exhausted by a long flight and when discovered was able to fly but a short distance without resting. After the first shock of amazement had passed the two men, who were on horseback and armed with Winchester rifles, regained sufficient courage to pursue the monster and after an exciting chase succeeded in getting near enough to open fire with their rifles. The creature then turned on the men, but owing to its exhausted condition they were able to keep out of its way and after a few well directed shots the monster rolled over dead.

The men then proceeded to make an examination, and found that their victim measured about 92 feet in length, and the greatest diameter was 50 inches. The monster had only two feet, which were situated a short distance in front of where the wings were joined to the body. The head, as near as they could judge, was about 8 feet long, the jaws being thickly set with strong, sharp teeth. Its eyes were as large as a dinner plate and protruded about half way from the head. They had some difficulty in measuring the wings, as they were partly folded under the body, but they finally got one straightened out sufficiently to get a measurement of 78 feet, making the total measurement from tip to tip about 160 feet. The men intend to skin the creature and send the hide east for examination by eminent scientists.

A Nickel in the Slot Telephone.

A novel telephone has been placed in the New Haven house. It cannot be used unless a fee is paid. There are only two instruments of the kind in existence, the other being in Hartford. There are five slots in the machine for the reception of a nickel, ten cent piece, quarter, half dollar and dollar respectively. These amounts cover the rates charged for telephoning to various places in and out of the state. To use the telephone it is first necessary to call up the central, as on an ordinary telephone. The objective point is then asked for, and when this is reached the party who rings up is told to put the necessary fee in the slot. If a dime is dropped a bell of high tone rings. For twenty-five cents the tone becomes lower, and for half a dollar the sound is like that of the average door bell. The dollar sound is similar to that of a fire alarm gong. The sound of the bell is the signal to go ahead and talk. The contrivance is the invention of William Gray, of Hartford. A company has been formed for the manufacture of the instruments. —Cor. New York Sun.

Ten Years Old and Almost Six Feet.

Pine Grove, a hamlet near Douglasville, Tex., boasts of a girl not quite 10 years old who is 5 feet 10 inches tall. She is the daughter of an engineer, who is himself a giant in size, while his wife is 6¼ feet in height. The girl, her parents say, was an unusually small and sickly baby, and didn't show any remarkable growth until she was about 6 years old. She is stout and has the strength of a man, but her mind is feeble, or else has been so outstripped by her body as to give it no chance to develop. The young giantess presents a most remarkable spectacle with her childish face and dress, seated playing in the sand or amusing herself with a doll.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Besides the rabbit pest New South Wales is troubled by another called the "flying fox pest." This creature is a species of bat, the largest of the bat tribe, sometimes measuring nearly five feet in expanse of wings, and is popularly termed the flying fox on account of the red, foxlike color of the fur and "the very vulpine aspect of the head." The attacks of these destructive animals are mainly aimed against fruits and other vegetable substances.

A giant named Catoni, who was more than seven feet high and proportionately stout, has just died in Italy after having collected $2,000 from a museum in Rome for the right to his skeleton.

Their Dreams Verified.

Charles Clark, who lives out eight miles toward Morrison on a ranch, started in to Denver Saturday with his wife in a light buggy to which was harnessed a newly broken colt which was making his trial trip in single harness. Near Valverde the colt took sudden fright at something and made two or three plunges, overturning the rig and precipitating Clark into a patch of cactus by the side of the road. He was thrown with such force that his leg was broken below the knee so that the large bone pierced through the skin. His face was terribly lacerated by the cacti and some of it penetrated four thicknesses of clothing and lodged itself half an inch into the flesh. His wife was carried some distance further, when she, too, was hurled into the cactus and sustained several severe bruises in the face and chest. Beyond a thorough shaking up she was not badly injured.

In the evening Mr. Clark was called upon by a reporter, who found him laughing and joking over the mishap, although in intense pain. "This accident is a result of predestination," he said, "for several people say they have dreamed about this, and a fortune teller told my wife before we were married that she would marry a man who would be all battered up by a horse. Mrs. Ridgeway told me on the road that she had dreamed of this, and she described the accident without having seen it. Then when Dr. Clark, who is my cousin, came in he said: 'Charlie, I dreamed you broke your leg night before last,' and then we told him about the other dreams."—Denver News.

Chased by a Mad Mare.

Breeds, a little station on the Toledo, Peoria and Western railway, was thrown into great excitement when John Ryno came dashing into town on a buckboard declaring that he had been chased for five miles by a crazy mare. His own horse was covered with foam and showed the effects of a hard drive.

Ryno said his attention was attracted by the running of a horse behind him, and he saw that a white mare was following his buckboard about 100 yards away. The animal kept up a peculiar squealing, as if in sharp pain or deep anger. She came up rapidly, and when within fifty feet Ryno, to his horror, saw that the brute was suffering from rabies, as a stream of green saliva ran from the mare's jaws. The eyes and nostrils were distended, and the hideous squeals became more pronounced.

Ryno lashed his horse. His own animal had begun to tremble, and whinnying with fear broke away at her highest speed; but the mad mare gained and was soon biting and snapping at the buckboard wheels, at Ryno and at his horse. Ryno beat the brute in the face with his whip stock, but to no effect. He says the awful race lasted fully five miles. A passenger train on the Toledo, Peoria and Western came along about then, and the mare, with a hideous squeal, leaped a low hedge and ran after the train. Reno watched the race until the horse and train were lost by a curve. It is now believed that the mare chased the train some distance, but fell in a fit and was subsequently killed by section men.—St. Louis Republic.

Walked Into a Well in Her Sleep.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock on the morning of June 18, as some young men were on their way home, and while passing along near the public school building of Chillicothe, they heard a cry of distress. Entering the premises occupied by Professor Allen Moore, upon a tour of investigation they found that the cry came from a well. It was found that Mrs. Moore had fallen into the well.

A rope was thrown down, which Mrs. Moore grasped, but when raised to near the top she missed her hold and fell back. The well was thirty-six feet deep and contained between ten and fifteen feet of water. A loop was then made in the end of the rope and hastily thrown down with directions to place it around her body and under her arms, which Mrs. Moore succeeded in doing, and by that means she was rescued. It is believed that Mrs. Moore either slipped and fell into the well, or was walking in her sleep at the time.—Kansas City Journal.

Dinners in the Eiffel Tower.

One of the freaks of fashion in Paris is to give dinners in the Eiffel tower. Saturday the Prince and Princess Radzivill entertained there the Duc and Duchesse de Dondeauville, the Comte and Comtesse de Talleyrand, and the Prince and Princess de Cystria, Comte de Seebach and others. A lift was hired for the evening for the exclusive use of the party and adorned inside with flowers and elegant draperies. Four powdered valets were in attendance at the entrance. The table was profusely decorated with carnations and no other flowers.—London News.

A chimney has been designed for the Royal Smelting works of Saxony, Germany, by Herr Heneicke, that is to be 460 feet high, with an inside diameter of 28 feet at the base and 15 feet 6 inches at the outlet. The works will be connected with the chimney by a horizontal flue 1,093 yards in length, which crosses the river Mulda and takes an upward course of 197 feet to the top of the hill, where the giant chimney will stand as an example of engineering skill. It will take 1,500,000 bricks to build this perpendicular funnel, and its cost is estimated at about $30,000.

Only seven Waterloo veterans have responded to the invitation given them by Gen. Van Merten, of Haarlem, to celebrate the seventy-fifth anniversary of the battle. The oldest of them was born in 1793 and the youngest in 1798. Six out of the seven are in a state of complete destitution.

Two young miners in the Empire and Hollenbark collieries, at Wilkesbarre, completed a rat killing contest lately. They were at the work one month and $50 was the stake. The result is as follows: McQuade killed 3,510; weight, 4,375 pounds; McIntyre, 3,219; weight, 5,828.

WHEN YOU GO TO THE

QUINCY DEPOT

—STEP INTO—

C. F. CARLSON'S

FOR A GLASS OF

COLD SODA.

Quincy, June 23. 1m

Quincy and Boston Street Railway.

(ELECTRIC.)

Commencing Monday, June 23, 1890, Cars Leave

West Quincy for Neponset.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 8.55, 9.50, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 1.45, 2.20, 3.00, 3.35, 4.00, 4.45, *5.10, 5.30, 6.00, 6.15, 6.55, *7.15, 7.35, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.40, 10.00, †10.45 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.32, 9.18, 10.08, 10.53, 11.38 A. M.; 12.13, 1.03, 1.38, 2.00, 2.38, 3.18, 3.55, 4.17, 5.03, 5.55, 6.17, 6.33, 7.13, 7.53, 8.38, 9.00, 9.35, 10.00, 10.18, †10.42, †11.02 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy Point and West Quincy.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 9.00, 9.45, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.: 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.30, 3.15, 3.55, 4.20, 4.45, 5.55, 6.15, 6.35, 6.50, 7.30, 8.20, 8.55, 9.20, 10.00, *10.25, †10.35 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.33, 9.18, 10.08, 10.56, 11.38 A. M.; 12.15, 1.03, 1.18, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.17, 4.41, 5.09, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 6.48, 7.13, 7.32, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—6.25, 6.55, 7.25, 8.08, 8.35, 9.20, 9.55, 10.25, 11.23 A. M.; 12.15, 1.05, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.41, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 7.00, 7.32, 8.30, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—6.40, 7.10, 7.55, 8.20, 8.50, 9.35, 10.10, 10.40, 11.45 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.40, 3.15, 4.05, 5.00, 5.40, 6.15, 6.47, 7.15, 7.55, 8.45, 9.45, 10.38 P. M.

SUNDAY.

West Quincy for Neponset.—7.50, 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50 A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.55, 2.40, 3.15, 3.45, 4.20, 4.55, 5.40, 6.15, 6.50, 7.25, 7.55, 8.40, 9.15, 10.05, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.47, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.15, 1.37, 2.12, 2.57, 3.32, 4.02, 4.37, 5.12, 5.57, 6.32, 7.07, 7.42, 8.12, 8.57, 9.32, 10.07, 10.30, †10.12, †11.05 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy and West Quincy.—7.50, 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50, A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.50, 2.20, 2.55, 3.25, 4.00, 4.35, 5.20, 5.55, 6.30, 7.05, 7.35, 8.20, 8.55, 9.30, 10.05, 10.25, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.22, 7.55, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—8.10, 8.56, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.42, 8.12, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—8.30, 9.20, 10.15, 11.00, 11.45 A. M.; 12.30, 1.10, 1.55, 2.25, 2.55, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.15, 5.55, 6.30, 7.10, 8.00, 8.25, 9.00, 9.35, 10.05, 10.45 P. M.

*To Quincy only.
†To Car house only.

At Neponset close connection is made with West End Street Cars to and from Boston.

At Quincy Centre close connection is made with Electric Cars to and from Quincy Point.

Cars are due at Beale street, Wollaston, ten minutes after leaving Neponset and seven minutes after leaving Quincy.

JOHN A. DUGGAN, *Superintendent.*

Old Colony.

On and after June 16, 1890. Trains Leave

QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—4.33, 6.11, 6.55, 7.24, 7.31, 7.37, 7.52, 8.12, 8.34, 8.40, 9.18, 9.59, 10.38, 10.57 A. M.; 12.05, 1.02, 1.20, 1.42, 2.50, 4.00, 4.07, 4.48, 4.55, 5.33, 5.40, 6.20, 7.05, 7.10, 8.10, 9.06, 10.19, 10.33 P. M. SUNDAY—9.21, 9.31 A. M.; 1.46, 5.53, 6.01, 6.15, 8.14, 9.05, 9.16, 10.20, 11.01 P. M.

RETURN.—5.45, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 10.05, 11.02 A. M.; 12.00 M; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.30, 2.35, 3.12, 3.52, 4.18, 4.42, 5.10, 5.33, 6.07, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 8.15, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY—7.30, 8.30, 9.15, 9.30 A. M.; 12.45, 1.30, 5.00, 5.45, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WOLLASTON HEIGHTS FOR BOSTON.—4.36, 6.14, 6.59, 7.28, 7.41, 8.15, 8.46, 9.21, 10.02, 11.00 A. M.; 12.08, 1.05, 1.45, 2.53, 4.10, 4.58, 5.43, 6.23, 7.14, 8.13, 9.09, 10.37 P. M. SUNDAY.—9.34 A. M.; 1.49, 6.19, 9.20, 11.04 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.35, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY.—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR BOSTON.—4.38, 6.19, 7.02, 7.16, 7.44, 8.05, 9.24, 10.04, 11.15 A. M.; 12.11, 1.25, 1.56, 2.56, 4.15, 5.48, 6.31, 7.12, 7.17, 8.18, 9.12, 10.40 P. M. SUNDAY.—9.37 A. M.; 1.52, 6.22, 9.23, 11.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.17, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 12.30, 1.15, 1.55, 2.25, 3.12, 4.18, 4.22, 4.42, 5.33, 5.40, 6.15, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY.—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

QUINCY ADAMS FOR BOSTON.—4.30, 6.07, 6.51, 7.20, 7.34, 8.08, 9.15, 9.56, 10.54 A. M.; 12.02, 1.38, 2.46, 4.03, 5.37, 6.16, 7.07, 8.07, 9.03, 10.30 P. M. SUNDAY.—9.27 A. M.; 1.42, 6.11, 9.12, 10.57 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY.—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WEST QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—6.08, 7.05, 7.54, 9.11, 11.04 A. M.; 1.46, 3.45, 5.27, 6.20, 10.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

EAST MILTON FOR BOSTON.—6.12, 7.09, 7.58, 9.15, 11.08 A. M.; 1.50, 3.55, 5.31, 6.24, 10.11 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR EAST MILTON AND WEST QUINCY.—6.48, 8.35, 10.00 A. M.; 12.50, 2.40, 4.42, 5.50, 6.42, 8.14 P. M.

GEO. L. CONNOR,
Gen'l Pass'r. Agt.

J. R. KENDRICK,
General Manager.

OLD PAPERS

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Vest Quincy for Neponset.—6.40, 7.25, , 8.55, 9.50, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, , 1.45, 2.20, 3.00, 3.35, 4.00, 4.45, *5.10, 5.30, , 6.15, 6.55, *7.15, 7.35, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.40, 0, †10.45 P. M.
uincy (City Hall) for Neponset.— , 6.58, 7.43, 8.32, 9.18, 10.08, 10.53, 11.38 .; 12.13, 1.03, 1.38, 2.00, 2.38, 3.18, 3.55, 5.03, 5.55, 6.17, 6.33, 7.13. 7.53, 8.38, 9.00, 10.00, 10.18, †10.42, †11.02 P. M.
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uincy for Quincy Point.—6.25, 6.55, 8.08, 8.35, 9.20, 9.55, 10.25, 11.23 A. M.; , 1.15, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.41, 5.27, 5.56, 7.00, 7.32, 8.30, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.
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SUNDAY.

est Quincy for Neponset.—7.50 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50 A. M.; 12.30, 1.55, 2.40, 3.15, 3.45, 4.20, 4.55, 5.40, 6.15, 7.25, 7.55, 8.40, 9.15, 10.05, †10.48 P. M.
incy (City Hall) for Neponset.— 8.10, 9.00, 9.47, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 1.15, 1.37, 2.12, 2.57, 3.32, 4.02, 4.37, 5.57, 6.32, 7.07, 7.42, 8.12, 8.57, 9.32, 10.30, †10.12, †11.05 P. M.
ponset for Quincy and West cy.—7.50, 8.10, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50, ; 12.30, 1.20, 1.50, 2.20, 2.55, 3.25, 4.00, 5.20, 5.55, 6.30, 7.05, 7.35, 8.20, 8.55, 9.30, 10.25, †10.48 P. M.
incy for West Quincy.—7.3 , 8.10, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, .55, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.
incy for Quincy Point.—8.10, 8.56, 0.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, .12, 3.45, 4.17, 4 52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.42, .37, 9 12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.
incy Point for Quincy.—8.30, 9.20, 11.00, 11.45 A M.; 12.30, 1.10, 1.55, 2.25, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5 15, 5.55, 6.30, 7 10, 8.00, .00, 9.35, 10.05, 10.45 P. M.
Quincy only.
Car house only.
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HN A. DUGGAN, *Superintendent*.

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NCY FOR BOSTON.—4.33, 6.11 4, 7.31, 7.37, 7.52, 8.12, 8.34, 8.40, 9.18, .38, 10.57 A. M.; 12.05, 1.02, 1.20, 1.42, 00, 4.07, 4.48, 4.55, 5.33, 5.40, 6.20, 0, 8.10, 9.06, 10.19, 10.33 P. M. SUN- 9.21, 9.31 A. M.; 1.46, 5.53, 6.01, 6.15, 5, 9.16, 10.20, 11.01 P. M.
URN.—5.45, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, .05, 11.02 A. M.; 12.00 M; 12.02, 1.15, 0, 2.35, 3.12, 3.52, 4.18, 4.42, 5.10, 5.33, 2, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 8.15, 9.10, 10.00, 1.15 P. M. SUNDAY—7.30, 8.30, 0 A. M.; 12.45, 1.30, 5.00, 5.45, 7.05, M.
LASTON HEIGHTS FOR BOS- 4.36, 6.14, 6.59, 7.28, 7.41, 8.15, 8.46, 2, 11.00 A. M.; 12.08, 1.05, 1.45, 2.53, , 5.43, 6.23, 7.14, 8.13, 9.09, 10.37 P. M. Y.—9.34 A. M.; 1.49, 6.19, 9.20, M.
URN.—6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.35, 3.12, 4.18, 3, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, .15 P. M. SUNDAY.—8.30 A. M.; 0, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.
NTIC FOR BOSTON.—4.38, 6.19, , 7.44, 8.05, 9.24, 10.04, 11.15 A. M.; 5, 1.56, 2.56, 4.15, 5.48, 6.31, 7.12, 7.17, 10.40 P. M. SUNDAY.—9.37 A. M.; , 9.23, 11.07 P. M.
URN.—6.35, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.17, 9.40, .; 12.02, 12.30, 1.15, 1.55, 2.25, 3.12, , 4.42, 5.33, 5.40, 6.15, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 0, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY.— ; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.
CY ADAMS FOR BOSTON.— 6.51, 7.20, 7.34, 8.08, 9.15, 9.56, 10.54 .02, 1.38, 2.46, 4.03, 5.37, 6.16, 7.07, , 10.30 P. M. SUNDAY.—9.27 2, 6.11, 9.12, 10.57 P. M.
RN.—6.45, 7.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 5, 1.55, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, , 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 NDAY.—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, P. M.
QUINCY FOR BOSTON.— 7.54, 9.11, 11.04 A. M.; 1.46, 3.45, 10.07 P. M.
RN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.
MILTON FOR BOSTON.— 7.58, 9.15, 11.08 A. M.; 1.50, 3.55, 10.11 P. M.
RN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30. 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.
TIC FOR EAST MILTON EST QUINCY.—6.48, 8.35, 10.00 0, 2.40, 4.42, 5.50, 6.42, 8.14 P. M.
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen'l Pass'r. Agt.
KENDRICK, eneral Manager.

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QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1. NO. 76. QUINCY, MASS., THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1890. PRICE 2 CENTS.

BARGAINS
— IN —
Suits, Pantaloons, Seersucker Goods, Blue Flannel Suits, Children's Knee Pants, Fancy Vests, &c. Underwear, Bathing Tights, Neckwear, Straw Hats, Silk Shirts, Tennis Caps, &c.
LARGEST STOCK!
LOWEST PRICES!
QUINCY
One Price Clothing Co.,
Durgin & Merrill's Block.

John Page,
— DEALER IN —
FIRST-CLASS
Boots and Shoes,
ALL KINDS.
City Boot and Shoe Store,
No. 104 HANCOCK STREET.

Proposals for Painting.

1625 · 1640 · 1792
MANET
QUINCY
1888

PROPOSALS for Painting the Atlantic School Buildings and Fences with two coats may be addressed to the undersigned up to SATURDAY, July 12.

All materials used must be of best quality, and all work be done in the most thorough manner. The right to reject any bid is reserved.

GEO. I. ALDRICH,
Superintendent of Schools.
Quincy, July 2—9t July 5—2w

Mislaid or Stolen, FROM THE CITY HOSPITAL, On the 17th, A Bag of Flags

Whoever will return the flags to the LEDGER OFFICE, or give any information concerning the same will be liberally rewarded.
Quincy, June 30. tf

We have about FIFTY PAIRS of
Odd Oxford Ties
—AND—
SLIPPERS
Which will be sold at a very LOW PRICE.
D. B. STETSON,
54 Washington Street.
Quincy, May 7. 3mos.

For Sale and To Let.
For Sale. A large variety of residences and choice building lots in all parts of the city at prices to suit.
To Let. New house, 10 rooms, all modern conveniences, in Quincy Centre.
Elegant new residence, 11 rooms, on Lincoln avenue, Wollaston.
House, 6 rooms, No. 7 Spear street, Quincy.
Modern house and large stable, No. 112 Washington street, Quincy.
House, 10 rooms and stable on Franklin street, South Quincy.
Also stores and tenements in all parts of the city.
Agents for the Greenleaf Land Associates.
Care of property and collection of rents a specialty.
Geo. H. Brown & Co.,
Insurance, Real Estate and Mortgages,
Adams Building, Quincy.
Branch Office at Williams' Jewelry Store West Quincy.

Grand Auction Sale
— OF —
500 ELEGANT Sea Shore Lots,
— AT —
HOUGHS NECK, QUINCY,

Belonging to the Manet Land Associates, on

Friday and Saturday,

July 18 and 19, at 2 o'clock, P. M.,

EACH DAY.

EVERYONE knows where Houghs Neck is, and what a delightful spot it is. The lots offered are the most desirable in that delightful locality. Large sums of money have been expended by the owners in the improvement of this property. It has been laid out by an experienced landscape gardener in a very attractive manner, with a broad avenue upon Weymouth Fore river, with parkways in the centre of the avenue. An extensive breakwater has been built upon the water front, which adds greatly to the attractiveness of the place. It is bound to be the most attractive resort on the South Shore. Every head of a family within a distance of 25 miles of Houghs Neck should own one or more of these lots, upon which he can build a little house, and give himself and his family the pleasure and healthfulness of a summer at the sea shore. It will save doctors' bills if you do, and not be any more expensive than staying at home, and will give health and happiness to each one of your family.

The 500 lots to be sold are only a small part of a number of lots owned by the Manet Land Associates. The Associates are offering these lots at auction to the highest bidder in this public way, not because the owners do not think the lots would sell at a higher price at a private sale, but because they think that by so doing they can call public attention to the enterprise quicker. The owners know that as soon as they have sold a certain number of these lots to parties interested in buying lots for homes, or holding them for investment, that the value of the remaining lots will be greatly increased. The owners have, therefore, in order to call attention to this attractive resort, made more attractive by the lavish expenditure of money, and in order to get the benefit of the value upon the remaining lots,—which must necessarily result from so doing—have concluded to sell these 500 lots at public auction to the highest bidder and without reserve of any kind. The lots will **absolutely** be sold to the **highest bidder without any protection whatever by the owners,** even if the lots do not bring one-half what the owners think they are worth. Anyone who has ever given the matter any consideration must know that he can buy land cheaper at auction than at private sale, especially at an auction like this, where the owners are selling part of their lots at any price they will bring as a matter of advertisement to interest the public; therefore **now is the time to buy,** whether the person wants the lot to build on at once, or a little later, or whether he wants it as an investment. Any one who buys at this auction sale will get the advantage of the advance in the price of the remaining lots, which he must realize will inevitably follow such a sale. **Quincy is a growing place,** and everywhere in it land is increasing in value very fast, and nowhere will it increase more in value the next few years than at Houghs Neck.

A new Electric Street Railway has just been built from Quincy to Houghs Neck. The running time from Quincy to Houghs Neck will be probably less than twenty minutes, so that persons having business on the line of the Old Colony Railroad, and living for the summer at Houghs Neck, can go to and from their business every day very quickly and very inexpensively.

A Rhode Island Clam Bake will be served free to all holders of tickets each day at one o'clock, in large tents pitched upon the property.

Transportation on the new Electric Railway from Quincy to Houghs Neck and back, will be furnished **free** on the days of sale.

Terms of sale will be most liberal. Ten dollars in cash at time and place of sale.

Balance of purchase price may be paid, if desired, in monthly payments of $5.00 each.

When 25 per cent. of the purchase price has been paid in cash, a deed will be given and a mortgage taken back from the purchaser for the balance, running three years with interest at 6 per cent. per annum.

Terms and conditions of sale will be more definitely stated at time and place of sale.

Information may be had and tickets for the free clambake and transportation on the Electric Railway will be furnished free on application, either in person or by letter to

MANET LAND ASSOCIATES,
82 Devonshire St., Boston.
B. N. ADAMS, Auctioneer, Quincy, Mass.
LEWIS J. BIRD & CO.,
Auct., 244 Washington St., Boston.
H. T. WHITMAN, Quincy, Mass.

Or on application in person at the office of this paper.

$50 REWARD

OFFERED for evidence that will convict the miscreant who broke the glass and caused other damage to the store occupied as a laundry at the head of Granite street.
HENRY H. FAXON.
Quincy, July 5—1w p,1w

DR. A. P. KIKAPOO,
The Eminent Root and Herb Doctor,
HAS made arrangements to stay here and treat the Deaf, Blind and Lame, and all Diseases of the Human Body, at his
INDIAN CAMP,
Granite Street, near Fort Street, Quincy.
☞ Consultation Free to all from 2 to 6 o'clock P. M. July 3—1w

NATURE STUDY.

Organizer and Director of Instruction in Elementary Science Chosen.

FOR QUINCY PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

What Superintendent Aldrich Said on the Subject in His Annual Report—The Most Important Step Considered by the School Committee Last Year—Work will be Far Reaching in Its Influence for Good.

In the report of the School Committee meeting published in Wednesday's DAILY LEDGER, appeared the election of a teacher in elementary science. Miss Brassill was lately associate teacher of science at the Bridgewater Normal School. It is an innovation which will be better understood by reading the following from the pen of Supt. Aldrich to be found in the City Report:

Probably the most import matter considered by the School Committee during the year may be found in a proposition submitted by the Superintendent, looking to the employment of a thoroughly competent person to serve as organizer and director of systematic instruction in elementary science in the primary and grammar schools. Perhaps the simple term "Nature Study" may best indicate the character of the undertaking recommended. It would seem that no lengthy argument is needed to demonstrate the wisdom of the action proposed. We may divide the studies pursued in the schools into two classes. The first class will contain those studies which furnish the materials for thought. The natural sciences, arithmetic, geometry and history will be found in this class. The second class will contain those studies which relate to the symbols of thought: reading, spelling, writing, composition, may serve as examples. If we examine the work of the primary schools as it now exists, we shall find that it consists almost wholly of the last named variety of studies. The two chief ends for which pupils attend schools are knowledge and training. It is well known that of all those who enter school, very few complete the grammar school course, even fewer enter the high school. Can any one successfully defend a course of studies as philosophical and complete which permits this great number of pupils to leave school ignorant of the simplest facts in the realm of nature?

The comparatively few pupils who reach the high school, will there have an opportunity of studying botany, chemistry and physics, but even these few must learn in the high school the veriest elements of the sciences and occupy so much time in the mastery of the elements as to have little or none remaining for true scientific study.

It is not proposed to undertake the formal study of botany or chemistry or physics in the lower schools, but it must be remembered that the elements of all these studies are very simple. The pupils who leave school early should have an opportunity of acquiring these elements, and it is almost equally necessary that pupils who subsequently pursue a high school course, should do the same thing by way of preparation for their advanced work. If we turn now to the other end suggested—training—we shall find equally cogent reasons in favor of the plan recommended. A sound course of studies is so framed as to afford right occasions for the discipline of the different orders of activity as they develop in the child mind.

By way of a simple outline of this order of development we may name: 1. The perceptive faculties. 2. The imaginative powers. 3. The reflective powers. We have to consider just now the first named. It must be admitted that recent years have witnessed great improvement in our schools in the line of right training of these observing powers. Our methods of teaching reading, spelling, writing and number—the work undertaken in the study of form, color and drawing—have contributed to this end.

It still remains true, however, that we are leaving unused the best possible materials for accomplishing the desired results, inasmuch as we almost ignore the existence of the natural world. In the views thus briefly and imperfectly stated all educational authorities are agreed. Everywhere do the judicious grieve that, in this particular, schools are as we find them. Such being the facts, of course the pertinent inquiry concerns ways and means of effecting an improvement. The marked success which has attended the introduction of drawing and singing into the schools is a suggestion—unless I am over sanguine, it is almost a guarantee—that success will attend similar action in this matter of elementary science. I believe as thoroughly as any one, that the teaching of all subjects in the public schools must be done chiefly by the regular corps of teachers, but in such matters as drawing, singing, and elementary science, who shall teach the teacher? Scarcely any persons of the generation now actively at work received in youth such instruction, as we wish to secure to pupils now in the school? With the small salaries which we pay, it is futile to expect to secure teachers who can teach well what have been known as the common school branches, and also these branches which have more recently found place in the schools. We are fortunate indeed when we secure, as we do, persons who are disposed, under competent leadership, to carry forward with zeal and discretion branches which at the outset are unfamiliar to themselves. Instead, therefore, of spending more time in lamenting this deficiency in our course of studies, it seems wise to secure a person who is by aptitude, special training and experience fitted to do for our schools in this line of nature study, what persons of like qualifications have already done in the drawing and music. These views found favor in the eyes of your School Committee and when the report of 1890 is written, I hope it may be possible to chronicle the successful beginning of a work, which, I am sure, must be far reaching in its influence for good.

DESIRABLE SEASHORE LOTS.

The Grand Auction Sale to Take Place July 18 and 19.

An advertisement in this issue announces that a grand auction sale of seashore lots at Houghs Neck will take place on Friday and Saturday of next week. The attractiveness of this summer resort are there well set forth, and the opening up of so much fine property will be a great boom to it and to the city. The electric cars will be running before these dates, and tickets for free transportation and free clambake and information concerning the sale may be obtained on application in person at the DAILY LEDGER office.

Not Allowed to Compete.

A rumor has obtained a wide circulation to the effect that Co. K, Fifth Regiment and the Sons of Veterans were competing bodies in the Fourth of July parade, and that the latter took the first prize. The judges ruled that Co. K was not a civic body, as arms were carried, and the only prize awarded in that division was to the Sons of Veterans. The Fourth of July committee regret that the judges should have drawn the line so close as to exclude the military company from competition.

Attendance of Councilmen.

The City Council of 1890 has held twenty meetings. At only three meetings was there a full attendance of twenty-three. Eight members have a perfect record, and in the list is included the four members of the Council of 1889 who did not miss a meeting, viz: Councilmen Fairbanks, Burke, Newcomb, Thompson, Hall, Morton, Sherman and Souther. The length of sessions aggregate 35 hours, 44 minutes.

PROBATE COURT.

The following business was transacted by Judge White at the session of Norfolk County Probate Court in this city Wednesday:

Wills Allowed.

Of Ruhamah K. Hunt of Holbrook, Zanas A. French, executor; bond, $1000.

Of John Donovan of Weymouth, Mary Donovan, executrix.

Of Margaret F. Kemp of Quincy, John Kemp, executrix; bond, $500.

Administrations Granted.

To H. Maria Wilde of Randolph, administratrix of estate of George Wilde; bond $4000.

Ansel O. Clark of Braintree, administrator of estate of Amasa J. Dyer.

Emeline W. Parker of Quincy, administratrix of estate of William Parker; bond $2000.

Leonard Thompson of Hingham, administrator of estate of Abizer Pratt; bond $2500.

Other Matters.

Sarah F. Torrey was appointed guardian of Elmer C. Cushing and Horace Cushing of Weymouth; bond, $1000.

Emily A. Josephs of Quincy, widow of Freeman Josephs, was allowed $400.

Several inventories were filed and accounts allowed.

Quincy Light Infantry.

Mr. Joseph G. Brackett brought into our office this week a relic of the old Light Infantry. It was a wooden canteen which belonged to his father, Mr. Joseph Brackett. It was 6 1-2 inches in diameter, and is marked

Q. L. I.
1814.

Hospital Contributors.

The Newburyport Herald publishes a list of the contributions to the Anna Jaques hospital in that city for the quarter. In order that the friends of the Quincy Hospital may realize more fully its needs, a few of the gifts are enumerated: Cash, expressing, eggs, milk, meat, reading, cards, etc., for children; rolling invalid chair, discount on coal for hospital use, quilts and underwear, prunes, tomatoes, gelatine, plants, strawberries, common and soda crackers, canes, marble top table, sundries, medicines, sheets, pieces, etc.; shirts, books, butter, children's books and puzzles, fruit, flowers, reading matter, ice, etc.

Reduced rates—Gas company, Electric Light company, Water company, Telephone company.

—Rev. Mr. Puffer the new Universalist pastor at Stoughton, was given a reception Tuesday evening, and presented with a purse of $150.

BRAINTREE.

The Universalist society enjoyed yesterday their annual picnic at the residence of Mr. Kane, at Mayflower Park. There were 104 present, and a jolly good time was had.

John Hope of South Weymouth, who *hoped* on for well nigh three score and ten years was found last night about 8 o'clock sitting on a pile of railroad ties lying on one side of the track, about forty rods south of River street crossing. The particulars are these:

Isaac I. Jones, gateman at the crossing, and who is besides a constable of the town, saw a man sitting on the track and went up to him to find out why he was there and warn him of his danger. The man noticing Jones' badge exclaimed "For God's sake don't arrest me, for my legs are tired and weary and I'm going home."

Officer Jones is human and always gives a man a chance, assisted the poor man to the pile of ties already mentioned, and then left him to attend to his duties.

A little while afterwards he employed a number of boys to go up the track and see and report in what condition the man was. They returned and reported that they thought he was dead. This turned out to be true.

Officer Jones at once notified J. Franklin Bates, one of the selectmen, who in turn notified Medical Examiner Tower of South Weymouth, and Undertaker Arthur C. Hollenbeck. The former arriving on the scene in due course and an examination had, the cause of death was set down to alcoholism.

The body was given in charge of Undertaker Hollenbeck to await the instructions of the family of the deceased.

One of our business men goes to Onset Bay Spiritualist camp meeting every Sunday morning. He has evidently considered the question "What will it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul."

Business is driving at the tannery. But for the hot weather we have been having the work would have to go on night and day. There are about forty thousand sides of leather on hand waiting to be operated upon and finished.

Morrison Bros. are full of orders at the present time. The firm manufacture a great variety of woolen goods besides that of yarn. They have a prosperous knitting factory in West Quincy; also a large establishment on Chauncy street, Boston, for the manufacture of ladies' jersey jackets.

Intermittent Paralysis.

The case of Frederic H. Couch, of Birmingham, is still a puzzling one to the doctors. Some time ago Mr. Couch fell while at work and struck his throat on a bench. He became dumb and could not utter a word for several days. His voice came back to him suddenly one day, but since that he has lost the power of his speech several times. He as suddenly regains the faculty, but it does not remain with him for any length of time. His predicament is a curious one. Sometimes he tries to speak, only to find that he has suddenly been stricken dumb, and there is nothing to do but to wait for his voice to come back again.—New Haven Palladium.

Government Had No Share in It.

Census Enumerator (who has been in rather hard luck)—And now, my dear sir, just one final question. Have you a spare quarter about you?

The Victim—Does that belong to this infernal census business?

C. E.—No, sir! Not at all, sir. It belongs to me—if I get it!—Pittsburg Bulletin.

A prisoner who escaped from the Tattnall county (Fla.) jail recently left a note for the sheriff saying he was innocent, but that he would be back in October to stand trial and hoped to be acquitted.

Sheik Abdulla Mustapha is the name of Queen Victoria's Mohammedan cook. S. A. M. has recently been in bad health, and the queen sent him to Bombay to rest and visit a favorite doctor.

Overhead Storage Cars.

The elevated railway at Sioux City, Ind., will be an interesting work both to city authorities and electrical engineers throughout the country. It will be an overhead storage car railway. The columns are eighteen feet apart and the roadbed will be twenty-two feet above the street. On the top of this will be laid the rails on which the electric storage cars are to be run.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

A Vernal Hint.

Von Gushington Nevagoe (effusively)—How wonderful is nature! And how marvelous that every bush and shrub and tree should know that once more has come the time of leaves!

Miss Sara Sharpleigh (hiding a yawn)—And how strange that many men should possess less knowledge of that lovely season than the trees!—Pittsburg Bulletin.

Lord William Cecil, the second son of Salisbury, is a parish clergyman, very popular among all classes. He is to be appointed honorary chaplain to the queen on the next vacancy, and will preach in the private chapel at Windsor when her majesty again takes up her residence there.

It is proposed to erect a memorial fountain at New Haven, Conn., on the site of the old state house, which was torn down a few months ago. About $5,000 is needed, and the plan is to raise it by subscription.

BEST IN THE MARKET!
FOR $6.50 CASH
WE SELL A TON OF THE
WEBSTER NUT COAL,
It is the most Economical Coal sold.
C. PATCH & SON.
[FRANK S. PATCH.]
Quincy, July 9. tf

Universalist Picnic.

The Universalist Sunday school and Society held its annual picnic Wednesday at Merry Mount park. A tent was pitched, hammocks strung, and there were sports and other amusements.

The croquet match for girls was won by Miss Florence Nourse who was awarded a cup and saucer as a prize.

The match for boys was won by George Peverly, who also was first in the boys' potato race. The prize in each case was a bat and ball.

The girls' potato race was won by Miss Alice Newcomb who was given a fan as a prize.

—One town in the county is out with its tax rate; it will be $11 on a $1000 in Bellingham.

—Ice formed on all exposed places on Mt. Washington last night, the mercury going down to 27.

—The Hyde Park school committee has appointed E. W. Cross master of the Fairmount school. All the sub-teachers, with the exception of the master's assistant, were reappointed. A resolution of regret was passed at the continued ill health of H. F. Howard, the former master of the school. Mr. J. S. Manter was reappointed master of the Damon school. The other teachers were reappointed with the exception of Miss Pollard, who was transferred to the Greenwood school.

MOWING BY MACHINE.
THE Subscriber is prepared to cut grass, by the hour or acre, at reasonable prices.
C. L. PRESCOTT, North St.
Quincy, June 30. tf

NOTICE.

BY vote of the Stockholders, it has been decided to increase the Capital Stock of the Citizens' Gas Light Company by the issue of 670 new shares, which will be sold at auction at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, July 21st, 1890, at 3 o'clock P. M.
M. R. WILLIAMS,
Treasurer.
Quincy, July 10, 1890. 3t

Cows for Sale.
TWO good cows for sale. Apply to
J. W. HAYDEN,
Quincy Point Bridge.
July 10. d2t p1w

FOUND.

FOUND.—An article used by railroad conductors. Owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges, by applying to N. B. FURNALD. July101t*

TO LETS.

TO LET.—In French's building, Chestnut St., opposite the Congregational church, desirable rooms up one flight. Suitable for Dressmaker, Tailor or Barber. Apply at Bussell's Studio, Adams building. 11-tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Two good Open Buggies and nice light Express Wagon. Will sell cheap. G. K. LIVERMORE, 26 Spear street. July 4t

FOR SALE.—A fine black Kentucky Horse, 5 years old, good roadster, warented sound and kind, can be seen at John Hall's stable. Address Lock Box 13-2, Quincy, Mass. June 9—tf

WANTS.

WANTED.—Two housework girls at JOHN R. GRAHAM'S, Washington street; one for second work.
Quincy, July 5.—6t p12,1w

WANTED.—Board for an aged lady who does not leave her room. Address "A. F. W.," P. O. Quincy. July74t*

WANTED.—A young man acquainted with the grocery and provision business for an order team. One that can cut meat preferred. State references. Address Box 728, Quincy. May 26—tf

WANTED.—People to know that it costs but 25 cents the first day and 75 cents a week, for four lines in this column. tf

QUINCY BAKERY.
THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Quincy and adjoining towns that he will continue to manufacture at his establishment,
BREAD, CAKE AND PASTRY,
and all other articles usually found in any bakery. Keeps constantly on hand all kinds of
Plain and Fancy Crackers, Ginger Snaps, &c.
HOT ROLLS EVERY EVENING.
—o—
WEDDING CAKE furnished to order at Boston prices. CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR for sale at lowest cash prices.
WM. A. HODGES.
Quincy, May 8. tf

One Dozen Fine Cabinet
PHOTOGRAPHS
FOR $3.00
Bussell's Studio,
ADAMS BUILDING,
Hancock Street,
QUINCY.
June 3. 13t—Thu

Quincy City Grain Store.
BEST GRADES OF
FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY AND STRAW,
Brick, Lime, Cement and Drain Pipe.
Agent for the Celebrated
Bowker's Fertilizer.
Superior to all others.
Edward Russell.
PROPRIETOR.
24 Washington St., cor. Coddington.
Branch store at South Quincy, near Railroad Station.
☞ Telephone Connections.
April 8 1—3m

B. N. ADAMS,
— AGENT FOR —
Greenleaf
Land
Associates.
Most Desirable Location
Easy terms of Payment. Money Loaned to Build. Fine Roads and best of Neighborhood. Call and see Plans and get your Choice of Lots.
B. N. ADAMS,
REAL ESTATE AND AUCTIONEER.
Quincy, April 21. 12—tf

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)
— BY —
GREEN & PRESCOTT,
115 HANCOCK STREET.

REPORTORIAL STAFF.
FRANK F. PRESCOTT, City Editor.
JAMES E. WODDICK, JAMES S. WHITING,
MISS FREEMAN.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES,
By Carriers or Mail.

One month,	$ .50
Three months,	1.50
Six months,	3.00
One year,	5.00

CASH IN ADVANCE.

Single copies 2 cents, delivered daily by carriers; to be paid for weekly.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One inch, one insertion, 50 cents; one week, $1.50; one month, $5.00.
Short advertisements, such as Lost, Found, Wanted, For Sale, To Let, etc., not exceeding four lines in length, 25 cents first insertion; 10 cents each additional insertion.
Births, deaths and marriages free.
Funeral notices 25 cents each; obituary and reading notices 10 cents per line.

TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

It is argued by some that this city does not need another steam fire engine; that in fact it would be just as well off without any, as it has good hydrant service. This was the conclusion that the town of Danvers arrived at. The engine which it once possessed was disposed of at private sale and dependence placed upon hose companies and hydrants. The Peabody institute was destroyed recently and the newspapers of the North Shore are criticising the town for its inefficient fire protection. The Newburyport Herald said: "It is no great credit to our boasted civilization that Danvers hadn't a steam fire engine." The Salem News adds: "If an extensive fire takes place, a multiplication of streams tends to cripple the service—an emergency which the use of steamers effectually guards against—and this is the weak point in the scheme. Danvers is simply running its chances; and if the unexpected happens, the results must be correspondingly disastrous."

Some one makes a point against the tobacco habit, which we think most of those addicted to the practice will agree is in a degree well founded; the argument is not in this case made upon the ground of morals or health, but that the habit induces carelessness of the rights of others, indifference to what may prove personal discomfort of non-smokers. We believe this criticism is to an extent true; in the enjoyment of their own cigars, smokers are, we confess, too apt to overlook the fact that the fumes of tobacco are not only distasteful but conducive to sickness to some people. No one has a right in the exercise of his own freedom of action, to trespass upon the prerogatives of his neighbor, and smokers should be willing to forego, as often they appear not to be, something of their own enjoyment as a concession to what they may consider even a prejudice of other people.

A New York judge delivered a severe lesson the other day to a plumber whose wife sought a divorce. He said: "You abuse your wife both when you are drunk and when you are sober. She wants you to stay away from her. You make plenty of money. When plumbers burn a few lumps of charcoal they charge for a peck; when they use one bar of solder they charge for six. When they use ten cents' worth of rosin they charge $1. When they spend minutes on a job they charge for a full day. When a plumber and a helper are sent on a job the boss sends in a bill for two men. Half the time you talk with the servant girls, and the other half you sleep and eat the good things in the kitchen. Now you pay your wife $5 a week."

The Brockton Enterprise is about right. It says: The greatest "Problem of Labor" is how to get rid of Labor's bad advisers. Laboring men lose more by entrusting their affairs to false friends and selfish advocates than they would miss by depending upon their good sense, upon enlightened public opinion, and upon a certainty that Capital cannot crush Labor to the wall without killing the goose that lays the golden eggs. Where labor is self-respecting it is respected.

Present appearances indicate that the protracted contest between Messrs. Hobart of Braintree and Blunt of Haverhill, for the surveyorship of the port of Boston, will end in victory for the latter, which will be a great disappointment for the former. When it comes to lassooing an office, Hobart seem to be a poor polititian, holding a losing hand.—Medford Journal.

STRIKING STREET LABORERS

Make Things Exceedingly Lively in a Wis consin Town—Mob Thirsting for a Contractor's Blood.

MILWAUKEE, July 10.—A special to The Sentinel from West Superior reports a serious riotous demonstration by striking street laborers there. About 200 of the strikers appeared in the streets and proceeded to the work on Twelfth street, where about twenty men were employed. The strikers rushed upon them and a fight ensued. Contractor Sutton cut one man on the arm with a shovel. The strikers chased Sutton to his house, three blocks away, beating him with clubs.

Later in the day the mob arrived at the American Steel Barge works where they were kept at a distance with revolvers. Later another attempt was made to force the works. Contractor Anderson shot one man in the head, the bullet glancing and hitting a man named John Fosem in the left arm. The strikers then charged, but Mr. Anderson held his ground with drawn revolver while the mob threw bricks and clubs and anything they could lay their hands upon.

When Mayor Patterson and a force of special police arrived on the ground, the strikers were wild for Anderson's life. Mr. Anderson was taken away and concealed in the second story of the carpenter shop. The strikers soon learned that he was concealed about the premises and a hunt ensued. By means of ladders the men climbed up and found him, but Mayor Patterson quieted the crowd by appointing a committee of strikers and crowd of policemen to see Anderson to the city hall. Fifty well-known citizens have been sworn in as special policemen.

WORLD'S RECORD LOWERED.

W. C. Downs, a Harvard Man, Runs a Quarter Mile in 47 2-5 Seconds.

BOSTON, July 10.—The quarter-mile running record was lowered at Beacon park yesterday by W. C. Downs, a Harvard man and amateur runner. The track was in bad condition, not having been cleaned of small stones, and was also dry. The other conditions were very much the same as when Wendell Baker made the previous record on the same course several years ago. The trial resulted in a record of 47 2-5 seconds, the former record being 47 3-4 seconds The 400 yards' time was about 43 seconds.

Opposition Overcome.

WASHINGTON, July 10—The senate went into secret session to consider the nomination of Lieut. Col. Batchelder, to be quartermaster of the army. Considerable opposition was developed to the nomination, which was led by Senator Cockerell, the prime objection being that the consideration of seniority had been violated in the nomination, and that it was proposed to promote an officer over the heads of six others, five of whom are subject to retirement before the nominee. The nomination was confirmed, however, after a long discussion.

Warning to Mariners.

NEW YORK, July 10.—A cablegram was received at the Maritime Exchange in this city from the British marine authorities notifying mariners that the great field of ice, from which the small bergs that have of late been seen in the track of ocean steamers have come, has been located in lat 46.15, long. 46.44. This is 400 miles off the coast of Newfoundland. The field is drifting into the course of transatlantic steamers, and all captains are warned to keep a sharp lookout for it.

Arbitrators Sail for Newfoundland.

LONDON, July 10.—The delegates appointed by the government of Newfoundland to visit England and lay before the home government the claims of Newfoundland in the fishery matter, sailed from Liverpool for St. Johns, N. F., on the steamer Caspian. In interviews prior to their departure the delegates expressed the conviction that the fishery dispute would be satisfactorily settled.

New Manufacturing Enterprise.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 10.—The Metallic Drawing Roll company has been organized, with Charles J. Goodwin as president, and Benjamin F. Nichols treasurer. The company will manufacture metallic rolls for drawing cotton and other fibrous material, under the Dunham and McKennie patents. An extensive plant is being equipped at Indian Orchard.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Forecast for Vermont: Fair, preceded by showers; northwesterly winds; stationary temperature; fair Friday.

For the rest of New England: Much cooler; fair; northwesterly winds; fair Friday.

Cautionary signals are displayed on the Atlantic coast from Atlantic City to Eastport.

SPECIAL BULLETIN—The temperature has fallen from 20 degrees to 30 degrees in the lake regions and from 10 to 20 degrees in the northern portion of New England; it has risen from 16 to 22 degrees in Dakota, where a storm has developed.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Latest Quotations of the New York and Boston Stock Markets—July 9.

Wall street relapsed into weakness again. There was not much weakness in any particular specialty or group of specialties, but a decline set in at the close. The Boston market started off with selling orders all around, particularly in Kearsarge, which opened at 31 and ran off to 27 inside of thirty minutes.

The New York Market.

Atchison	45⅝	Nor Pac. pref	81¼
Central Pacific	33	Oregon Navi	104½
Chi & Northwest	110½	Oregon Trans	46⅝
Del Lack & West	146⅜	Pacific Mail	44⅞
Del & Hudson	169½	Reading	46⅞
Illinois Central	117	Texas Pacific	20¼
Lake Shore	109	Union Pacific	63⅛
Missouri Pacific	73	Wabash St. L. & P.	12⅝
N. J. Central	125½	do pref	25⅜
N. Y. Central	108	Wheel & Lake Erie	38⅝
Northern Pacific	35⅞	Western Union	88⅝

The Boston Market.

Aspinwall Land	8¾	Fitchburg pref	....
Fremn's Bay Land	7	Flint & Pere Mar	101
Newport Land	3	Maine Central	....
West End Land	28⅝	Mexican Central	....
Atchison	45¼	N Y & N E	49¼
Atlantic & Pacific	6½	do pref	118
Boston & Lowell	....	Old Colony	172¾
Boston & Maine	190	Union Pacific	63
Boston & Prov	258¼	Wisconsin Central	28
Chicago, B & Q	106	American Bell	228
Central Mass	18¾	New England Tel	53½
do pref	38	Erie Tel	48
Eastern	157	Mexican Tel	1

The Produce Market.

NEW YORK, July 9.—FLOUR—Active: city mills $4 40 to 4 60; city mills patents $4 75 to 5 25; winter wheat, low grades, $2 45 to 3 00; do fair to fancy, $3 15 to 4 80; do patents $4 40 to 5 25; Minnesota clear $3 65 to 4 50; do straights $3 65 to $4 85.

WHEAT—Easy; No 2 red 95⅝ to 95½c elevator; No 3 red 87 to 87½c.

CORN—Higher; No 2, 42¾ to 43¼c elevator; steamer mixed 43 to 43¼c.

OATS—Steady; No 3, 33c; mixed western 32¾ to 36c.

COFFEE—Rio quiet; fair cargoes 20c.

SUGAR—Raw steady; refined firm, granulated 6¼c, cubes 6⅝c.

PORK—Firm; mess, $13 25 to $14 75; prime 10 00 to 10 50.

BEEF—Quiet; beef hams dull; cut meats firm; short clear 5 90.

LARD—Stronger; western steam 6 12½.

SILVER LEGISLATION

Will Probably Occupy the Senate's Time All This Week.

THE FEDERAL ELECTION BILL.

Republicans Will Hold a Caucus to Decide What to Do with It—Address to Republican Editors.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—It was expected that the conference silver bill would have been voted upon by the senate yesterday, and adopted, but the indications are that we shall be compelled to listen to another long debate upon the silver question. The Republicans are not inclined to discuss the matter. The speeches made by the silver men are supposed to be about all that are to be made by the Republicans upon the subject. None except the extreme silver Republicans are understood to desire to participate in the debate, and they have all all announced their intention to support the measure, although some, like Mr. Teller, have done so with great reluctance. But the Democrats do not as yet indicate that they are disposed to accept the compromise. At all events the speeches made thus far by them in the senate would almost indicate that they will endeavor to defeat the bill. It now seems probable that the rest of the week in the senate will be occupied with the discussion of this question.

It is ascertained that there is a good deal of Republican opposition to this bill in the house. One of the Republican members of the conference committee, who had signed the report, is said to have stated that "the bill is a pernicuous one." Inquiries have been made to ascertain whether it will not be possible to unite a considerable number of eastern Republicans in opposition to the conference report. Owing to absenteeism, it is not practicable to arrive at a conclusion, but it is evident from the statement which Mr. Bland has made privately and publicly that there will be a determined contest in the house.

But the rules and machinery of the house will enable the majority there to accept the conference report, and the present indications are that it will be agreed to in the senate, although it may be done by a strictly party vote. The friends of the measure, however, think it hardly probable that the extreme silver men who have held the floor on the Democratic side of the senate for the last day or two will be able to carry the whole of their party with them. A considerable number of Democratic votes in favor of the bill are expected in the senate.

CHAIRMAN BELDEN'S CIRCULAR.

He Calls Upon the Republican Press to Boom the Passage of the Federal Election Bill.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Representative Belden, chairman of the Republican congressional committee, has issued the following address to the Republican editors of the country:

The Republican party, in its several national platforms, has pledged the country that, as one of its fundamental planks, it would see to the execution of that provision of the constitution which guarantees to every lawful voter in federal elections his right to deposit his ballot and have it counted for the candidate of his choice. That pledge, based on justice, involves merely the exercise of an unquestionable constitutional right of every American citizen.

Nevertheless, the gravest election abuses in a large section of our country have deprived vast masses of their lawful franchise; have by fraudulent agencies imposed an unlawful representation in the national house of representatives, and have thus practically subverted the constitution in some of its most important and valuable provisions. The strict enforcement of this inalienable right is demanded as a solemn duty.

No question of negro supremacy, no question of federal power, is involved in the issue. The national elections bill, which recently passed the house, deals only with national elections; it does not meddle directly or indirectly with state elections, state officers and state organizations. The states are very properly left to work out their own destiny through their own agencies.

Why, then, should the bill not become a law? As declared by Hon. William McKinley in his recent speech in the house "the passage of the federal election bill is the supreme duty of the hour." The passage cannot longer be reasonably evaded. The house, faithful and active in the fulfillment of party pledges, zealous in the performance of a great public trust, and undaunted by the diabolical threats and assaults of the Democratic party, has promptly performed its duty by the passage of the bill. Now it only remains for the Republican majority in the senate to emulate the house and permit the president by his signature to ratify and register the will of the nation. Will the senate promptly perform this imperative obligation?

The committee is in possession of information showing a concentrated movement on the part of the Democratic party to change the trend of public thought by poisoning the minds of the people to the end that a sentiment may be manufactured that would deter congress from passing a national law at this session. It is believed that a favorable expression of opinion at this juncture from the Republican press all along the line would be as forcible as timely; and would exert a wholesome influence and inspire legislators to the carrying out of the party's pledge. The house has performed its part of the work to which the party was pledged. Will you not do your duty in urging that the senate shall respond promptly by the passage of the measure which the house deems essential, alsolutely essential, to the purity of the elections of its own members?

J. J. BELDEN, Chairman.

A REPUBLICAN CAUCUS

Will Be Held to Act Upon the Federal Election Bill.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The Republican senators expect to hold their caucus tonight to determine what they will do for the rest of the session. Both the Republican and Democratic leaders deny that any agreement, formal or informal, has been made between the two sides by which the tariff bill is to be passed and the force bill is to be abandoned. This is what individuals on both sides would like but it has not been done.

The Republican senators desiring the election bill taken up have been circulating a paper binding the Republican senators signing it to help take up the force bill. It has not as yet received the signatures of the majority, but they say they will have them by to-night. The chances now are that the caucus will determine to take up the force bill, passing the tariff bill first, but not changing the rules. Later on, after the Democrats have delayed the silver bill and the tariff and every other bill as long as possible, the Republicans may determine either to change the rules or to abandon the election bill. It seems impossible for them to pass it without changing the rules.

Marked Down Sale
— IN THE —
City of Quincy,
— IN ORDER TO —
Compete with the Times.

AM CATERING FOR THE
City of Quincy
— TO KEEP THE —
PEOPLE AT HOME.

We keep all Styles of
Ranges,
— BUT THE —
Breeze and the Berlins,

which I have manufactured expressly for me, cannot be beat, as I have more than 100 different families in the City of Quincy, that will testify in their favor.

All other Goods equally low in Price.

The Strike

Is virtually to be settled satisfactorily to all Parties. In order to give those who have lost time and money a

Good Bargain

for the next thirty days, I am about to place my Entire Stock of

Woolen Carpets

at such Prices that all who want may not hesitate to purchase.

You have heard of people advertising the Great Gigantic Sales; this I shall call the

GREAT
Gigantic Sale.

1200 yds. of Straw Matting

will be offered from the Lowest Price to the highest grade of

English Straw Matting.

In this Sale you will find

3000 Yards
WOOLEN, TAPESTRY,
— AND —
Brussels

of all Shades and Qualities, and the Prices will be very low, and the Quality cannot be beat for the Prices.

We are right at home on the

Imperial Ice-Chests
— AND —
Refrigerators,

and the Prices can't be beat in Boston or out of Boston.

J. W. Lombard,
PANTON'S BLOCK.

BIG MARK DOWN
— IN —
HATS.

White Hats, Black Hats, Brown Hats, Blue, Beige, Ecru, Green, Old Rose, &c.
FORMER PRICES:
50c., 75c., $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 Each.
PRICE NOW:
39 Cts. Each,
— AT —
Miss C. S. Hubbard's,
158 Hancock St.,
Quincy, - - Mass.

SEASONABLE GOODS
— AT —
BOSTON BRANCH GROCERY.

CANNED MEATS,
Fruits and Vegetables,
of every kind. Only Good Qualities kept in Stock.

Dried Fruits,
including Evaporated Apples, Peaches, Apricots, etc. Prunes of all Sizes. Raisins. Currants, Figs, Dates, etc.

BUTTER.
All Grades are Cheaper and Quality is Excellent.

Coffees and Teas
are always in order and everyone knows we sell the Best!

FLOUR
is one of our great Specialties, and our Sales are Large because we give the Best at Low Prices.

J. F. MERRILL,
Durgin & Merrill's Block, Quincy
April 17. 9—tf

SAVILLE & JONES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Adams Building.

To the People of Quincy.

GREETING:

Having opened a first-class Furnace and Plumbing establishment in Pierce's Block, cor. of Hancock and Washington Sts. We are prepared to do all kinds of Furnace and Plumbing work in all its branches, either New work or Repairing by Contract or by the Day.

If you have a Furnace and cannot heat certain rooms, we can heat them for you. If you have a Plumbing job that the circulation is poor, water cannot be heated or the sanitary condition is defective, or otherwise poor, as practical experts in our profession, we can obviate those defects.

We have not come among you as itinerant botches, but as thorough, practical mechanics on Heating and Plumbing. We propose to make Quincy our home, as we have come to stay, and by square dealing and strict attention to business, we desire a share of your patronage, and in order to expediate a better acquaintance with you as to our ability, will say that we have for years and are today performing the work at our other store for many of the leading citizens and corporations of Weymouth and Braintree, a few of which we will name:

A. S. Morrison & Bros., Jenkins' Manufacturing Co., Columbia Rubber Co.. Allen Fan Co., Fore River Engine Works, Ambler & Hobart, Hon. Edward Avery, A. E. Avery, Col. A. C. Drinkwater, Joshua Wilkins, T. A. Watson, Dr. G. W. Tinkham, Dr. F. F. Forsaith, Dr. T. H. Dearing, I. Morrison, Horace Abercrombie, Hon. F. A. Hobart, Aubrey Hilliard, C. N. Wallace, A. J. Bates, N. F. Hunt, O. W. Allen, Mrs. B. T. Loring, Mrs. Ellen Stetson, Haywood Bros., Geo. H. Holbrook, Thomas Penniman, William Penniman, Elmer Morrison, and many others. We also carry a full line of Rogers' Oil Stove, Agate and Tin Ware.

We are agents for Magee Furnaces and Ranges, and welcome you one and all to visit our establishment, inpect our goods, compare our prices and find that you can do better at home than you can in Boston.

Respectfully yours,
G. B. BATES, Hancock St., Quincy.
May 27. tf

ASPHODEL.

Now who will thread the winding way,
  Afar from fervid summer heat,
Beyond the sun shafts of the day,
  Beyond the blast of winter sleet
  In the green twilight, dimly sweet,
Of poplar shades the shadows dwell,
  Who found erewhile a fair retreat
Along the mead of Asphodel?

There death and birth are one, they say;
  Those lowlands bear no yellow wheat;
No sound doth rise of mortal fray,
  Of lowing herds, of flocks that bleat,
  Nor wind nor rain doth blow nor beat;
Nor shrieketh sword, nor tolleth bell;
  But lovers one another greet
Along the mead of Asphodel.

I would that there my soul might stray;
  I would my phantom, fair and fleet,
Might cleave the burden of the clay,
  Might leave the murmur of the street,
  Nor with half hearted prayer entreat
The half-believed-in gods; too well
  I know the name I shall repeat
Along the mead of Asphodel.

Queen Proserpine, at whose white feet
  In life my love I may not tell,
Wilt give me welcome when we meet
  Along the mead of Asphodel!

—Graham R. Tomson.

KATY'S SACRIFICE.

John Griffith, a rich English manufacturer, sat in a room in his elegant mansion one day in autumn. To judge by his face, his reflections were of an agreeable nature.

"The prospect is," he said to himself, "that my income for the present year will reach fifteen thousand pounds. That is a tidy sum for one who started as a poor boy. And I am not so old, either. Just turned of sixty! There is more than one nobleman in the kingdom that would be glad of John Griffith's income. My Katy will have a rich dowry."

He was interrupted here by the entrance of a servant.

"Mr. Griffith," he said, "there are three men below who would like to see you."

"Three men?"

"Yes, sir. They are not gentlemen," said the servant, who understood the question. "They are men from the mill, I'm thinking."

"Very well; show them up."

It was a holiday and the works were not in operation, so that the operatives were off work.

Then was heard the tramp of heavy boots on the staircase and presently entered three men, who dress and appearance indicated clearly that they belonged to the class who are doomed to earn their daily bread by hard and unremitting labor.

"What is your business with me, my men?" asked Mr. Griffith, rising and surveying them with interest. "Are you employed in the mill?"

"Yes, sir," said the foremost, Hugh Roberts; "yes, Mr. Griffith, sir, we are employed in the mill, and it's about that we've come to see you."

"Very well," said John Griffith, resuming his seat, "speak on, whatever you have to say to me."

"It's this, Mr. Griffith, sir, and I hope you won't be offended at what I say. We came here to humbly beg that you would be pleased to raise our wages."

"To raise your wages!" exclaimed Mr. Griffith in a displeased tone.

"Yes, sir. I hope you won't be offended."

"Don't I give as high wages as are paid in other mills?"

"Mayhap you do, sir; but it's very hard to get along on three shillings a day."

"But if I should pay higher wages than others they could undersell me in the market."

"I don't know, sir, but I think we should work more cheerful and do more in a day if we felt that we had a little more to live on, so that the wife and children needn't have to pinch and go hungry."

These words were uttered in a manly and straightforward tone, and there was not a little pathos in them, but it seemed lost upon Mr. Griffith.

"It's only sixpence more a day we ask, sir," said Hugh Roberts pleadingly.

Mr. Griffith made a mental calculation. He had three hundred men in his employ. He found that sixpence a day additional would make a sum total during the year of over two thousand pounds. This reflection hardened his heart against the applicants.

"No," he said, "your request is unreasonable; I cannot accede to it."

"But, sir," said Hugh Roberts, "think what it is to support a family on three shillings a day."

"It is hard, no doubt," said Mr. Griffith; "but I cannot afford to make the advance you desire."

"Then you refuse, sir?"

"I do. If you can do any better of course I won't prevent your bettering yourselves."

"We can't do better, sir," said Hugh, bitterly, crushing his hat between his toil hardened fingers. "We have no other way to live, except to work for you and take what you are pleased to pay."

"Think it over, my men," said Mr. Griffith more good humoredly, for he had carried his point, "and you will see that I can't pay more than other manufacturers. I've no doubt your wives and children will earn something to help you along."

The three men departed with sad faces, looking as if life were a weary struggle, with little to cheer it.

Scarcely had they left the room when Katy Griffith entered.

Born when her father was comparatively late in life, she was his darling and the light of his existence. It was for her that he wished to become very rich, that he might make her a match for the highest, as he was wont to express it.

"They will overlook old John Griffith's pedigree," he said to himself, "if his daughter has a good hundred thousand pounds to her dowry."

Katy entered, a bright eyed, attractive girl of 15, of whom her father might well be proud.

"How are you, my darling?" said her father, smiling fondly upon her.

"I'm always well," she said lightly; "but, papa, who were those poor men that I met on the stairs? Had you been scolding them?"

"What makes you ask, Katy?"

"Because they looked so sad and discouraged."

"Did they?" asked Mr. Griffith, with momentary compunction.

"Yes, papa! and I heard one of them sigh, as if he were tired of living."

"They were men from the mill, Katy."

"And what did they come for? Do you tell them about the work?"

"No; the overseer does that."

"Then what did they come for?"

"You are very curious, my darling."

"That isn't telling me, papa," said the young lady persistently.

"Then, if you must know, it was to ask for higher wages."

"Of course you gave it."

"Of course I didn't. Why should I?"

"Because they need it. How much do they get now?"

"Three shillings a day."

"Only three shillings a day!" exclaimed Katy, "and have to support their families out of that?"

"Yes."

"O papa, how can you pay them such mean wages?"

"I pay as high wages as other manufacturers," said her father.

"But they can't live on three shillings a day, poor men. How much more did they ask for?"

"Sixpence a day."

"Only sixpence a day, and you refused?" said Katy reproachfully.

"But consider, my dear, on all my workmen it would amount to more than two thousand pounds a year."

"And how much do you make in a year, papa?"

"This year," said Mr. Griffith, proudly, "I think I shall make nearly fifteen thousand pounds."

"You don't surely spend all that, papa?"

"Not more than four thousand pounds."

"And the rest?"

"I lay up for my Katy."

"Then," said Katy, "as it is to be mine, pay the men a shilling more a day. There'll be enough left for me. I shouldn't enjoy money that was taken from so many poor people. Think, papa, how much good the extra shilling would do to your poor men, and how little difference it would make to me. I shall be as rich as I want to be. Come, papa, you were once poor yourself. You should pity the poor."

At these words Mr. Griffith recalled the difficult struggle he had early in life and the selfishness of his present treatment of his poor operatives struck him forcibly. His own heart joined with his daughter.

"Are you in earnest, Katy, in what you say?" he asked.

"Surely, papa."

"If I do what you ask it will make a considerable difference in your fortune."

"But I shall feel so happy when I think that the men are more comfortable. Won't you do it, papa?"

"Yes, Katy," said her father; "I will do as you say. Other manufacturers will think I have gone insane, but if I please my Katy I will not care."

"I love you better than ever now, papa," and the warm hearted girl threw her arms round her father's neck.

A servant was sent to Hugh Roberts' cottage to bid him come to the great house. He was sitting in moody silence in his poor cabin, which was pervaded by a general air of want and discomfort. He did not understand the summons, but thought he might be going to receive his discharge in return for his bold request. Again he was ushered into the presence of his employer.

"I have been thinking of your request, my man," said Mr. Griffith in a kind tone, "and though I doubt whether any other manufacturer would grant it I have made up my mind to do it."

"Bless you, sir," said Hugh Roberts, his face lighting up. "Heaven will reward you. Then we shall have three shillings and sixpence hereafter?"

"You shall have four shillings."

"Four shillings? Are you really in earnest, sir?"

"Truly so. The overseer shall receive my instructions to-morrow."

The workman burst into tears, but they were tears of joy.

"The men will bless you," he said, smiling, and the words had a pleasant sound for Mr. Griffith. A hearty blessing is not to be despised.

It was found on experiment that the profits of the business were but little affected by the increased wages, for the men now worked with a hearty good will which enabled them to accomplish more work in a day, so that Katy's sacrifice will be less than was supposed. Every day she rejoices over the additional comfort secured by the extra shilling paid at her instigation.—Horatio Alger, Jr., in Yankee Blade.

Remembers Men by Their Neckties.

There is a ticket taker in one of the large theatres in this city who occasionally exercises his memory in a rather curious way. Generally he gives each man who goes out between the acts a return check, but occasionally he omits this and relies solely on his memory to recognize those who wish to re-enter the theatre. A friend who saw him doing this the other night remarked that he must have a wonderful memory for faces to be able to perform the feat without making a mistake. "No," answered the ticket taker, "I have a very poor memory for faces. I do not rely on their faces at all. Indeed I seldom look at the men's faces. What I go by is their neckties. If you will watch the neckties you will observe that no two are exactly alike. They differ much more than the men's faces do and they are easier to remember. I might forget a man's face, but his necktie, never. I have followed this rule for years and I have never made a mistake yet."—New York Sun.

The Effect of Kindness.

A New Hampshire tramp told a constable that if he would furnish him with a square meal, a bath and a shave he would tell him something of great importance. The constable complied and the man confessed to two murders and several robberies. Nothing is ever lost by being kind to a tramp.—Detroit Free Press.

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for faces. I do not rely on their
ll. Indeed I seldom look at the
es. What I go by is their neck-
you will watch the neckties you
rve that no two are exactly
hey differ much more than the
es do and they are easier to re-
I might forget a man's face,
ecktie, never. I have followed
for years and I have never made
e yet."—New York Sun.

he Effect of Kindness.

Hampshire tramp told a con-
t if he would furnish him with
meal, a bath and a shave he
l him something of great im-
The constable complied and
confessed to two murders and
obberies. Nothing is ever lost
kind to a tramp.—Detroit Free

Today's Anniversaries.

Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

WHICH HAPPENED ON JULY 10.

In Quincy and Vicinity—On the Battle Fields—Births and Deaths of the Presidents—Incorporation of Massachusetts' Cities and Norfolk County Towns—Foreign Matters.

1814—Boundary line between Quincy and Dorchester changed; established May 21, 1820.

World Wide.

1509—Birth of John Calvin (or Chauvin); died 1564.
1540—Queen Anne, wife of Henry VIII, divorced. Catherine Howard became her successor July 28.
1723—Sir William Blackstone, author of Commentaries, born; died 1780.
1778—France declared war against Great Britain.
1780—Arrival at Newport, R. I., of French fleet under Count de Rochambeau, with 6,000 troops.
1792—Birth of Capt. Frederick Marryatt, naval novelist; died 1848.
1832—President Jackson vetoed the bill rechartering the United States bank. Bank charter expired by limitation in 1836.
1861—Congress authorized the raising of 500,000 men and appropriated $500,000,000 to defray the expenses of the war.
1889—Death of Mrs. Julia Tyler, widow of ex-President John Tyler. aged 69

Housatonic Dam Quits Roaring.

Ever since the great dam across the Housatonic river at Birmingham, Conn., was built, fifteen years ago, the people on both sides of the river have been annoyed by the rattle and shake of their doors and windows, due to the trembling of the earth from the weight of the falling water.

Recently it has been noticed that the jarring had ceased entirely. This new experience was at first almost as bad as the jar. People had become accustomed to go to sleep by the roar of the dam and the shaking of their windows, and they were wakeful and restless without it.

On top of the dam have always been placed in dry weather flashboards about eighteen inches high to increase the storage capacity. In the winter these are taken off to allow the ice to float over without injury to the dam. These flashboards are held in place by hundreds of upright iron rods, which were this season left in place by some carelessness. It is noticed now that the immense volume of water flowing over the dam does not fall in solid column to the apron below, but is divided and broken up into spray like sheets, which strike with a hissing noise instead of a roar.

Too Familiar with the Bear.

Hilbert Connover, a boy employed as assistant animal keeper in Wonderland, lies in bed nursing his badly lacerated body. It was at high noon, when the chief keeper had gone to dinner, that Hilbert, in violation of orders to keep away from the cages, tried his hand at animal training in company with another boy about his own age. Armed with a stiff rawhide they entered the den of the smaller of the two bears and began to lash him and try to teach him tricks. This was something new to bruin, who showed his teeth and resented the intrusion.

The next thing Connover knew he was lying face downward on the floor of the cage, with the bear on top trying to make a meal off the fleshiest portion of the boy's body, while the other youngster plied the whip in a vain effort to choke off the animal. Connover's vigorous cries for help were heard by Stage Manager Frank Hall, who succeeded in rescuing him.

Connover now lies face downward in bed, an when he gets up he will doubtless for awhile take his meals standing. —Buffalo Courier.

Explorations in Mexico.

Frank C. Baker and Professor Angelo Heilprin, representing the expedition which was sent out by the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia last February for the exploration of the less known regions of Mexico and Yucatan, report interesting discoveries. Barometric observations place beyond question the claim of Orizaba to the first place among the giant volcanoes of Mexico, contrary to the notion which in Mexico and in most geographical treatises accords this position to the famous Popocatapetl. It has been determined that the peak of Orizaba (the "Star Mountain") rises to the height of no less than 18,000 feet. Comparatively little discomfort arising from rarefied atmosphere was experienced during the ascent of three volcanic giants in that locality, the lowest of which rises nearly 1,500 feet above the level of Mt. Blanc.—Exchange.

Mary Anderson's Husband.

The complete name of Mary Anderson's husband is Antonio Fernando Navarro de Vianu. It is related that Pedro Navarro, one of his progenitors, participated in the siege of Grenada, and in 1493 accompanied Columbus on his second voyage to America. Having become famous under American as well as Italian skies he was ennobled with the title of Count Pedro Navarro. Another member of the family was recognized by Philip II, and in 1579 was made admiral-in-chief of all the naval forces in America. On the mother's side young Navarro is grandson of John H. Dykers, at one time president of the New York and Harlem railroad.—Exchange.

Bishop Jones' Advice to Young Preachers.

When the Baltimore and Philadelphia conference of the A. M. E. Zion church finished its business Bishop Jones preached the ordination sermon, giving the candidates for orders good advice. He told them not to spend too much time before the glass trying to make themselves look pretty. It was not at all likely that they would be successful, but it was a shame even to turn an example of God's noblest work into a dude, and very likely a poor due at that.—Baltimore Sun.

IN FAVOR OF RESPONDENT.

Decision Rendered in a Bangor Original Package Case.

BANGOR, Me., July 10.—In the municipal court, Judge Brett rendered a decision in an original package case in favor of the respondent. This is the first case that has been so decided, and it has occasioned considerable comment. The liquor in question was seized Tuesday night at the storehouse of James McGuire by Deputy Sheriff Reed, and consisted of eight barrels of beer. The prosecution claimed that the beer was intended for retail, but McGuire showed he had sold out his retail business some few months ago and had taken out only a wholesale license. He also showed two contracts with Boston breweries, by the terms of which the goods shipped became the property of the consignee on being receipted for at the boat or cars. The hearing was a long and interesting one. Judge Brett discharged the respondent and ordered the beer returned to him. It is said that a suit for damages against the sheriff who made the seizure will follow.

BIG BOOK DEAL.

Company wsth $3,250,000 Capital Will Control All Minor Publications.

NEW YORK, July 10.—The United States Book company has filed articles of incorporations at Trenton, N. J. The capital stock is $3,250,000. The company has absorbed all the business in low-priced publication which has been carried on hitherto by twenty-one concerns. The company have bought out publishing houses in New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago. The Boston concerns absorbed are Estes & Lauriet, DeWolfe, Fisk & Co., and the Aldine Book Publishing company. The new company's directors will be Horace K.Thurber, Samuel Thomas, Chester W. Chapin, Edward Tange and John W. Lowell of New York city; Michael A. Donahue of Chicago, James D. Safford of Springfield, Mass., James A. Taylor of Plainfield, N. J., and Erastus Wiman. Mr. Thurber will be elected president of the company.

AN ORDER MISUNDERSTOOD.

Collision of Freight and Passenger Trains, with Loss of Life.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 10.—A south bound Louisville and Nashville accommodation train collided with a north bound freight at Clear Creek, half way between this city and Montgomery. The wreck is a bad one. The killed are John W. Green, engineer of the accommodation train and his fireman, Bob Watson, colored; John A. Webb of Atlanta, engineer of the freight; a negro named Armisted; and a tank tender at Clanton, named Parr. Ben Swoop had his foot cut off. No passengers were seriously injured. The accident is said to have resulted from a misunderstood order by Engineer Green of the accommodation train.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Senator Quay is still confident of Delamater's election.

The premium on gold at Buenos Ayres is now 202 per cent.

An incendiary fire caused three deaths near Harmony, Ky.

A Colorado embezzling cashier has been arrested at Seattle, Wash.

There was a mild renewal of the rioting in Bow street last evening.

Edward Burke of Milford, Mass., was drowned in Cedar Swamp.

Argentine has authorized the issue of bank notes for $100,000,000.

Gen. Bingham is said to be slated for the new appraisers' board.

Only one private bank in Montevideo is doing business in gold dollars.

There were almost 200,000 visitors to the Boston public baths in June.

Robert H. Ramsden was drowned at Thorndike, Mass., while bathing.

Louisville and Nashville brakemen and switchmen at Louisville have struck.

Minister Lincoln's wife and daughters are to sail for the United States on Aug. 6.

Blanche Duley, 17 years of age, committed suicide in Hudson, Mass., by taking arsenic.

Arbitration by a clergyman is suggested in the case of the New York striking cloakmakers.

Mr. Stanley has been given an elegant solid silver dinner service by the Emin Pasha relief committee.

A great storm at Galicia, lasting twenty four hours, devastated the crops over an area of 2000 square miles.

Uruguay decreed a forced currency for six months but failed to check the run on the banks at Montevideo.

A denial is made of the threats implied in the recently published interview with the new Chinese minister.

Mr. Mackay offers a large reward for the conviction of persons causing the publication of slanders upon his wife.

The United States training ship Portsmouth sailed from Newport, on her summer cruise to the Meditterانean.

Sheffield, Eng., manufacturers protest vigorously against any further restrictions to their trade in the United States.

Miss Genevive Green of Fair Haven, Vt., an art teacher, committed suicide at Newman, Ga. No cause is assigned.

The South Dakota Cheyennes object to being counted in the census. Their physical condition is reported deplorable.

One hundred and fifty Hungarians, disgusted with their experience in this country, are returning to their native land.

The Zylonite company of Adams, Mass., and the Celluloid company of Newark, N. J., are to organize a trust, with a capital of $5,000,000.

The body of George Clinton, a well known fisherman, was found in the water off Savin Rock, near New Haven. His death is supposed to have been accidental

Gen. Boulanger is said to be writing a drama, with Robert Emmett, the young Irish hero, as the central figure. It is to be brought out at the Free theatre in Paris.

Attention is called to the fact that withdrawal of subsidies by New South Wales and New Zealand means the termination of steam communication between this country and those colonies.

The total valuation of Lawrence, Mass., is $50,512,000, an increase over 1889 of $871,053; the polls number 11,472, an increase of about 400; the tax rate is $14.80, 60 cents less than last year, and the lowest since 1868.

James Sullivan, who shot Patrick Purcell during a quarrel at Bangor, Me., last Saturday, has been discharged by the municipal court in that city, as Purcell asked that the prosecution might not be proceeded with further.

Ship Niger, Chase, arrived at New Bedford last evening from a four years' voyage in the south Pacific coast. She has on board 1100 barrels of sperm and 600 barrels of whale oil. She sent home during the voyage 100 barrels of sperm oil, 200 barrels of whale oil and 6000 pounds of whalebone.

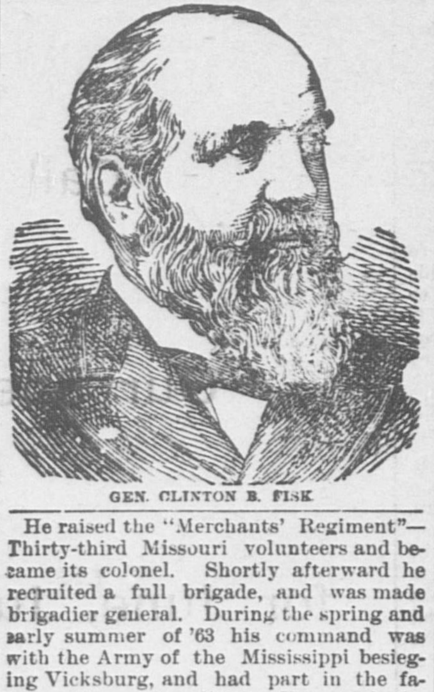
GEN. CLINTON B. FISK.

Noted Prohibition Leader Passes Peacefully Away.

AN ATTACK OF LA GRIPPE

Ends a Long and Honorable Career. His Valuable Military Service to the Country—Founder of Fisk University.

NEW YORK, July 10.—Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, the well-known temperance man, died at his residence in Fifty-eighth street, of a second attack of the grippe. He was about 57 years old and was born at York, Livingstone county, N. Y., but his father emigrated to Michigan soon after, where, as a boy and youth, Gen. Fisk received his education. By hard work he prepared himself to enter the University of Michigan, earning in part his own expenses, but the strain proved too great and he was forced by failing health to abandon his cherished plans and adopt a mercantile career, in which he was notably successful as merchant, miller and banker. In 1859 he removed to St. Louis, and early in the war enlisted in the service and became colonel of the Twenty third Missouri infantry. He was rapidly promoted, and at the close of the war was assistant commissioner, under Gen. Howard, in the management of the Freedman's bureau in Kentucky and Tennessee.



GEN. CLINTON B. FISK

He raised the "Merchants' Regiment"—Thirty-third Missouri volunteers and became its colonel. Shortly afterward he recruited a full brigade, and was made brigadier general. During the spring and early summer of '63 his command was with the Army of the Mississippi besieging Vicksburg, and had part in the famous Yazoo expedition. He saved the Missouri capital from capture, when Prince invaded the state in 1864; and for this and other services, Governor Fletcher commissioned him major general of the militia, and he was breveted major general of the United State volunteers.

In May, 1865, his resignation from the army was refused, and he was ordered to duty as assistant commissioner of the bureau of refugees, freedmen and abandoned lands, with headquarters at Nashville, Tenn. His territory embraced the entire states of Kentucky and Tennessee, with parts of Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi and Arkansas. His duties were of the most difficult and responsible character. He had to reconstruct the whole social and industrial systems of the central south. He did it with such justness and kindness that southern men representing over $100,000,000 of capital petitioned President Johnson to retain him at his difficult post.

It was about this time that he founded the famous Fisk university of Tennessee, the home of the jubilee singers. Afterward Gen. Fisk engaged in the railroad and banking business, becoming treasurer of the Missouri and Pacific. He was one of the leading laymen in the Methodist Episcopal church, president of the board of trustees of Fisk university, a trustee of Dickinson college, Pennsylvania, of Drew Theological seminary, and Pennington seminary of New Jersey, and of Albion college, Michigan, and a trustee of the American Missionary association.

For many years he has been identified with the Prohibition party, and in 1886 he was the nominee of that party for governor of New Jersey, polling 19,500 votes, the largest number ever cast for a Prohibition candidate in that state. He was also the Prohibition nominee for president in 1888.

Gen. Fisk married, when a resident of Michigan, Miss Jeannette C. Crippen of Coldwater in that state and had three children. His wife was associated with Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont in the organization at St. Louis of the first society for the relief of the soldiers, and she was in the field with her husband for two years in charge of hospitals.

Gen. Fisk has been in feeble health for some months, but continued at his desk until seven weeks ago. Since that time he has been confined to his bed. He died peacefully, surrounded by the members of his family.

Contractors Have Nothing to Arbitrate.

WORCESTER, July 10.—Messrs. Walcott, Davola and Barry of the state board of arbitration were in this city, and had interviews with the striking carpenters and contractors. The contractors stood firm in their position that they had nothing to arbitrate.

Boodlers Return.

NEW YORK, July 10.—"Billy" Moloney, the reading clerk of the "boodle" board of aldermen in 1884, came to town and Robert E. De Lacy, a member of the board, and gave themselves up. Each was held in $40,000 and readily found surety.

Fishing Vessel Sunk.

HALIFAX, July 10.—The schooner Unique, Capt. Chatwyn, of and from Boston, fishing, struck a ledge off Bald Tusket and sank. The crew landed in dories at Woods Harbor. The vessel is a total loss, with her supplies.

New York Lodge Expelled.

CLEVELAND, July 10.—The grand lodge of Elks expelled Arthur C. Moreland, grand secretary of New York lodge No. 1, and also expelled the lodge and revoked its charter. They were charged with contumacy.

Growing Vermont Towns.

ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt., July 10.—St. Johnsbury's population is 6580, a gain of 780 over 1880. Barre makes the largest gain in the state, growing from 2060 in 1880, to 6700 in 1890.

The Lottery Bill Passed.

BATON ROUGE, La., July 10.—The senate last night passed the lottery bill over the governor's veto.

June at Woodruff.

Out at Woodruff Place—afar
From the city's glare and jar—
With the leafy trees instead
Of the awnings overhead.
With the shadows cool and sweet
For the fever of the street,
With the silence, like a prayer,
Breathing round us everywhere

Gracious anchorage, at last,
From the billows of the vast
Tide of life that comes and goes,
Whence and where nobody knows—
Moving, like a skeptic's thought,
Out of nowhere into—what?
Touch and tame us with thy grace,
Placid Calm of Woodruff Place!

Weave a wreath of beechen leaves
For the brow that throbs and grieves
O'er the ledger, bloody lined,
'Neath the sunstruck window blind!
Send the breath of woodland bloom
Through the sick man's prison room
Till his old farm home shall swim
Sweet in mind to hearten him!

Out at Woodruff Place the Muse
Dips her sandal in the dews
Sacredly as night and dawn
Baptize lilied grove and lawn;
Woody path, or paven way—
She doth haunt them night and day—
Sun or moonlight through the trees
To her eyes are melodies.

Swinging lanterns, twinkling clear
Through night scenes, are songs to her—
Tinted lilts and quiring hues,
Blent with children's glad halloos;
Then belated lays that fade
Into midnight's serenade—
Vine like words and zithern strings
Twined through all her slumberings.

Blessed, then, each hearthstone set
Neighboring the violet!
Blessed every rooftree prayed
Over by the beech's shade!
Blessed doorway opening where
One may look on Nature there,
Hand to hand and face to face—
Storied Isle, or Woodruff Place!

—James Whitcomb Riley in Indianapolis Journal.

How Senators Go to Dinner.

There was a late session of the senate the other afternoon, and the hungry senators were in a great hurry to get home to dinner. Up Pennsylvania avenue they bowled over the smooth pavements. First came Senator Sawyer, with his stylish daughter, Mrs. White, at his side. The senator had lighted a big cigar, and in his absorption he leaned forward and puffed so vigorously that a cloud of smoke like that from a steamer's pipes drifted behind the swift carriage. Then came the two New York senators in a closed coupe, the big, handsome Frank Hiscock wearing the habitual discontented look on his face, and little Mr. Evarts, peering out through the square windows, like Mr. Punch from his box. Then Senator Stockbridge, in one of Studebaker's finest Victorias, drawn by two of the finest horses in Washington, the senator himself leaning back in his benignant way and waving a salute to his friends as he dashed past. Next Senator Plumb, in his one-horse carryall, and following him Senator McMillan, immaculate in his white waistcoat, black gloves and tie, and with his willowy daughter at his side, giving color to the picture. From a battered hansom Senator Hawley looked forth upon the scene, while Senators Cullom and Reagan contented themselves with the swaying, bumping street car.—Cor. Detroit Tribune.

"Wuth It."

A Woodward avenue grocer yesterday displayed a dozen watermelons—the first of the season—with a sign bearing the figures "75c." surmounting the pile. A colored man came along and stopped to gaze lovingly at the luscious fruit, and directly he asked of a clerk:

"Lands alive! but watermelyons heah already! How much does it say on dat sign?"

"Seventy-five dollars apiece."

"H'm! 'Pears rather high at the first send off, but I reckon it ain't. Regular old red cores, I reckon, an' ebery one of 'em worth de money or no sale."

"Will you take one?"

"Not jist dis minit. I'll be comin' 'long back in 'bout an hour, an' den, if de price has drapped to circumolate de attitude of my integrity, I'll tote one home."—Detroit Free Press.

A Strange Visitor.

Hamilton, O., has a mysterious visitor. He is a man of about 45, and during the several weeks he has spent about the town no one has been able to get a single word from him. He carries a bundle to which he clings all the time, using it at night for a pillow. What it contains no one knows. He sleeps in an open wheat field. He has never entered a door, never asked for food or been given a mouthful of food and puts in the day walking up and down the pike. He visits a spring, where he drinks copiously, but what he lives on outside of water, where he came from, or what his name is no one has been able to ascertain.—Philadelphia Ledger.

A Site for London's Big Tower.

A site two miles west of St. John's Wood has been fixed upon for the Watkin tower, and a small company of engineers, capitalists, railway men and others are about to inspect it. It is not intended that any time shall be lost in carrying out the project. The ground is actually bought and before many weeks are over the digging of the foundation of the tower will be commenced.—Public Opinion.

An unusually large number of American actors and actresses are in London, namely, Fanny Davenport and husband, Sadie Martinot, Margaret Mather, Cora Tanner, Minnie Palmer, Carrie Turner, Lilian Lewis, Helen Bancroft, Kate Forsythe, Evans and Hoey, Donnelly and Girard, Harry Lee, Otis Skinner, Ralph Delmore, Mary Anderson and Grace Hawthorne, besides all of Augustin Daly's company.

Prince George's involuntary cruise on board the Thrush has been satisfactorily explained. The prince fell in love with a maiden whom it was not deemed wise for him to wed and he was sent away in the hope that time and distance may cure his infatuation.

Fort Myers, Fla., has a pineapple weighing 6¼ pounds, and another Florida man plucked a lettuce head which weighed 2½ pounds and measured sixteen inches across.

LAWTON'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND!

—FOR THE—

Blood, Liver and Kidneys.

This great constitutional remedy has been on the European market for over twenty years, is superior to all others, and proven the greatest Blood Purifier and System Renovator ever compounded by medical skill. Nothing can equal it for putting the vital portions of the body in condition. If your liver is affected do you stop to think how or what your liver is? The liver is subject to more or less little pains or aches. This organ is the sponge of the body, and is continually soaked full of blood rich in poison. Its purpose is the secretion of certain digestive and cathartic elements known as bile, and the transformation of those products of digestion which are absorbed into the blood and carried into the liver before they enter the general circulation and assist in nourishing the body. Inactivity, then, produces numerous diseases. So by using LAWTON'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND, your liver will be free from all diseases. It is also absolutely necessary to know what and where are your kidneys. There are two kidneys, one on each side of the backbone. They are the only organs that purify the blood of the uric acid waste in the system. Every drop of blood courses through a great many times a day, just as through the heart. The waste matter which they should take away contains deadly poison which, if retained, causes fatal results. Sixty-five gallons of blood per hour, in the average man, passes through the kidneys, and to purify it they must be in perfect health. The kidneys are filled with many thousand hair-like tubes. These tubes run into every part of the kidney and, as the blood flows through that organ, the urine passes into these tubes, and is drained into the bladder. If these little tubes are diseased, the uric acid is not removed, and, instead of this poison coming through the blood, the albumen, which is really the life of the blood, comes through these walls and escapes with the urine; in other words, the nerve action is entirely wrong, and instead of taking the poison out of the blood, the life of the blood is taken out and the poison remains.

LAWTON'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND,

By its immediate action upon these vital organs thoroughly cleanses, renovates and restores them to their normal condition.

PALATABLE AS MILK. PLEASANT TO THE TASTE. NO NAUSEA.

100 DOSES,—$1.00

LAWTON COMPOUND COMPANY,

235 Washington Street, Boston,

Male and Female Agents Wanted. Sent to any address on receipt of price, $1, or 6 Bottles for $5.

For Sale at all Drug Stores.

June 6. 3m

THE THOUGHTFUL MAN

Reads, Reflects, and Decides

What is the Best Policy

For him to pursue

TO MAKE HIS BUSINESS

A Large and Prosperous One.

THE HEADSTRONG MAN

Thinks He Knows

Just What is Best!

and he pushes ahead,

works hard,

but

FINDS HIS LABOR

does not produce

GOOD RESULTS,

and he is

Obliged to Fail,

OR GIVE UP BUSINESS,

perhaps both.

Let those who wish to succeed, not work so hard; take more notice; see what others do, and try and improve on their ways and on their own in past years.

ADVICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertise regularly in the LEDGER and reach the people who spend their money in Quincy.

Advertise in a judicious manner. The world reads and studies the daily papers, but only a small proportion of the people ever see the issues of the professional advertising schemes.

Advertise liberally. Hunt's Merchant's Magazine says on this point: According to the character or extent of your business, set aside a liberal percentage each year for advertising, and do not hesitate. Keep yourself unceasingly before the public, and it matters not what business of utility you may be engaged in, for, if intelligently and industriously pursued, a fortune will be the result.

Advertise truthfully. Let your advertisement, in all cases, exactly correspond with what you really propose to sell. Be prepared to show the customer, who inquires, the identical goods, and let the price and terms tally with your announcements.

Advertise sensibly. Use plain language, easily understood, writing as you would talk to a customer. Slang, vulgar expressions, scriptural quotations, and personalities, ought never to have a place in advertisements. They are sure to offend some one, and are never in good taste.

Advertise attractively. The fresher, brighter and more interesting you make your advertisements the more they will be read. Indeed, many advertisements afford so much information on current topics of domestic economy that they are read as a matter of news.

Advertise specifically. It is better to name certain lines of goods rather than a general stock. Most people are bargain-hunters, and an advertisement will meet with more responses if it offers a specific bargain.

Advertise modestly. Neither brag nor exaggerate. Tell the truth and prove it; but tell it interestingly and prove it convincingly. Avoid superlatives, since constant use weakens their effect.

Successful advertisers employ the simplest words and forms of expression. Make lines that will cause your announcement to be talked about among intelligent, well informed and well-to-do people.

Advertise persistently. "To discontinue an advertisement," says John Wanamaker, Philadelphia's great merchant, "is like taking down your sign. If you want to do business you must let the public know it. Standing advertisements are better and cheaper than reading notices. They look more substantial and business-like, and inspire confidence. I would as soon think of doing business without clerks as without advertising."

APHORISMS.

Lying advertisements are and always will be failures in the long run.—*Printer's Ink.*

The man who does not find advertising profitable, generally finds business unprofitable.

Pay as much attention to your advertising, as you do to your purchases, and you will get equally satisfactory results.—*The Money Maker.*

Many business men who advertise expect to see returns directly, and if they do not, feel it is unprofitable. The indirect benefits derived from keeping the name before the trade are out of all proportion to the direct returns received, and the most successfu advertisers are those who keep themselves so constantly before the trade that their names become as familiar as a household word. —*Coal Trade Journal.*

Don't advertise that you are selling an article worth five dollars for twenty-five cents. Such statements emanate either from lying knaves or from fools. The knaves, however, are the ones who advertise such statements, the fools not possessing sufficient sense to appreciate the value of advertising. A truthful, candid statement is the best advertisement of a meritorious article. Learn to regard your advertisement as your bond, and be prepared to fulfil its pledges to the letter.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

FOR SALE BY NEWSBOYS,

and at the following places:

Old Colony Depot,	Boston
Ledger Office,	115 Hancock Street, Quincy
Souther's Store,	Adams Building, Quincy
McGovern Bros.' Store,	Plumer's Block, Quincy
Coram's Store,	Copeland Street, West Quincy
Miss Bartlett's Store,	Jones' Corner
Post Office,	Quincy Point
Depot,	Wollaston Heights
Henry B. Vinton,	Braintree
M. K Pratt,	Weymouth
Post Office,	Houghs Neck

NEWS COLLECTIONS.

QUINCY, at Depot, at 9 A. M.
ATLANTIC, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WOLLASTON, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WEST QUINCY, at Post Office, at 7.30 A. M.
SOUTH QUINCY, at Depot, at 8.30 A. M.
QUINCY POINT, at Post Office, at 8 A. M.

News and advertisements dropped in boxes at the above locations will be collected at the specified times, in season for that day's issue of THE LEDGER. Anonymous articles will not receive consideration.

Today's Almanac.—July 10.

High water at 5.30 A. M. and 6.15 P. M.
Sun rises at 4.17; Sets at 7.22.
Moon rises 12.04 P. M.
Last quarter July 8.

THE DAY BOOK.

Interesting Brief Locals Gathered by Ledger Reporters.

An agreeable change in the weather.

Mrs. Stephen B. Wiley, Jr., and daughter of Wollaston are at New Bedford.

Miss Bertha V. Jameson of Wollaston is spending a fortnight at Boothbay, Me.

Owing to changes in Christ's church, services will be held in the chapel on Sunday.

Rev. R. T. Polk was at the Universalist picnic on Wednesday, and will supply the pulpit on Sunday.

Have you given your preference for Houghs Neck or Manet beach by a vote? Use the coupon in today's LEDGER.

Supt. Voorhees of the Electric Light Company is experimenting to prevent the induction of the telephone wires.

Mr. and Mrs Sylvester of South Quincy, arrived from Washington, D. C., Wednesday. They have been visiting relatives at that place.

A year ago the poll tax bills were out and $1000 or more had been collected. It will not be many days however before the bills for 1890 will be presented.

The sixth annual picnic of K. & L. of H. takes place next Monday at Downer Landing. Maple Lodge of this city will be conveyed in barges and friends of the Lodge are invited to join with them.

Not a Quincy man yet figures in the Globes sword contest. Why not give our Mayor a boom? Or shall Quincy help a popular neighbor who is third in the race, Col. B. S. Lovell of Weymouth.

Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Prince of Wollaston celebrated the twentieth anniversary of their marriage at their home on the third of July. It was mostly a family party, twenty-eight being present.

The large sign in front of A. G. Durgin's pharmacy fell down yesterday afternoon. It was not much damaged and no one was hurt, but a woman and baby carriage had but just passed by, and a customer had just entered the store. Fortunate.

There is considerable complaint at the close connections which the cars from the Point make with the trains. It is often the case that a Point car arrives at the depot just as a train is running in, compelling the passengers to crawl under the gates. This should be remedied.

The basket picnic of Christ's church Sunday school and parish, will be held on Wednesday next at Mrs. William Amory's grove. Barges leave the church between 8 and 11 o'clock A. M., fare twenty cents round trip. Should the day be stormy, the picnic will be held the next day.

Florence and Ethel Osborne, little daughters of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Osborne of Edwards street, left the city last Sunday evening for a two months' stay, to make a visit to Mrs. C. H. Greenleaf, a sister of Mrs. Osborne, who has a large farm in Brookside, West Virginia.

REMONSTRANTS HEARD.

They Object to Locating the Fire Alarm Whistle on the Electric Light Station.

Chief Engineer Ripley gave a hearing at his office in City Hall last evening to the remonstrants to the petition to move the automatic whistle in the fire alarm now located at the Water Works, to the Electric Light Station on Quincy avenue.

Among those who appeared were Capt. Jonathan Pratt, William Parker, Miss Parker, Mr. C. T. Reed, Mr. John J. Faircloth and Mr. William Faircloth, while others sent letters. Miss Parker spoke for the remonstrants, claiming the whistle would depreciate the property around the Electric Light station, that it would be a nuisance especially in sickness, and further that the public would gain nothing by the change.

Chief Ripley reserved his decision and will report through the press in a few days.

—The Dedham school committee has chosen Oscar S. Williams of Nashua, N. H., superintendant of schools.

—A concert will be given at Neponset this evening, in the yard of the Minot school, by the Germania Band; commencing at eight o'clock.

THE FOUNTAIN FUND.

Miss Brackett Adds Another Thousand—Other Contributors.

The amount is growing rapidly, and our citizens may expect to see next season, and perhaps this fall, a handsome granite drinking fountain at the junction of Hancock and Washington streets.

Miss Brackett has sent another check of one thousand dollars, making two thousand dollars contributed by her for this work. Mr. Joseph W. Robertson has given one hundred dollars for this, and kind friends are contributing to it in smaller sums. The smallest sums are desired, because it is expected that a more pleasant sentiment will be raised, by many sharing in this public gift. Although it is gratifying that scarcely no one refuses, who is asked to contribute, it cannot be denied that soliciting money, even for the most needful charity, is not easy or altogether agreeable. Voluntary offerings are the most acceptable.

The following names, contributors to the fountain, are added to those published last week:

Robert K. Betts.
John Chamberlin.
W. H. Doble.
Miss Hussey.
John F. Merrill.
Col. Abner B. Packard.
Joseph W. Robertson.
James H. Stetson.
C. Philip Tirrell.
Henry W. Tirrell.

The following corrections are made in the list printed last week: Mrs. Caroline Couchier, G. McDonald, O. Lawson, W. Mansel, Mrs. George Saville.

TODAY'S COURT.

Henry Tracy of Milton for disturbing the peace was fined $5 and cost.

John H. Wallace Jr., and Herbert J. Movallis of Weymouth for lacency of $5 from Helen L. Rockwood. The case was continued.

Alfreti Pyorpakker and John Pyorpakker for an assualt on John Matson. The case was settled; plaintiff acknowledging satisfaction, and defendant paying cost of court.

HOUGHS NECK.

The DAILY LEDGER is for sale at the Post office every evening after the arrival of the mail.

HAVE YOU VOTED?

Shall It Be Hough's Neck or Manet Beach?

The result of this voting contest may have more weight in deciding the name of our summer resort than some people imagine. If Manet Beach leads at the close, the next move will be to change the name of the postoffice, and this will practically settle it.

Shall the petitioners have an opportunity to say they led in the contest? It don't look as if they would. The standing:

Houghs Neck	143
Manet Beach	66

The coupon will be printed in every issue this week, and all coupons to be counted must reach the office before 9 A. M., July 14.

Which shall it be
Houghs Neck or Manet Beach?
—o—
My preference is:
……………………………………

There is no limit to the number of times people may vote, except that they must use a DAILY LEDGER coupon.

—Stoughton will have the following new teachers at the opening of the schools: Daisy C. Sawtell of Lowell, at the Capen school; Laura M. Pease of Edgartown, at the Drake sub-grammar school; Harriet M. Brettun of East Norton, at the Drake first primary; J. Grace Allen of Athol, assistant at the High school; Isabel A. Evans of Ayer, at the Tolman school; Blanche Bright of Stoughton, at the Park school.

Celebrate the Victory.

The parties who invented the humorous feature "The Hollow Gossip Shop," which took the first prize in the Fourth of July procession, partook of a supper at the house of Mr. Williams, the marshal of Division 3, at South Quincy last evening. A few friends were invited to make things more pleasant. The spread was followed by singing and speeches and when the party broke up all wished there would be another celebration soon, so that they would have a chance to compete for another prize

—The post-office building at Whitman was damaged to the extent of $4,000 early this morning.

MARRIED.

RIORDAN—BARRY—In Randolph, July 8, by Rev. James Keegan, Mr. William P. Riordan of Brockton to Miss Mary A. Barry of Randolph.

FITZPATRICK—DELANEY—In South Boston, July 9, by Rev. R. J. Johnson, Mr. Patrick Fitzpatrick of Quincy to Miss Ann Delaney of Boston.

DIED.

RUSSELL—In Dedham, July 8, Mrs. Sarah W. Russell aged 91 years.

McLEOD—In South Quincy, July 9, Calvin D., son of Mr. Daniel and Mrs. Annie McLeod, aged 6 months.

NICHOLS WAS WILD,

But the Bostons Easily Defeat the Burghers.

KELLY'S MEN BREAK THE ICE

And Succeed in Capturing a Game from Cleveland—New York Nationals Lose Their Third Straight.

BOSTON, July 9.—Nichols was very wild, sending eleven men to first on balls, hitting two and making one wild pitch. He was directly responsible for all the runs made by the Pittsburgs. Bowman, when he wasn't wild, was hit hard, and the Bostons had a picnic with him. The game was called to allow the visitors to catch a train. Attendance 981.

BOSTON	AB	R	B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Long, ss	5	1	3	4	0	1	4	0
Tucker, 1b	5	3	3	3	1	7	1	0
Sullivan, lf	6	2	4	5	0	1	0	1
Brodie, rf	5	1	1	2	1	1	0	0
Hines, cf	4	2	1	1	0	2	0	0
McGarr, 3b	4	3	3	4	0	1	1	0
Bennett, c	4	3	2	6	0	5	2	1
Smith, 2b	4	2	2	2	0	3	3	0
Nichols, p	4	3	2	3	0	0	2	0
Totals	41	19	21	30	2	21	13	2

PITTSBURG	AB	R	B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Sunday, rf	4	2	1	1	0	3	1	1
Miller, 3b	3	0	0	0	1	3	1	1
Laroque, 2b	3	0	1	1	1	3	1	0
Roat, 1b	3	0	0	0	1	5	0	0
Berger, ss	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Hecker, cf	3	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Bowman, p	3	2	2	2	0	2	4	0
Wilson, c	4	1	2	2	0	3	1	0
Baker, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Keity, lf	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	26	7	6	6	4	21	9	4

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Boston	2	4	4	0	7	2	0	—19
Pittsburg	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	— 7

Earned runs—Boston 12. Home run—Bennett. Two base hits—Long, Sullivan, Brodie. McGarr, Bennett, Nichols. Stolen bases—Boston 3, Pittsburg 3. Base on balls—Boston 6, Pittsburg 11. Base on errors—Boston 1. Pittsburg 1. Struck out—Boston 8, Pittsburg 2. Umpire—McQuade.

Chicago, 3; New York, 2.

NEW YORK, July 9.—The Chicagos defeated the local team for the third consecutive time. Rubie pitched a magnificent game, and New York's defeat was largely due to the poor work of Murphy and Denny, and to slovenly base running by Burkett. Crane was badly hurt in sliding to second in the first inning, and was forced to retire. A foul tip knocked Murphy out in the sixth. Attendance 588.

Chicago	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—3
New York	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2

Earned run—New York 1. Base hits—Chicago 4, New York 5. Errors—Chicago 1, New York 4. Batteries—Hutchinson and Kittredge; Rusie, Clark and Murphy.

Philadelphia, 6; Cincinnati, 1.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9.—Young Gleason pitched great ball, holding Cincinnati down to three hits, and but for a poor throw by Mayer would have succeeded in shutting the visitors out. Rhines was hit hard in the third and sixth innings. The infielding of Mullane and McPhee, and a clever stop of a grounder by McCauley were the features. Attendance 3080.

Philadelphia	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	0—6
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1

Earned runs—Philadelphia 5. Base hits—Philadelphia 9. Cincinnati 3. Errors—Philadelphia 3, Cincinnati 2. Batteries—Gleason and Clements, Rhines and Harrington.

Brooklyn, 6; Cleveland, 3.

BROOKLYN, July 9.—The Brooklyns and Clevelands played a good game, the home team having the best of it. Lovett pitched with telling effect and was well supported. Attendance 745.

Brooklyn	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	—6
Cleveland	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—3

Earned runs—Brooklyn 2, Cleveland 1. Base hits—Brooklyn 8, Cleveland 5. Errors—Cleveland 2. Batteries—Lovett and Bushong, Beatin and Zimmer.

PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

Fierce Batting Enables Boston to Win a Game at Last.

BOSTON, July 9.—The Boston Players' league team did some fierce batting today and piled up sixteen runs. In the sixth inning, Cleveland made a spurt and by hard hitting, aided by Boston's errors, scored seven points. The team work of Boston was far superior to that of the visitors. Attendance 782.

BOSTON	AB	R	B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Brown, cf	5	3	3	7	0	1	0	0
Stovey, rf	5	2	1	2	1	1	1	0
Kelly, ss	5	3	3	5	2	3	7	1
Brouthers, 1b	6	2	3	4	0	11	0	0
Richardson, lf	5	1	2	2	2	2	1	0
Nash, 3b	5	1	1	4	1	2	2	0
Quinn, 2b	5	1	2	2	0	6	2	0
Swett, c	3	2	2	2	0	1	0	2
Gumbert, p	5	1	1	2	0	0	6	1
Totals	44	16	18	30	6	27	19	4

CLEVELAND	AB	R	B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Stricker, 2b	6	1	3	3	0	1	2	1
Delehanty, ss	6	1	1	1	1	2	2	0
Browning, lf	5	1	2	2	0	8	0	1
Larkin, 1b	5	1	5	8	0	10	1	0
McAleer, cf	5	1	3	3	0	1	0	0
Radford, 3b	5	1	3	4	0	2	2	0
Sutcliffe, rf	4	1	0	0	1	0	1	0
Brennan, c	5	1	2	2	0	3	1	3
McGill, p	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
Totals	44	8	18	23	2	27	11	6

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Boston	4	2	0	0	1	0	3	2	4—16
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	1— 8

Earned runs—Boston 10, Cleveland 2. Two-base hits—Stovey, Kelly 2, Brouthers. Gumbert, Radford 2. Three-base hits—Brown 2. Home runs—Nash, Larkin. Stolen bases—Boston 8. Base on balls—Boston 4, Cleveland 6. Struck out—Boston 3. Double plays—Nash, Quinn and Brouthers; Larkin and Delehanty. Umpires—Matthews and Bakely.

New York, 18; Buffalo, 4.

NEW YORK, July 9.—The New Yorks defeated Buffalo again to-day. "Deacon" White went in to pitch in the second and that settled the game. His straight delivery was batted all over the field. John Ewing pitched a capital game in spite of the fact that his brother left the field in the sixth inning. Attendance 680.

New York	3	3	0	1	3	8	0	0	0—18
Buffalo	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1— 4

Base hits—New York 20, Buffalo 4. Errors—New York 8, Buffalo 6. Batteries—J. Ewing, Ewing and Vaughn; Ferson, White and Halligan.

Pittsburg, 16; Philadelphia, 0.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9.—The Pittsburgs ran away with Philadelphia. Cunningham was hit almost at will and was wild in addition. Maul, on the contrary, was very effective, only one hit being made off him up to the eighth inning. Attendance 793.

Pittsburg	0	6	4	0	2	4	0	0	—16
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0— 0

Earned runs—Pittsburg 7. Base hits—Pittsburg 19, Philadelphia 4. Errors—Pittsburg 1, Philadelphia 2. Batteries—Maul and Quinn, Cunningham and Milligan.

Brooklyn, 15; Chicago, 9.

BROOKLYN, July 9.—The liveliest kind of batting and good fielding were the telling features of to-day's game at Eastern park. Attendance 450.

Brooklyn	6	0	1	0	2	3	1	0	2—15
Chicago	2	0	0	1	1	1	3	1	0— 9

Earned runs—Brooklyn 7, Chicago 4. Base hits—Brooklyn 16, Chicago 13. Errors—Brooklyn 8, Chicago 9. Batteries—Weyhing and Kinslow, Baldwin and Farrell.

Other Games.

At New Haven—New Haven, 6; Worcester, 1.

At Newark—Newark, 9; Washington, 5.

At Jersey City—Jersey City, 19; Hartford, 1.

At Wilmington—Baltimore, 12; Wilmington, 5.

THE COMING ENCAMPMENT.

Active Preparations Being Made for the Great Event.

BOSTON, July 10.—The executive committee of the national encampment of the Grand Army for 1890 met at headquarters yesterday afternoon, Past Department Commander George L. Goodale presiding. After the disposal of routine business Col. E. H. Haskell, chairman of the committee on finance, addressed the committee at length, showing the outlook for ample funds to successfully carry out the great project to be highly encouraging.

The literary features of the reception, Tuesday evening, Aug. 12, will embrace addresses of welcome by Governor Brackett and Mayor Hart; responses by Gen. Alger and Mrs. Wittenmeyer, and addresses by Department Commander Innis, Mrs. Knowles, president of the Woman's Relief Corps, Gen. Sherman and Hon. Redfield Proctor, secretary of war. A communication was received from the board of fire commissioners stating that fire apparatus will be stationed at Mechanics' building during encampment week.

Notice was received from Gen. Alger that the naval division would be assigned a position in the colum. A letter was read from Capt. Nathan Appleton relative to having men-of-war rendezvous in Boston harbor during encampment week, and on motion of Past Department Commander Richard F. Tobin it was voted that the secretary of the navy be requested to order a naval squadron to Boston encampment week, and that he authorize the commanding officer of the squadron to fire a salute complimentary to the Grand Army.

A FAMILY TRAGEDY.

Theological Student Shoots His Father to Save His Mother's Life.

CHICAGO, July 10.—William Rittamel, a German carpenter, shot his wife through the head. His son, 30 years old, and just completing an eight-years course of study for the Lutheran Evangelical ministry, heard the shot, and entering the room encountered his father, who held the weapon still in his hand. A terrible struggle ensued, and the son was finally forced to shoot his father in order to rescue his mother. Both husband and wife are so dangerously wounded that little hope is entertained of the recovery of either. The elder Rittamel has been slightly demented at times for a year past, and was undoubtedly insane at the time of the shooting.

Noted Burglar Captured.

ROCKLAND, Me., July 10.—Sheriff W. S. Irish arrested W. B. Gilman of Belfast, a noted burglar of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, who broke into five stores in Damariscotta Tuesday night. He is a noted character, and at one time broke out of the insane hospital at Augusta, and has committed burglaries throughout the state. He will be taken to Damariscotta.

Nominated for Congress.

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., July 10.—The Republican convention for the First congressional district, held here, was a harmonious gathering. The name of J. K. Batchelder of Arlington was withdrawn as a candidate for the nomination by Judge Carney of Bennington. Hon. H. Henry Powers was then nominated by acclamation. Judge Powers was presented to the convention after the nomination, and made an eloquent speech accepting the nomination.

Over Seven Hundred Persons Killed.

MUSCAT, July 10.—A terrific cyclone has prevailed here and in the adjacent country. Great damage was done in the city and surrounding country. Many houses both here and on the plantations were demolished. The loss of life was appalling. Reports thus far received show that over 700 persons were killed.

Quill Pushers Play Ball.

HARTFORD, July 10.—A ball game was played here by the newspaper men. One team was made up of writers on the morning papers and the other of writers on the evening papers. The morning won by a score of 44 to 25. Many errors were made, but the boys played in earnest, each side doing its best to win.

Her Twenty-Eighth.

ALBANY, July 10.—The twenty-eighth annual convocation of the University of the State of New York was held here in the senate chamber, Chancellor George William Curtis presiding. Last evening there was a large and brilliant gathering in the senate chamber to listen to Mr. Curtis' inaugural address.

Prince Ferdinand is Afraid.

VIENNA, July 10.—According to a private cipher dispatch received here from Sofia, Prince Ferdinand, a few days ago, expressed to Stambuloff, by wire, a half-formed resolution to return to Bulgaria and formally abdicate. The prince is said to fear assassination as a result of the Panitza affair.

Ice on Mt. Washington.

SUMMIT HOUSE, MT. WASHINGTON, N. H., July 10.—The remarkably high temperature of Tuesday has been followed by very cold weather on Mt. Washington. The mercury has gone down to 27 degrees and ice has formed on all exposed places. The wind is blowing a stiff gale from the northwest.

Was a Candidate for President.

OAKLAND, Cal., July 10—P. D. Wigginton, who was the candidate of the American party for the presidency in the last campaign, and who has served two terms in congress as a representative from California, died at his home here after a short sickness.

Steamer Disabled.

NEW YORK, July 10.—The State line steamer State of Pennsylvania, which arrived last evening from Glasgow, is anchored twelve miles east of Sandy Hook, with her forward crank shaft broken. She is in no danger. Tugs have gone to her.

Dead.

DETROIT, July 10.—The International Base Ball league has collapsed, and is officially declared dead. Ever since Syracuse, Rochester and Toledo deserted the league has been failing.

Attempted Assasination.

LONDON, July 10.—It is reported that a girl shot M. Stambuloff, the Bulgarian prime minister, with a revolver at Sofia yesterday. The report comes by way of Bucharest and Vienna.

Republicans Endorse Labor Ticket.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 10.—The Republican state convention met here and formally endorsed the Union Labor ticket, headed by Rev. W. B. Fizer for governor.

Moussa Bey to Be Tried Again.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 10.—The public prosecutor has appealed against the acquittal of Moussa Bey, and a new trial has been ordered.

Do You

Advertise

in the

DAILY LEDGER?

Call and Get

Our Special Rates

for June, July and August.

Do You Read

THE LEDGER

Every Day?

It is Well Posted

on the

Local News.

WHEN YOU GO TO THE

QUINCY DEPOT

—STEP INTO—

C. F. CARLSON'S

FOR A GLASS OF

COLD SODA.

Quincy, June 23. 1m

Old Colony.

On and after June 16, 1890, Trains Leave

QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—4.33, 6.11, 6.55, 7.24, 7.31, 7.37, 7.52, 8.12, 8.34, 8.40, 9.18, 9.59, 10.38, 10.57 A. M.; 12.05, 1.02, 1.20, 1.42, 2.50, 4.00, 4.07, 4.48, 4.55, 5.33, 5.40, 6.20, 7.05, 7.10, 8.10, 9.06, 10.19, 10.33 P. M. **SUNDAY**—9.21, 9.31 A. M.; 1.46, 5.53, 6.01, 6.15, 8.14, 9.05, 9.16, 10.20, 11.01 P. M.

RETURN.—5.45, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 10.05, 11.02 A. M.; 12.00 M; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.30, 2.35, 3.12, 3.52, 4.18, 4.42, 5.10, 5.33, 6.07, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 8.15, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY**—7.30, 8.30, 9.15, 9.30 A. M.; 12.45, 1.30, 5.00, 5.45, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WOLLASTON HEIGHTS FOR BOSTON.—4.36, 6.14, 6.59, 7.28, 7.41, 8.15, 8.46, 9.21, 10.02, 11.00 A. M.; 12.08, 1.05, 1.45, 2.53, 4.10, 4.58, 5.43, 6.23, 7.14, 8.13, 9.09, 10.37 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.34 A. M.; 1.49, 6.19, 9.20, 11.04 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.35, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR BOSTON.—4.38, 6.19, 7.02, 7.16, 7.44, 8.05, 9.24, 10.04, 11.15 A. M.; 12.11, 1.25, 1.56, 2.56, 4.15, 5.48, 6.31, 7.12, 7.17, 8.18, 9.12, 10.40 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.37 A. M.; 1.52, 6.22, 9.23, 11.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.17, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 12.30, 1.15, 1.55, 2.25, 3.12, 4.18, 4.22, 4.42, 5.33, 5.40, 6.15, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

QUINCY ADAMS FOR BOSTON.—4.30, 6.07, 6.51, 7.20, 7.34, 8.08, 9.15, 9.56, 10.54 A. M.; 12.02, 1.38, 2.46, 4.03, 5.37, 6.16, 7.07, 8.07, 9.03, 10.30 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.27 A. M.; 1.42, 6.11, 9.12, 10.57 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WEST QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—6.08, 7.05, 7.54, 9.11, 11.04 A. M.; 1.46, 3.45, 5.27, 6.20, 10.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

EAST MILTON FOR BOSTON.—6.12, 7.09, 7.58, 9.15, 11.08 A. M.; 1.50, 3.55, 5.31, 6.24, 10.11 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR EAST MILTON AND WEST QUINCY.—6.48, 8.35, 10.00 A. M.; 12.50, 2.40, 4.42, 5.50, 6.42, 8.14 P. M.

GEO. L. CONNOR,
Gen'l Pass'r. Agt.

J. R. KENDRICK,
General Manager.

Quincy and Boston Street Railway.

(ELECTRIC.)

Commencing Monday, June 23, 1890, Cars Leave

West Quincy for Neponset.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 8.55, 9.50, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 1.45, 2.20, 3.00, 3.35, 4.00, 4.45, *5.10, 5.30, 6.00, 6.15, 6.55, *7.15, 7.35, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.40, 10.00, †10.45 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.32, 9.18, 10.08, 10.53, 11.38 A. M.; 12.13, 1.03, 1.38, 2.00, 2.38, 3.18, 3.55, 4.17, 5.03, 5.55, 6.17, 6.33, 7.13, 7.53, 8.38, 9.00, 9.35, 10.00, 10.18, †10.42, †11.02 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy Point and West Quincy.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 9.00, 9.45, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.: 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.30, 3.15, 3.55, 4.20, 4.45, 5.55, 6.15, 6.35, 6.50, 7.30, 8.20, 8.55, 9.20, 10.00, *10.25, †10.35 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.33, 9.18, 10.08, 10.56, 11.38 A. M.; 12.15, 1.03, 1.18, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.17, 4.41, 5.09, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 6.48, 7.13, 7.32, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—6.25, 6.55, 7.25, 8.08, 8.35, 9.20, 9.55, 10.25, 11.23 A. M.; 12.15, 1.15, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.41, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 7.00, 7.32, 8.30, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—6.40, 7.10, 7.55, 8.20, 8.50, 9.35, 10.10, 10.40, 11.45 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.40, 3.15, 4.05, 5.00, 5.40, 6.15, 6.47, 7.15, 7.55, 8.45, 9.45, 10.38 P. M.

SUNDAY.

West Quincy for Neponset.—7.50, 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50 A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.55, 2.40, 3.15, 3.45, 4.20, 4.55, 5.40, 6.15, 6.50, 7.25, 7.55, 8.40, 9.15, 10.05, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.47, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.15, 1.37, 2.12, 2.57, 3.32, 4.02, 4.37, 5.12, 5.57, 6.32, 7.07, 7.42, 8.12, 8.57, 9.32, 10.07, 10.30, †10.12, †11.05 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy and West Quincy.—7.50, 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50, A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.50, 2.20, 2.55, 3.25, 4.00, 4.35, 5.20, 5.55, 6.30, 7.05, 7.35, 8.20, 8.55, 9.30, 10.05, 10.25, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.22, 7.55, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—8.10, 8.56, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.42, 8.12, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—8.30, 9.20, 10.15, 11.00, 11.45 A. M.; 12.30, 1.10, 1.55, 2.25, 2.55, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.15, 5.55, 6.30, 7.10, 8.00, 8.25, 9.00, 9.35, 10.05, 10.45 P. M.

*To Quincy only.
†To Car house only.

At Neponset close connection is made with West End Street Cars to and from Boston.

At Quincy Centre close connection is made with Electric Cars to and from Quincy Point.

Cars are due at Beale street, Wollaston, ten minutes after leaving Neponset and seven minutes after leaving Quincy.

JOHN A. DUGGAN, *Superintendent.*

OLD PAPERS

—FOR SALE—

10 cts. a Hundred,

At the LEDGER OFFICE.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1. NO. 77. QUINCY, MASS., FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1890. PRICE 2 CENTS.

BARGAINS

— IN —

Suits, Pantaloons, Seersucker Goods, Blue Flannel Suits, Children's Knee Pants, Fancy Vests, &c. Underwear, Bathing Tights, Neckwear, Straw Hats, Silk Shirts, Tennis Caps, &c.

LARGEST STOCK!
LOWEST PRICES!

QUINCY
One Price Clothing Co.,
Durgin & Merrill's Block.

John Page,

— DEALER IN —

FIRST-CLASS
Boots and Shoes,
ALL KINDS.
City Boot and Shoe Store,
No. 104 HANCOCK STREET.

Proposals for Painting.

1625 · 1640 · 1792
MANET
QUINCY
1888

PROPOSALS for Painting the Atlantic School Buildings and Fences with two coats may be addressed to the undersigned up to SATURDAY, July 12.

All materials used must be of best quality, and all work be done in the most thorough manner. The right to reject any bid is reserved.

GEO. I. ALDRICH,
Superintendent of Schools.
Quincy, July 2—9t July 5—2w

Mislaid or Stolen,
FROM THE CITY HOSPITAL,
On the 17th,
A Bag of Flags

Whoever will return the flags to the LEDGER OFFICE, or give any information concerning the same will be liberally rewarded.
Quincy, June 30. tf

We have about **FIFTY PAIRS** of

Odd Oxford Ties

—AND—

SLIPPERS

Which will be sold at a very LOW PRICE.

D. B. STETSON,
54 Washington Street.
Quincy, May 7. 3mos.

For Sale and To Let.

For Sale. A large variety of residences and choice building lots in all parts of the city at prices to suit.

To Let. New house, 10 rooms, all modern conveniences, in Quincy Centre.

Elegant new residence, 11 rooms, on Lincoln avenue, Wollaston.

House, 6 rooms, No. 7 Spear street, Quincy.

Modern house and large stable, No. 112 Washington street, Quincy.

House, 10 rooms and stable on Franklin street, South Quincy.

Also stores and tenements in all parts of the city.

Agents for the Greenleaf Land Associates.

Care of property and collection of rents a specialty.

Geo. H. Brown & Co.,
Insurance, Real Estate and Mortgages,
Adams Building, Quincy.

Grand Auction Sale

— OF —

500 ELEGANT
Sea Shore Lots,

— AT —

HOUGHS NECK, QUINCY,

Belonging to the Manet Land Associates, on

Friday and Saturday,

July 18 and 19, at 2 o'clock, P. M.,

EACH DAY.

EVERYONE knows where Houghs Neck is, and what a delightful spot it is. The lots offered are the most desirable in that delightful locality. Large sums of money have been expended by the owners in the improvement of this property. It has been laid out by an experienced landscape gardener in a very attractive manner, with a broad avenue upon Weymouth Fore river, with parkways in the centre of the avenue. An extensive breakwater has been built upon the water front, which adds greatly to the attractiveness of the place. It is bound to be the most attractive resort on the South Shore. Every head of a family within a distance of 25 miles of Houghs Neck should own one or more of these lots, upon which he can build a little house, and give himself and his family the pleasure and healthfulness of a summer at the sea shore. It will save doctors' bills if you do, and not be any more expensive than staying at home, and will give health and happiness to each one of your family.

The 500 lots to be sold are only a small part of a number of lots owned by the Manet Land Associates. The Associates are offering these lots at auction to the highest bidder in this public way, not because the owners do not think the lots would sell at a higher price at a private sale, but because they think that by so doing they can call public attention to the enterprise quicker. The owners know that as soon as they have sold a certain number of these lots to parties interested in buying lots for homes, or holding them for investment, that the value of the remaining lots will be greatly increased. The owners have, therefore, in order to call attention to this attractive resort, made more attractive by the lavish expenditure of money, and in order to get the benefit of the value upon the remaining lots,—which must necessarily result from so doing—have concluded to sell these 500 lots at public auction to the highest bidder and without reserve of any kind. The lots will **absolutely** be sold to the **highest bidder without any protection whatever by the owners,** even if the lots do not bring one-half what the owners think they are worth. Anyone who has ever given the matter any consideration must know that he can buy land cheaper at auction than at private sale, especially at an auction like this, where the owners are selling part of their lots at any price they will bring as a matter of advertisement to interest the public; therefore **now is the time to buy,** whether the person wants the lot to build on at once, or a little later, or whether he wants it as an investment. Any one who buys at this auction sale will get the advantage of the advance in the price of the remaining lots, which he must realize will inevitably follow such a sale. **Quincy is a growing place,** and everywhere in it land is increasing in value very fast, and nowhere will it increase more in value the next few years than at Houghs Neck.

A new Electric Street Railway has just been built from Quincy to Houghs Neck. The running time from Quincy to Houghs Neck will be probably less than twenty minutes, so that persons having business on the line of the Old Colony Railroad, and living for the summer at Houghs Neck, can go to and from their business every day very quickly and very inexpensively.

A Rhode Island Clam Bake will be served free to all holders of tickets each day at one o'clock, in large tents pitched upon the property.

Transportation on the new Electric Railway from Quincy to Houghs Neck and back, will be furnished **free** on the days of sale.

Terms of sale will be most liberal. Ten dollars in cash at time and place of sale.

Balance of purchase price may be paid, if desired, in monthly payments of $5.00 each.

When 25 per cent. of the purchase price has been paid in cash, a deed will be given and a mortgage taken back from the purchaser for the balance, running three years with interest at 6 per cent. per annum.

Terms and conditions of sale will be more definitely stated at time and place of sale.

Information may be had and tickets for the free clambake and transportation on the Electric Railway will be furnished free on application, either in person or by letter to

MANET LAND ASSOCIATES,
82 Devonshire St., Boston.
B. N. ADAMS, Auctioneer, Quincy, Mass.
LEWIS J. BIRD & CO.,
Auct., 244 Washington St., Boston.
H. T. WHITMAN, Quincy, Mass.

Or on application in person at the office of this paper.

$50 REWARD

OFFERED for evidence that will convict the miscreant who broke the glass and caused other damage to the store occupied as a laundry at the head of Granite street.

HENRY H. FAXON.
Quincy, July 5—1w p,1w

DR. A. P. KIKAPOO,

The Eminent Root and Herb Doctor,

HAS made arrangements to stay here and treat the Deaf, Blind and Lame, and all Diseases of the Human Body, at his

INDIAN CAMP,
Granite Street, near Fort Street, Quincy.

☞ Consultation Free to all from 2 to 6 o'clock P. M. July 3—1w

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OPENING DELAYED.

Feed Wires of Manet Street R. R. on Hancock Street Cut Down

BY THE TELEPHONE COMPANY.

For a Time it Looked as if the City Would be the Scene of Another Squantum Fight—But the Manet People Finally Think it Best not to Replace the Wire Until Authority was Obtained.

It was the intention to have made a trial trip on the Manet Street Railway today, and everything would have been in readiness but for an incident which occurred yesterday afternoon. Shortly after three o'clock Supt. Voorhees of the Electric Light and Power Company, and a representative of the DAILY LEDGER, took a ride over the route of the new railway to Houghs Neck. The track laying was completed, and except at theturnout in Quincy Woods the trolley wire was hung. A few auxilliary feeders had to be put in, and the track cleared and everything was ready for a trial trip. It would probably have been made today, but the plans were upset.

Upon returning to the Centre about five o'clock, Supt. Voorhees discovered George E. Dresser, the assistant superintendent of construction of the New England Telephone Company, at work with a gang of men cutting down the Manet feed wires which had been run through Hancock street on its poles. Mr. Dresser had nearly completed his task and proceeded unmolested, saying he was acting under instructions of his company.

Permission Had Been Given

By Chief Engineer Ripley to put the wires upon the poles and when that official had been notified of the Telephone Company's action, he advised that they be replaced at once. With intention so to do Supt. Voorhees dispatched a messenger in haste to the scene of operation on the Houghs Neck road, ordering his men to report immediately in the Square.

Meanwhile there was a conference between Supt. Voorhees, Supt. Morton of the Manet Company, Supt. Duggan of the Quincy & Boston Street Railway and Chief Engineer Ripley. Mr. Ripley was acting under Section 7 of the ordinance concerning telegraph, telephone and other electric wires, which reads: "The Chief Engineer of the Fire Department shall have the supervision of all telegraphic, telephone and other electric lines of wires within the city, and shall see that all laws and ordinances in relation thereto are enforced.

Commissioner Alexander, when apprised of the action of the Telephone company, was surprised because it had promised him that

The Wires Should Remain

Until after the hearing, to be given by the Committee on Streets Friday evening. He thought however, that the Chief Engineer had no authority to order the wire on. Mayor Porter was seen and he was of the same mind, the City Council he said alone having the authority to locate new wires. Section 1 of the ordinance above quoted says, "The City Council shall have the exclusive power to license the erection and maintenance of telegraph, telephone and other electric lines of wires within the city. * * * "Any license granted hereunder shall be subject to the right of the city, free of charge, to place its fire alarm telegraph or other electric lines upon the posts or through the couduit so licensed to be maintained; and to the right of the city to license the location of lines by any other person or company upon said poles and through said conduits, upon payment to the owner thereof of a reasonable compensation, to be determined by the parties, and they failing to agree, it shall be determined by the Mayor."

Upon the strength of the Mayor's opinion it was decided not to replace the wire that evening, but Supt. Dresser was not informed of the decision, and he and his men waited around through the evening to again cut down the wire should it have been put up.

Chief Ripley Had Some Doubt

As to his authority in the first place to give the Manet Company a location on the poles, but the wire being up, he said it would have remained had he discovered Supt. Dresser and his men in season.

When the wire was cut down it was rolled into coils and taken to the Electric Light station, although Supt. Voorhees said he would charge $25 a day storage for it. He further informed the LEDGER representative that the wire was very expensive, and had been greatly damaged by being cut into such short lengths. It could be spliced, but would not look so good, and there would be a loss of power.

—An unoccupied woolen mill, in West Stoughton, belonging to Mr. Consider Southworth, was burned to the ground on Wednesday evening. It contained some very valuable machinery. Mr. Southworth's loss is estimated at $10,000 and he has only an insurance on the property for $1,500. Mr. Southworth is a brother of Mrs. J. D. Taber of the Linden House, Houghs Neck.

It is given out that the population of Chicopee is 13,965, a gain from 11,528 or 2,437. She promises to be a formidable noal for Quincy.

DEAD LETTERS.

How to Aid the Post Office Department.

POSTMASTER ADAMS' PLAN.

He Asks the Co-operation of Our People—Senders of Letters are Very Carelsss acout Address, and Residents are not Particular to Inform the Post office or Their Friends of Changes.

During the next few days nearly every household in the free delivery section will receive a circular, asking that the names of all persons, including servants, who receive or are likely to receive mail, to write the names on the slips and hand them to the letter carrier or drop in the letter box.

The object in securing these names is to aid the postmaster and his clerks in discovering persons to whom letters are addressed.

There are many letters sent to the dead letter office each week, and fully 25 per cent of these would find their right destinations, were names given properly into the postoffice.

Hundreds of letters come to the postoffice addressed to women, who prodably have been married previous to writing and without the knowledge of the writer. The addressed person probably never thinks of looking at the list of letters in the post office, and the missive finds a resting place in Washington.

This is only one of the difficulties in the way of perfect postal delivery which will in some measure be remedied by the lists, if they are carefully filled out and sent in.

When mail comes into the office it is divided into three parts. First, there is that which goes into the boxes. Second, there is that which is directed into streets and numbers with that of which the destination is well known, which the carriers deliver. Third, there is the mail that can be classed under neither of the foregoing heads and would naturally go into the general delivery. But it doesn't satisfy our efficient postmaster to rest here. He knows that there are many letters in that lot that will not be called for. A certain portion of this mail that is named under the third class is directed to the general delivery and another portion belongs to people who regularly get their mail at this place. The rest is termed in the local office "debris." This debris is examined by every carrier in the office to see if any of these names can be recognized. What is left goes into the general delivery and remains there one week. At the end of that time a one cent due stamp is put on each letter remaining and it is advertised for two weeks. This exhausts all the means that the office has to deliver, but it spite of their efforts, as has been said, many letters eaeh week have to be sent to to the dead letter office.

There are a good many who, when told at a general delivery window that there is no mail for the address given, look as if they thought their letters were being held back. If they know how anxious every one in an office is to get every letter possible delivered, the would think otherwise.

When letters go to the dead letter office they are opened by the clerk, and if there is nothing in them of intrinsic value they are burned. Otherwise if the name of the sender can be learned, they are returned through the postmaster of the office from which they started.

Surprise Party.

On Wednesday evening, the 2d inst., a large number of the friends of Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Brown tendered to Mr. Brown a surprise. The Perkins' Male Quartette, Marcus A. Perkins of South Braintree, leader, were among the number, and enlivened the evening with sweetest music; the grounds were beautifully decorated with Chinese lanterns, and with fireworks appropriately anticipated the "Glorious Fourth."

Friends were present from South Braintree, Lawrence, Stoneham, Boston, Clarendon Hills, Waltham, Mass., and Providence, R. I., which is now the head-quarters of Mr. Brown, who is Special Examiner of the U. S. Pension Bureau. Among the latter were Mr. and Mrs. George E. Sherman and Mrs. Frank Marsh. Mrs. Annie P. Johnson nee Arnold, assistant teacher of the Coddington school, under the principalship of Mr. Brown, was also present.

A bountiful collation was served, and Mr. Brown was presented with a diamond scarf pin by two of his Providence friends. Altogether the surprise was complete and the evening most pleasantly spent.

Gone Abroad.

Miss Anna Thompson of Boston, a beloved and eminent teacher in the Thayer Academy, Braintree, accompanied by Miss Mary P. Follett, of Cambridge, one of Harvard annex most devoted and talented students, sailed from New York, June 26, for Cambridge, Eng., to pursue their studies at Newnham College during the summer months.

—The chairman of the Selectmen of Holbrook and also the town clerk refuse to sign the sixth class licenses recently voted to druggest.

OVER TWO TO ONE.

Manet Beach Finds Favor with Some, but Twice as Many

PREFER HOUGHS NECK TO IT.

Votes Do Not Come in Singly But Four, Six, Ten or a Dozen at a Time—The Contest Nearing the Close—Coupon to Appear in but One More Issue.

The interest in the voting contest to ascertain the preference of the people, as to whether Houghs Neck, shall remain Houghs Neck, or is to be called Manet Beach, increased each day, and the vote polled up to 10 A. M. today was the largest of any day since the opening of the contest. Tomorrow the coupon will appear for the last time, and everyone wanting extra copies of the DAILY LEDGER should hand in their orders Saturday morning, that they may not be disappointed. All coupons to be counted must reach the LEDGER office before 9 A. M. on Monday, July 14. Some citizens have expressed personally their opinion on changing the name and it has generally been in opposition, but they should cast their ballots and be counted. For instance E. W. Marsh, Esq., says he has not sent any coupons, but he is strongly opposed to a change. He does not know what authority anybody has to make the change anyway. Perhaps nobody has the authority, but custom will do it. If the DAILY LEDGER ascertains that a majority prefer Manet Beach it will adopt that name, and urge the changing of the post office to conform. The power of the press may be feeble but the name of the post office will go a great way. The DAILY LEDGER should not be understood to favor the change, yet it will accept the decision of the majority be it Houghs Neck or Manet Beach.

The standing of the vote at 10 A. M. today was:

Houghs Neck	228
Manet Beach	84

Which shall it be
Houghs Neck or Manet Beach?
—o—
My preference is:
....

There is no limit to the number of times people may vote, except that they must use a DAILY LEDGER coupon.

HOUGHS NECK.

The poor accommodations for patrons of this place is felt more every day and people will stay away rather than to be packed like sardines. The hotel folks complain bitterly.

The Unitarian Sabbath School of Canton, spent Wednesday at the Linden. A merry well behaved party of about two hundred.

A private party of thirty will dine at the the Linden on Saturday at five o'clock, and will enjoy a dance afterwards at the Casino.

The bridge at Rock Island has not been replaced this year, and people refuse to hire cottages that would if grocers, bakers, etc., were able to reach the place.

Mr. Bradlee's folks of Milton have returned to their home on the Island.

Cool weather at the beach.

The DAILY LEDGER is for sale at the Post office every evening after the arrival of the mail.

Knights and Ladies Installed.

On Tuesday evening District Deputy C. R. Sherman installed the following officers of Woodbine Lodge, Knights and Ladies of Honor of Wollaston:

Protector,—Mrs. A. A. Brazee.
Past Protector,—Mrs. M. E. Simmons.
Vice Protector,—Mr. C. T. Baker.
Guide,—Mr. W. E. Simmons.
Secretary,—Mr. W. P. Chase, Jr.
Finan. Secretary,—Mrs. A. M. Whitman.
Treasurer,—Mrs. E. E. Chase.
Chaplain,—Mrs. W. P. Chase.
Guardian,—Mr. A. Williams.
Sentinel,—Mr. G. A. Lord.

After the installation services a collation of ice cream and cake was served.

Mabel Awarded Second Prize.

The judges of the City of Boston regatta of the Fourth of July met Wednesday evening. A letter was received from Frank Driscoll the owner of the Peri in which he stated that the Mabel was entitled to second prize in the fouth class centerboards, instead of the Peri, as decided by the judges on July 4. H. L. Rice withdrew his protest, and the Mabel was given second prize. Mr. Rice says the Mabel sailed over two-thirds of the course with a large split in her hollow mast which allowed it to sag and prevented her from sailing as close to the wind as her competitors.

The Ustave was thrown out of the jib and mainsail class and the prizes went to the Eureka, Auk, and Diadem respectfully.

—Marlboro people are much interested in the proposed change to a city form of government, and vote on the acceptance of the legislative act allowing such action will be taken July 14, next Monday.

BEST IN THE MARKET!

—o—

FOR $6.50 CASH

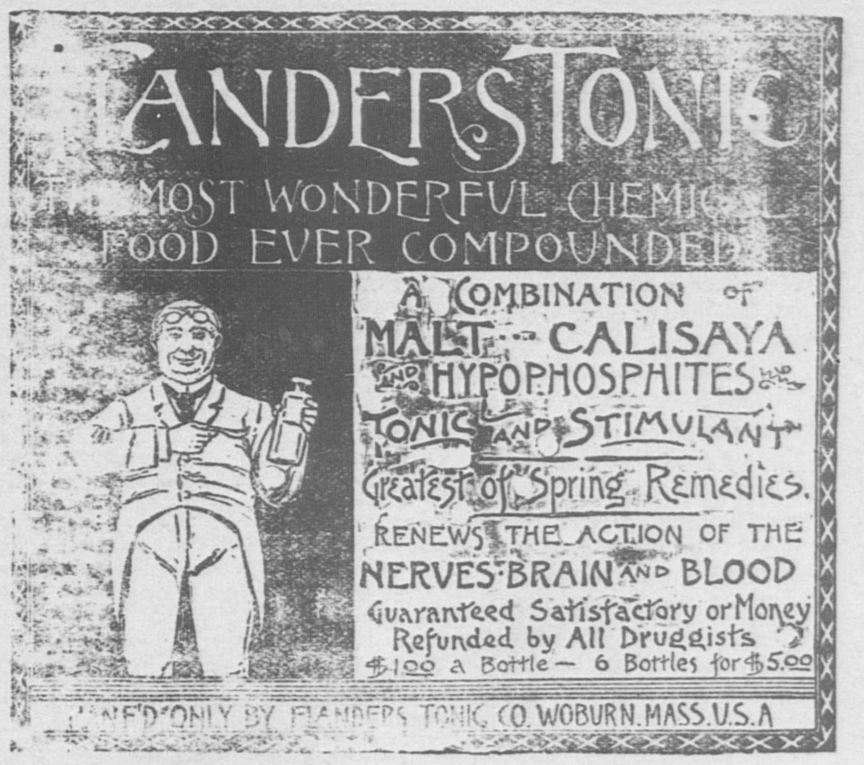
WE SELL A TON OF THE

WEBSTER NUT COAL,

It is the most Economical Coal sold.

—o—

C. PATCH & SON.
[FRANK S. PATCH.]
Quincy, July 9. tf


FLANDERS TONIC
MOST WONDERFUL CHEMICAL FOOD EVER COMPOUNDED
A COMBINATION OF MALT AND CALISAYA AND HYPOPHOSPHITES
TONIC AND STIMULANT
Greatest of Spring Remedies.
RENEWS THE ACTION OF THE NERVES BRAIN AND BLOOD
Guaranteed Satisfactory or Money Refunded by All Druggists
$1.00 a Bottle — 6 Bottles for $5.00
MNF'D ONLY BY FLANDERS TONIC CO. WOBURN. MASS. U.S.A

NOTICE.

BY vote of the Stockholders, it has been decided to increase the Capital Stock of the Citizens' Gas Light Company by the issue of 670 new shares, which will be sold at auction at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, July 21st, 1890, at 3 o'clock P. M.

M. R. WILLIAMS,
Treasurer.
Quincy, July 10, 1890. 3t

Cows for Sale.

TWO good cows for sale. Apply to
J. W. HAYDEN,
Quincy Point Bridge.
July 10. d2t p1w

FOUND.

FOUND.—An article used by railroad conductors. Owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges, by applying to N. B. FURNALD. July101t*

TO LETS.

TO LET.—In French's building, Chestnut St., opposite the Congregational church, desirable rooms up one flight. Suitable for Dressmaker, Tailor or Barber. Apply at Bussell's Studio, Adams building. 11-tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A New Milch Cow. Apply to Station Agent, West Quincy.
July 11. 6t

FOR SALE.—Bicycle in fine condition, for sale cheap. Call at PAUL W. ADAMS', 42 Elm street, or George H. Brown & Co., Adams Building, Quincy.
July 11. 1w

FOR SALE.—Two good Open Buggies and nice light Express Wagon. Will sell cheap. G. K. LIVERMORE, 26 Spear street. July 9. 4t

FOR SALE.—A fine black Kentucky Horse, 5 years old, good roadster, warrented sound and kind, can be seen at John Hall's stable. Address Lock Box 132, Quincy, Mass. June 9—tf

WANTS.

WANTED.—Two housework girls at JOHN R. GRAHAM'S, Washington street; one for second work.
Quincy, July 5.—6t p12,1w

WANTED.—Board for an aged lady who does not leave her room. Address "A. F. W.," P. O. Quincy. July74t*

WANTED.—A young man acquainted with the grocery and provision business for an order team. One that can cut meat preferred. State references. Address Box 728, Quincy. May 26—tf

WANTED.—People to know that it costs but 25 cents the first day and 75 cents a week, for four lines in this column. tf

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Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

NORFOLK, ss. PROBATE COURT.

TO all persons interested in the bequests for the benefit of Samuel Frothingham and Christini Louise Williams and others, given to the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company, under the will of Maria L. Frothingham, late of Milton, in the County of Norfolk, deceased, Greeting:

Whereas, Darwin E. Ware and Roger Wolcott, executors of said will, have presented to said Court their petition, praying that they may be authorized to pay said bequests to the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company, upon the usual terms set forth in said petition, upon which said company accepts such trusts.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Hyde Park, in said County of Norfolk, on the fourth Wednesday of July, current at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, against the same

And said petitioners are ordered to serve this Citation by publishing the same once a week, for three successive weeks, in the QUINCY DAILY LEDGER, a newspaper printed at Quincy, the last publication to be two days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, GEORGE WHITE, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this tenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

JONATHAN COBB, *Register.*
July 11—16—21

MOWING BY MACHINE.

THE Subscriber is prepared to cut grass, by the hour or acre, at reasonable prices.
C. L. PRESCOTT, North St.
Quincy, June 30. tf

Quincy City Grain Store.

BEST GRADES OF

FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY AND STRAW,

Brick, Lime, Cement and Drain Pipe.

Agent for the Celebrated

Bowker's Fertilizer.

Superior to all others.

Edward Russell.
PROPRIETOR.
24 Washington St., cor. Coddington.

Branch store at South Quincy, near Railroad Station.

☞ Telephone Connections.
April 8 1—3m

B. N. ADAMS,

— AGENT FOR —

Greenleaf
Land
Associates.

Most Desirable Location

Easy terms of Payment. Money Loaned to Build. Fine Roads and best of Neighborhood. Call and see Plans and get your Choice of Lots.

B. N. ADAMS,
REAL ESTATE AND AUCTIONEER.
Quincy, April 21. 12—tf

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)
— BY —
GREEN & PRESCOTT,
115 HANCOCK STREET.

REPORTORIAL STAFF.
FRANK F. PRESCOTT, City Editor.
JAMES E. WODDICK, JAMES S. WHITING,
MISS FREEMAN.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES,

By Carriers or Mail.

One month,	$ .50
Three months,	1.50
Six months,	3.00
One year,	5.00

CASH IN ADVANCE.

Single copies 2 cents, delivered daily by carriers; to be paid for weekly.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One inch, one insertion, 50 cents; one week, $1.50; one month, $5.00.

Short advertisements, such as Lost, Found, Wanted, For Sale, To Let, etc., not exceeding four lines in length, 25 cents first insertion; 10 cents each additional insertion.

Births, deaths and marriages free.

Funeral notices 25 cents each; obituary and reading notices 10 cents per line.

TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

The latest snag which the Manet Street Railway has encountered, and which will delay the opening of the road perhaps a week, naturally causes much indignation among our citizens who have waited long and patiently for an electric car ride to the beach, and to Houghs Neck people who are now ill acommmodated. And the road itself is losing the best of the season. The company should have asked a location sooner and not allowed the present situation to have arisen. On the other hand as the city has power to order the wire on the poles in question, and undoubtedly will at the next Council meeting, it is high handed of the Telephone Company to attempt to show its authority. They appear anxious to maintain the telephone service, such as it is, but if they would work half as hard to prevent the induction they would please the people better, especially the telephone users. We are informed it can easily be done.

A bad practice, which we hope will never get a foothold in this city, has been broken up this week in Salem. Three of the board of aldermen seemed to think that it is not only proper for city officials to use city teams for pleasure riding on the Sabbath and other days, whole families sharing in the privilege, but that all efforts to break up the practice should be discouraged. We are glad to note these peculiar views are not shared by the majority of the upper branch, as shown by the vote at the last meeting, when city employes were forbidden to further make free with teams belonging to tax-payers.

The Salem News says: "Why should this species of dead heading be suffered to prevail, much less championed? The horses are sufficiently exercised during the week, without being compelled to take jaunts of ten, fifteen and twenty miles on Sundays, that the wives and children of city officials, along with cousins and aunts, may be enabled to enjoy, at public expense, the summer beauties of Salem and vicinity. The news is glad that the custom has been abolished; first because a correction of these minor abuses is likely to operate against the establishment of more flagrant ones; and, second, because a reminder has been served upon certain presumptuous people that appointments and elections to public service do not carry with them the right to make free with public property in catering to the cheap enjoyment of their families and intimates."

The Post-office department has been in correspondence with free delivery offices throughout the country concerning improvements, which will result in the delivery of a large percentage of the mail matter which now finds its way to the dead letter office. The department is making great efforts to improve the delivery service, and free delivery offices are lending all possible aid to the work, but more than this is necessary. The public is vitally interested in the success of these proceedings and should do all possible to assist. The principal causes which now lead to the non-delivery of mail matter and result in its being sent to the dead letter office may be summarized as follows: Misdirection, imperfect and illegible address, failure to give street and number, neglect of transient people to give forwarding orders, neglect of permanent residents to report changes in address. People forwarding mail matter, by a little care and patience, can easily overcome these objections, the work of the department will be facilitated, and a larger benefit conferred on their correspondents.

JEWELRY STORE CLEANED OUT.

Thieves Bind and Gag a Clerk and Get Away with $15,000 Worth of Booty—They are Subsequently Captured.

DANBURY, Conn., July 11.—The boldest burglary every committed in this city was perpentrated at the jewelry store of C. M. Larus on Main street, where $15,000 worth of jewelry was stolen. About six o'clock two men entered the store. Mr. Larue had just left the place and gone home for the night, leaving his clerk, Clarence Knox, to close up. Knox was behind the counter, but one of the men, on some pretence, induced him to come into the middle of the floor, when both of them set upon him. They knocked him down, placed a gag on his mouth and drew a cloth over his head. Then they crossed his hands and tied them together, and also bound his legs and lashed him to an iron post in the store.

Taking his keys from his pocket they locked the outside door and then had everything their own way. The thieves took all the watches, chains, rings, etc., and wrapped them up in cloth, and with the aid of a chisel secured the steel box in the safe. This contained $640 in money. They then left by a rear entrance and walked leisurely through Division street, where they got into a hack and were driven two miles out to the fair grounds. Here they dispatched the hackman and started a foot on the New England railroad toward Brewster.

Before the hackman returned, Knox, the clerk, had worked his hand into his pocket and reached his knife, with which he cut the cords that bound him, and gave an alarm. The police started in search, but were in the dark as to what direction to take for the pursuit, till the hackman returned, and, learning what had happened, it instantly flashed across his mind that the men he had as passengers were thieves, and he notified the authorities, and members of the police and detective force were sent to different points between here and Brewster. It was learned that two men answering the thieves' description had been seen on the track, and two of the officers were stationed at the railroad crossing just this side of Brewster.

NEW HAVEN, July 11.—After a somewhat exciting chase the two burglars who robbed the Danbury jewelry store of $15-900 in money and jewelry, have been captured and lodged in Brewster, N. Y., jail, where they gave their names as G. W. Wallis of Albany, aged 25, and A. W. Spaulding of Bridgeport, aged 23.

From the two men captured a large quantity of jewelry and money was recovered, in fact so much that the jeweler will loose something less than $100.

CONFLICT IN GEORGIA.

Quarrel Over a Trivial Matter Ends in Promiscuous Murder.

NASHVILLE, July 11.—A special to The American from Griffin, Ga., says: A fatal race riot occurred at Starr's Mill Pond, Fayette county. Four negroes were killed and six wounded, two of whom are reported dying. Eight whites were shot, but it is thought only one of them fatally, making eighteen in all killed or wounded. A darkey selling wine became engaged in a war of words with a white man about the purchase of some wine, which resulted in the negro getting slightly cut. From this the quarrel was taken up by others until a man named Griffin became involved with a negro who had a gun, but who did not care to use it. Anderson Williams, another negro, told him if he would not shoot the damned scoundrel, to give him the gun and he would shoot him himself. He took the gun and emptied its contents into Griffin's chest and bowels. The negro was immediately shot through the neck and died in a few minutes. The shooting then became general.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The republic of San Salvador is reported to be in a state of anarchy.

Hamilton of Dublin defeated Renshaw for the tennis championship.

Fifty-nine persons were drowned at the launching of a vessel in Japan.

London postmen are weakening. The strike did not occur as proposed.

The Congo State bill was introduced in the Belgian house of representatives.

Ray Green Huling was elected president of the American Institute of Instruction.

The Empress Frederick has collected $125,000 for the new children's hospital at Berlin.

A new English cabinet is in process of construction. Churchill is for leader of the house.

Owing to the prolonged drought in the southwest, cattle are dying for want of grass and water.

It is understood that the English government will abandon the parliamentary schemes recently discussed.

Mrs. Windom is the proud possessor of a sofa which came from Washington's headquarters at Valley Forge.

Emin Pasha announces his intention to make no more expeditions, should he return from the present one in safety.

Hon. Hiram A. Tuttle of Pittsfield, N. H., declines to be a candidate for the Republican gubernatorial nomination.

All efforts to secure the release of the Chinamen caught smuggling themselves into Arizona from Mexico have failed.

The New Hampshire Woman's Relief Corps is preparing to attend the general convention of the order in Boston this fall in large numbers.

Archbishop Corrigan's return from Rome is expected to be followed by the disciplining of the priests who sympathize with Dr. McGlynn.

Senor Prudencio Lazcano, the new Chilian minister, was formally presented to the president by Mr. Adee, who is acting secretary of state.

Owing to a dispute between rival English factions, all the $50,000,000 stock of the American Gas Investment company will be disposed of in this country.

The strike of brakemen and switchmen on the Louisville and Nashville railroad has blocked freight traffic, and 100 carloads of perishable goods are stalled at Louisville.

Congressman Butterworth of Ohio drank three glasses of iced tea when the thermometer was at 98 degrees, and the proceedings in congress interested him no more for forty-eight hours.

Charles Kandall Adams, president of Cornell university, was married in London to Mrs. Mary Matthews Barnes, widow of the late A. S. Barnes, the well-known book publisher of New York.

Abram S. Hewitt is seriously ill in Europe, and it is thought that he will not recover, as he has been failing for some time past. When he left for Europe he was under physicians' orders to take a long rest.

Ex-Congressman Joseph Lyman of Council Bluffs died there after a lingering sickness. He was born at Lyons, Mich., in 1840, and served in the Forty-ninth and Fiftieth congresses from the Ninth Iowa district.

A MONSTER LOCKOUT.

Clothing Manufacturers Will Go To Extreme Measures

TO STOP BOYCOTT BUSINESS.

None Who Belong to Trade Organizations Will Be Employed After July 14—Will Affect 25,000 Workmen.

NEW YORK, July 11.—The refusal of the grand jury to find indictments against the twelve firms composing the Cloak Manufacturers' association, for conspiracy in locking out their employes, has emboldened the Clothing Manufacturers' association to take similar action, in hopes of assisting the cloak manufacturers to defeat the strike now in progress. The clothing lockout will effect about 25,000 workmen.

The firms who are members of the Clothing Manufacturers' association handed each of the cutters and trimmers a circular which stated that on and after Monday, July 14, the services of all who belong to trades' organizations will be dispensed with.

The circular goes on to say that this action is necessitated because of a boycott instituted by National Trade assembly 231, for and with the approval, and at the instance of the Garment Cutters' and Trimmers' local assembly 2853, Knights of Labor, of New York.

The manufacturers say they cannot continue the employment of men who are affiliated with organizations that unjustly interfere with their business or with the business of those engaged in the same line of trade. They end the circular with a regret that circumstances make it necessary for the adoption of this course.

This lockout is not a surprise to the clothing cutters and trimmers, as they received information early in June that the step was being canvassed by their employers.

The men say it is simply a movement to aid the cloakmakers to fight their strikers, because clothing cutters can, if they choose, go to work on cloaks. But as the cloak and clothing cutters' unions are acting in harmony, it is claimed that this new lockout will merely intensify the struggle between labor and capital.

Instead of being downhearted the clothing cutters were disposed to be rather hilarious, and they propose to be exceedingly well prepared for the struggle.

"There are eighty firms represented in the Clothing Manufacturers' association," said W. R. Westbrook, secretary of national trade assembly 231 of the Knights of Labor, "and they employ about 1300 cutters and trimmers. By discharging these men, from 20,000 to 25,000 men are thrown out of employment. Nobody can tell how long this lockout will continue. It may last for weeks, even months. This is the poorest season the clothing manufacturers have had for years, and they are undoubtedly in possession of large stocks. By making this lockout the manufacturers have really locked up their goods."

H. S. Mendelson, who represents the clothing manufacturers' executive committee, insisted that there is no truth in the assertion that the cloak and clothing firms have combined to destroy the labor organizations.

He said it was merely a question who was running the business, the employers or their workmen, and he thought the lockout would settle the question.

Knights of Pythias Elect Officers.

MILWAUKEE, July 11.—The supreme lodge of the Knights of Pythias of the world elected these officers: Supreme chancellor, George B. Shaw, Eau Claire, Wis.; supreme vice chancellor, W. W. Blackwell of Henderson, Ky.; supreme prelate, Eli T. Blackmer of San Diego, Cal.; supreme master of exchequer, S. J. Wiley of Wilmington, Del.; supreme keeper of records and seal, R. L. C. White of Nashville, Tenn.; supreme master of arms, G. H. Morrison of San Francisco; grand secretary of endowment rank, W. B. Kennedy of Chicago; supreme inner guard, Dr. M. C. Bartwell, of Cheyenne, Wyo.; supreme outer guard, J. W. Thompson of Washington.

No Wind.

BOSTON, July 11.—Greatly to the disappointment of every one interested, the annual regatta of the Eastern Yacht club yesterday could not be finished, for lack of wind. The boats reached the southeast mark after over four hours' sailing in a light southeasterly breeze, but on the return were so nearly becalmed that night had fallen long before they reached the harbor. As the time limit expired at sunset, the judges were obliged to declare the race off and order it resailed.

Mormon Immigrants.

NEW YORK, July 11.—One hundred and twenty Mormons arrived here from Europe on the steamer Wisconsin. Apparently they had been carefully coached in Europe as to the examination that they would have to undergo here at the barge office, and the result was that they were allowed to land after their names and addresses had been taken. In the party was an English family, the father of which said that he expected his two daughters would marry Mormon bishops in a short time.

Editors Resign.

NEW YORK, July 11.—The editorial staff of The Home Maker, the household magazine started nearly two years ago, have resigned on account of radical differences between them and the counting room end of the management. Marion Harland has been the editor and Mrs. Christine Terhune Herrick and Mrs. Mary C. Hungerford the associate editors, and their connection with the magazine ceases Sept. 1.

Old Customs Officers Reappointed.

PROVIDENCE, July 11.—Collector Gorham Pomeroy has reappointed Gen. Nathan Goff, Jr., deputy collector and cashier, and Edward C. Ashley special deputy collector, inspector and clerk. These two officers have been in the United States customs service in Providence for thirty-two and twenty years, respectively.

In Honor of Hannibal Hamlin.

BANGOR, Me., July 11.—A strong movement is being made in this city for the laying out of a park on the Woodland, so called. At a citizens' meeting it was voted to call the park Hamlin park, after Hon. Hannibal Hamlin. It is proposed to have a statue of Hannibal Hamlin erected in the park.

Charged with Incendiarism.

SACO, Me., July 11.—Postmaster John W. Nowell of South Eliot, charged with setting fire to his store a few months ago, was bound over to the supreme court. He furnished sureties in the sum of $1000.

Marked Down Sale

— IN THE —

City of Quincy,

— IN ORDER TO —

Compete with the Times.

AM CATERING FOR THE

City of Quincy

— TO KEEP THE —

PEOPLE AT HOME.

We keep all Styles of

Ranges,

— BUT THE —

Breeze and the Berlins,

which I have manufactured expressly for me, cannot be beat, as I have more than 100 different families in the City of Quincy, that will testify in their favor.

All other Goods equally low in Price.

The Strike

Is virtually to be settled satisfactorily to all Parties. In order to give those who have lost time and money a

Good Bargain

for the next thirty days, I am about to place my Entire Stock of

Woolen Carpets

at such Prices that all who want may not hesitate to purchase.

You have heard of people advertising the Great Gigantic Sales; this I shall call the

GREAT

Gigantic Sale.

1200 yds. of Straw Matting

will be offered from the Lowest Price to the highest grade of

English Straw Matting.

In this Sale you will find

3000 Yards

WOOLEN, TAPESTRY,

— AND —

Brussels

of all Shades and Qualities, and the Prices will be very low, and the Quality cannot be beat for the Prices.

We are right at home on the

Imperial Ice-Chests

— AND —

Refrigerators,

and the Prices can't be beat in Boston or out of Boston.

J. W. Lombard,

PANTON'S BLOCK.

BIG MARK DOWN

— IN —

HATS.

White Hats, Black Hats, Brown Hats, Blue, Beige, Ecru, Green, Old Rose, &c.

FORMER PRICES:

50c., 75c., $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 Each.

PRICE NOW:

39 Cts. Each,

— AT —

Miss C. S. Hubbard's,

158 Hancock St.,

Quincy. - - Mass.

SEASONABLE GOODS

— AT —

BOSTON BRANCH GROCERY.

CANNED MEATS,

Fruits and Vegetables,

of every kind. Only Good Qualities kept in Stock.

Dried Fruits,

including Evaporated Apples, Peaches, Apricots, etc. Prunes of all Sizes. Raisins. Currants, Figs, Dates, etc.

BUTTER.

All Grades are Cheaper and Quality is Excellent.

Coffees and Teas

are always in order and everyone knows we sell the Best!

FLOUR

is one of our great Specialties, and our Sales are Large because we give the Best at Low Prices.

J. F. MERRILL,

Durgin & Merrill's Block, Quincy

April 17. 9—tf

SAVILLE & JONES,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Adams Building.

To the People of Quincy.

GREETING:

Having opened a first-class Furnace and Plumbing establishment in Pierce's Block, cor. of Hancock and Washington Sts. We are prepared to do all kinds of Furnace and Plumbing work in all its branches, either New work or Repairing by Contract or by the Day.

If you have a Furnace and cannot heat certain rooms, we can heat them for you. If you have a Plumbing job that the circulation is poor, water cannot be heated or the sanitary condition is defective, or otherwise poor, as practical experts in our profession, we can obviate those defects.

We have not come among you as itinerant botches, but as thorough, practical mechanics on Heating and Plumbing. We propose to make Quincy our home, as we have come to stay, and by square dealing and strict attention to business, we desire a share of your patronage, and in order to expediate a better acquaintance with you as to our ability, will say that we have for years and are today performing the work at our other store for many of the leading citizens and corporations of Weymouth and Braintree, a few of which we will name:

A. S. Morrison & Bros., Jenkins' Manufacturing Co., Columbia Rubber Co.. Allen Fan Co., Fore River Engine Works, Ambler & Hobart, Hon. Edward Avery, A. E. Avery, Col. A. C. Drinkwater, Joshua Wilkins, T. A. Watson, Dr. G. W. Tinkham, Dr. F. F. Forsaith, Dr. T. H. Dearing, I. Morrison, Horace Abercrombie, Hon. F. A. Hobart, Aubrey Hilliard, C. N. Wallace, A. J. Bates, N. F. Hunt, O. W. Allen, Mrs. B. T. Loring, Mrs. Ellen Stetson, Haywood Bros., Geo. H. Holbrook, Thomas Penniman, William Penniman, Elmer Morrison, and many others. We also carry a full line of Rogers' Oil Stove, Agate and Tin Ware.

We are agents for Magee Furnaces and Ranges, and welcome you one and all to visit our establishment, inpect our goods, compare our prices and find that you can do better at home than you can in Boston.

Respectfully yours,

G. B. BATES, Hancock St., Quincy.

May 27. tf

THE SILVER DEBATE

Ended in the Senate and Conference Report Adopted.

BEHRING SEA NEGOTIATIONS

Progressing Smoothly, Notwithstanding Reports to the Contrary--Estimates for New England Rivers and Harbors—Republican Caucus.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The senate resumed consideration of the conference report on the silver bill and was addressed by Mr. Morgan in opposition to the report. He expected that the day was to be a crisis in the question of currency of the people of the United States, as much so in regard to the demonetization of silver and the confining of coin to the single gold standard as was the act of 1873. He did not know but that the effect of the vote to be taken (if it should result in the adoption of the conference bill) would not be really more fatal to the prospect of silver coinage in the future than the act of 1873.

The legislation of 1873 had been, he said, an act of cold-blooded assassination of the silver dollar. It had been presided over by the same senator whose "fine Italian hand" was to be seen in the conference bill, a bill which was a total departure from the action of both the houses and the senate, and was as essentially new as if it had been a novel written by the senator from Ohio within the last five days. He called the attention of the friends of free coinage, particularly of the senator from Colorado (Teller), to the fact that the same "fine Italian hand" which had framed the act of 1873 had operated in the conference bill to destroy utterly any hope of the remonetization of silver, so long as it remained unrepealed.

He predicted that when others of the conferrees came to realize what they had done they would feel like kicking themselves over a ten-acre field. The bill would monemetallize the country, would make gold the only thing with which to pay debts, or to buy property. The craft of the senator from Ohio could not (after a twelve months' consideration) have fixed up a bill that would more thoroughly destroy silver forever as money than the conference bill would. The position taken by Mr. Morgan was controverted by Mr. Farwell and Jones of Nevada, and a discussion was carried on between them as to the effect of the bill upon the currency of the country.

In the course of the discussion Mr. Jones asked what would a gold dollar perform for a farmer which a paper dollar would not perform as well, and Mr. Morgan said that the question showed that he had struck a fiat money man.

Mr. Jones—The treasury note represents so much gold or silver behind it. It is not fiat money. Instead of being a promise to pay, it is a certificate of the government that the dollar is behind it, and in the treasury of the United States whenever the holder of the note wants it.

Mr. Morgan—How can he get it unless there is a promise to pay; unless there is an obligation to pay?

Mr. Jones—It is a promise to deliver coin for it.

Mr. Morgan—I know it is a banking operation.

Mr. Jones—Almost everything in the world is transferred by symbol. If a man wants to get money in a bank on a cargo of merchandise, he takes his bill of lading to the bank. He does not take the cargo and dump it on the counter. He hands in his bill of lading, and so he takes his treasury notes to the treasury, and there is a transfer of so many silver dollars or so many gold dollars.

Mr. Morgan—That is nothing but a promise to pay.

Ma. Jones—It is a great entity. It takes the red flag of the sheriff from everybody's window.

Mr. Morgan—Yes, and it takes the yellow flag of the gold monometalist into the mining camps.

Mr. Jones—I am astonished.

Mr. Morgan—You may be; but the people will astonish you worse when they come to pass a verdict upon this bill. Mr. Morgan closed with an appeal to senators not to allow the senator from Ohio to thrust his stiletto again into silver.

Mr. Plumb said that in the particulars, which he regarded as essential, the bill was comparatively unobjectionable—supposing always that a compromise had to be made. He had been surprised to find that, in regard to the free coinage of silver, the senate had been more advanced than the house. Free coinage was of advantage, he said, because it took the money supply of the country away from the suggestion of control by anybody, leaving it only to the operation of natural forces. The conference bill would give to the country as much money during the next year as the free coinage of silver would give. Under the conference bill 4,500,000 ounces of silver would be purchased monthly and treasury notes issued for it. That would be a great advantage over the present rule of coining not less than 2,000,000 silver dollars a month. The amount of treasury notes now issued at the present price of silver was about $30,-000,000; under the conference bill it could not be less than $60,000,000 and would probably be $70,000,000. That was a very important gain.

Mr. Vance—How long will that last?

Mr. Plumb—Just as long as silver is produced and as the act remains on the statute book.

Mr. Dolph said that he would vote for the conference bill because he thought it as different from free coinage as night was from day, and because he feared that its rejection might result in the passage of a free coinage bill. The conference bill announced distinctly that it was the intention of congress to maintain the present gold standards, whereas, in his judgment, free coinage would put the country on a silver basis. In the course of his remarks Mr. Dolph referred satirically to the change of views of senators who had voted for free coinage and who now favored the conference bill.

Mr. Teller resented this allusion to himself and others. He admitted that there was no free coinage in the conference bill; but he insisted that, objectionable as it was to him because it was not free coinage, it was a step in the direction of free coinage. The senator from Oregon might not take to his bosom the hope that he or the country had got rid of the free coinage question. It would be here in the next session and in the next congress.

Mr. Blair expressed the idea that a man should stand up and take his medicine cheerfully. After listening to one senator from Oregon (Mr. Dolph), who found in the bill a gold standard, and to the other senator from Oregon (Mr. Mitchell), who found in it free coinage, and to the senator from Kansas (Mr. Plumb), who was satisfied that it was a free coinage bill, and to the senator from Colorado (Mr. Teller), who was not satisfied with it precisely, he (Mr. Blair) thought he would vote for it, but he gave notice that under no circumstances would he, here or elsewhere, give a single reason for so doing. [Laughter.]

The vote was taken, and the conference report was agreed to—Yeas, 39; nays, 26.

SENSATIONAL STORIES

Of Strained Relations Between This Country and Great Britain Said to Be Without Foundation.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The president is much amused at the statements made here and elsewhere concerning an alleged disagreement between the United States and Great Britain, on the Behring Sea controversy, and also at the allegation that a serious misunderstanding had sprung up between himself and Secretary Blaine, over instructions which were sent to the commanders of the revenue cutters, looking to the seizure of any foreign vessels in these waters for the purpose of capturing seals. In the first place, the secretary of state does not issue these instructions. They emanate from the secretary of the treasury and are virtually the same as were issued under the late administration.

It will be remembered that two or three of the English vessels were seized and held by order of the Cleveland administration. The English minister, Lord Sackville, protested against these seizures, and called the attention of Secretary Bayard to the matter, which resulted in considerable correspondence between the two governments. The secretary of the treasury refused to surrender the vessels, but they were finally released under a promise that they would desist from the further capture of seals.

Since the present administration came into power, Secretary Blaine and the English minister have had frequent conferences and much correspondence on the subject. In the meantime, the secretary of the treasury has sent out instructions to the commanders of revenue cutters similar in character to those of last year. The English minister, under advice from his government, has requested that no seizures of English vessels be made until the question can be brought to a conclusion.

The correspondence called for by the foreign relations committee will show that the relations are most friendly, and that the negotiations are progressing amicably, with fair prospects of settlement by arbitration, satisfactory to both countries. While these matters are pending the English have sent a number of vessels into those waters to look after their interests, but with the distinct understanding that this action was not unfriendly nor intended as a menace. There has been no break in the correspondence, and it will be continued by the British minister from his seaside retreat at Manchester and Secretary Blaine from Bar Harbor.

The president remarked yesterday, in alluding to the sensational stories about the strained relations between this country and Great Britain, that the prime minister of England would, doubtless, be greatly amused at warlike dispatches which have been filling some of the sensational papers of New York.

FINANCIAL ESTIMATES

For Continuing Work on New England Rivers and Harbors.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Engineer officers in charge of river and harbor improvements have submitted, among others, the following estimates to the secretary of war for continuing the work during the next fiscal year and to complete the existing projects:

Newburyport harbor, Massachusetts, for year and to complete, $142,500; Merrimac river, Massachusetts, for year and to complete, $11,500; Powow river, Massachusetts, for year, $30,000; and to complete, $74,000; Ipswich river, Massachusetts, for year, $2500, and to complete $20,000; Harbor of Refuge, Sandy bay, Cape Ann, Mass., for year, $250,000, and to complete, $4,700,000; harbor at Gloucester, Mass., for year, $305,000, and to complete $807,000; harbor at Manchester, Mass., for one year and to complete, $11,800; harbor at Lynn, Mass., for year $50,000, and to complete, $91,000; harbor at Winthrop, Mass., for year and to complete, $16,800; harbor at Boston, for year and to complete, $440,000; harbor at Hingham, Mass., to complete, $8000; harbor at Scituate, Mass., for year $50,000, and to complete, $237,500; harbor at Plymouth, Mass., for year and to complete, $17,500; harbor at Wellfleet, Mass., for year and to complete, $26,000; harbor at Provincetown, Mass., for year and to complete, $7500; Thames river, Connecticut, for year and to complete, $95,600; Connecticut river, Massachusetts and Connecticut, below Hartford, for year $90,000, and to complete, $130,000; Clinton harbor, Connecticut, to complete, $7000; New Haven harbor, to complete, $78,000; breakwater at New Haven, for year, $500,000, and to complete, $941,000; Milford harbor, Connecticut, to complete, $2500; Housatonic river, Connecticut, for year, $100,000, and to complete, $167,000; Bridgeport harbor, Connecticut, to complete, $55,000; Black Rock harbor, Connecticut, for year, $20,000, and to complete, $45,000; Norwalk harbor, Connecticut, $4000; Five Mile River harbor, Connecticut, for year, $10,000, and to complete, $20,-000; Stamford harbor, Connecticut, $5000.

THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

Shipping, Sundry Civil Appropriation and Federal Election Bills Considered.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The Republican senators were in caucus for three hours last night discussing the order of business. The outcome was a decision to conclude the consideration of the pending shipping bills and then to take up the sundry civil appropriation bill. There was a prolonged debate respecting the places to be assigned the tariff bill and the river and harbor bill, as well as the expediency of considering the national election bill this session, but no decision was reached, as it was believed that before the matters above referred to—the shipping and sundry civil bills—are disposed of, the Democratic policy will be sufficiently revealed to guide the Republicans in formulating measures at a subsequent caucus to meet the necessities of the situation.

The speeches showed that there was a decided majority for a federal election bill, and it is said that no one strongly objected to it, but a fairly good number showed a great deal of lukewarmness on the subject. There was also unanimity in the opinion that it was absolutely necessary to adopt a closure rule in order to pass the bill, and Senators Edmunds, Teller and a few other old senators thought this would outweigh the benefit to come from the bill's passage.

Our New Sister.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The president approved the act for the admission of Wyoming as a state of the Union.

Today's Anniversaries.

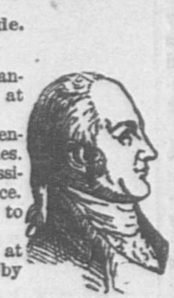
Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

WHICH HAPPENED ON JULY 11.

In Quincy and Vicinity—On the Battle Fields—Births and Deaths of the Presidents—Incorporation of Massachusetts' Cities and Norfolk County Towns—Foreign Matters.

1767—President John Quincy Adams born.

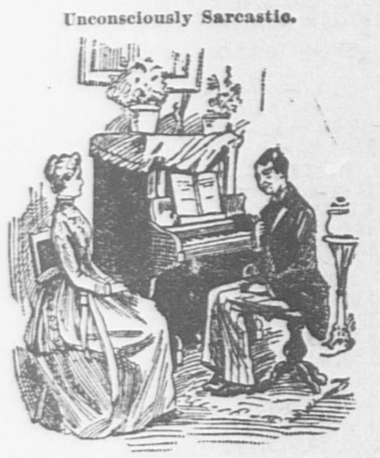
World Wide.



AARON BURR.

1804—Aaron Burr killed Alexander Hamilton in a duel at Weehawken, N. J.
1815—Alexander I of Russia entered Paris among the allies.
1857—Plot discovered to assassinate the emperor of France.
1859—Lombardy surrendered to Sardinia.
1861—Confederates defeated at Rich Mountain, W. Va., by Gen. McClellan.
1863—Union forces repulsed in an attempt to take Battery Wagner, S. C., by storm.
1864—Gen. Rosseau begun a raid into Alabama and Georgia.
1870—1,500 houses burned in Constantinople.
1882—The English fleet bombarded Alexandria, Egypt.
1889—English troops ordered from Malta to Egypt; fighting between the Egyptians and dervishes.

Unconsciously Sarcastic.



Mr. Gooley (with strong musical fervor)—Perhaps you'd like to have me give you a rendering of my last ballad? It's called 'No sleep comes to my fevered brain.'"

His New Landlady—Mr. Gooley, if you are aware that that is a piano bedstead I think you are very unkind to make fun of it.—Judge.

He Was Quite Hungry.

A lot of men were playing poker at Delmonico's the other night. The party got a little hungry and ordered some sandwiches. They came, a small but appetizing plate; also the bill, $14. Shortly afterward a quiet gentleman asked the waiter to pass him another sandwich. "All gone, sir," was the reply. The quiet gentleman beckoned to the waiter and said in a confidential way:

"All gone?"

"Yes, sir.

"Go down stairs and order some more."

"How many, sir?"

"Well," said the gentleman, thoughtfully glancing at the bill and the empty plate, "as I'm quite hungry I should say about $2,000 worth."—Blakely Hall in Brooklyn Eagle.

Products of the Imagination.

Stranger (at restaurant reading from bill of fare)—Give me some chicken croquettes.

Waiter—Very sorry, sir, but there ain't none.

Stranger—Then give me some oyster patties.

Waiter—Extremely sorry, sir, but we have only roast beef, corned beef and stewed beef today.

Stranger—But where are all these things that I see on the bill of fare?

Waiter—They're on the bill of fare, sir.—Brooklyn Life.

Poetry vs. Reality.

Chappie—You know we invited Col. Plunkett, who used to be a blacksmith, to hear our class give the "Anvil Chorus" the other night. The fellows were got up in red shirts and the stage was turned into a real forge.

His Friend—You don't say! Moved the old colonel to tears, I suppose?

Chappie—Not exactly. He simply said "rats."—American Grocer.

Would Be Enough.

Mrs. Yeast (who always makes her own bread)—I declare, John, it is too bad; you have come home without that strychnine for the rats!

Mr. Yeast—How were you going to use it, dear?

"Put it on bread."

"Well, why not try the bread alone, dear?"—Yonkers Statesman.

Rooted Habit.

Parrott (wrathfully)—I can't see why Gabby takes so much time in coming to the point. He keeps saying the same thing over and over.

Wiggins—He can't help it, poor fellow. He has had a telephone in his office for the past four years.—Munsey's Weekly.

A Matter of Humor.

"Where are you off to?"

"To apply for the hand of one of the banker's daughters."

"Which one?"

"That depends. If he looks pleasant I'll take the youngest; but if he's cross, the oldest."—Humoristische Blaetter.

A Sensitive Soul.

"Open you eyes, George. What's the matter with you?" said the occupant of a corner seat in a crowded car.

"Mind your business. I'm going to keep 'em shut. I hate to see women stand in horse cars," replied George, settling down in his own seat.—Puck.

Time for Prayer.

First Italian Brigand—Is our victim in sight?

Second Brigand—Yes; but he is still a long way off.

First Italian Brigand—Then we have time to say our prayers at this wayside grotto.—Light.

It Was Conclusive.

Mrs. Livewayt (of Chicago)—Yes, young Mr. Laker wanted to marry our Susie, but I put my foot right down on it.

Mrs. North River (with a glance at Mrs. Livewayt's feet—Well, that covered the ground.—West Shore.

A One Eyed Aeronaut in Europe.

It is possible that some of your readers have heard of, if they have not seen, Professor Bartholomew, the aeronaut. He is quite a character; gangling, awkward, rural, but fearless as a lion and as sharp as a tack, he hails from Burr Oak, Mich. Bartholomew accompanied the baseball aggregation on its tour around the world, and here and there he gave balloon ascensions that excited even more curiosity than did the performances of the exponents of our national game. Bartholomew has the misfortune to be a one eyed man, but the misfortune does not occasion him much remorse; it would be hard to find a more cheerful person than he. In Rome he came up to Mr. Lynch, the manager of the excursion party, and said; "Leigh, could you lend me $30?"

"Why, I suppose so," said Lynch.

"Well, I wish you could," said Bartholomew. "It would be a great accommodation. Glass eyes are so darned cheap here that it seems as if I ought to stock up on them!"

Bartholomew bought $30 worth of glass eyes and he carried them around with him in a baize bag; there were about a peck of them, and they rattled like so many marbles. They were not all the same color, but Bartholomew didn't mind a small matter of that kind. He was too much of a humorist to stickle at a detail of that character. He said that when he wore a blue eye he resembled his father's side of the family; a black evey made him took more like his mother's folk.

One day Bartholomew was riding in a hansom cab in London; the horse acted badly and the driver lashed the brute fiercely. Whoever has ridden in a hansom cab knows how awkward it is to have the long lash of the driver's whip dangling in one's eyes. Several times Bartholomew ordered the driver to be more careful in the use of his whip. Reaching his destination, Bartholomew quietly took out his glass eye, stepped out of the cab upon the sidewalk, and holding out the eye in his open hand he said sternly to the cabman: "I warned you repeatedly, yet see what you have done! Wait here now, sir, until I have summoned a policeman."

To the befuddled cabman there was an awful reality in all this. He did not wait for any further parley—oh, no, not he. Lashing his horse into a gallop he made off as fast as ever he could, the worst scared cabby in all the United Kingdom! By this quiet ebullition of humor the pilgrim from Burr Oak evaded payment of a five shilling fare and achieved deserved fame for having got the better of a London cab driver.—Eugene Field's Letter in Chicago Times.

Polly and the Minister.

Sister Robbins lay upon her sick bed watching the clock, the slant of the sunbeams and occasionally talking to her Polly—a wise looking gray parrot with glittering eyes and brilliant scarlet tail. It would be better, perhaps, to say that she replied to Polly, for the parrot was by far the most talkative.

There came a rap at the door of the room. "Whoa!" said Polly. "Come in," said Sister Robbins.

The visitor entered and proved to be the Methodist minister. Polly crept up to Mrs. Robbins and cuddled close up to the lady's neck, laying her gray pate close beside her mistress' cheek. After some conversation the minister proposed to Sister Robbins that they have "a season of prayer," and accordingly knelt by her bedside and with closed eyes and devout voice began to pray.

Polly's eyes glittered more than ever. She crept unnoticed from her place of refuge and with slow lifted claws and noiseless step over the white counterpane went close to the unconscious minister. She scanned him meditatively, and then when her head was so near his that you would have thought his ear was in danger of being snipped off, she suddenly cried out in the clearest tones: "What in the world are you doing?"

Sister Robbins finds it hard to convince the minister that they have family prayers. He says Polly's evidence is against her.—Wide Awake.

Broken Hearted.

The sorrows of childhood are real enough while they last. Happily, however, they are not only brief, but often so much on the surface that even the sufferer hardly knows what they are about.

A small girl ran to her mother the other day, sobbing as if her heart would break, and burying her head in her lap cried out that she would never, never play with her sister Emeline again.

"Why, my child, what has Emeline done?" the mother asked.

"Oh, mamma, she has said something that has just broken my heart," the child declared, sobbing yet more violently.

"What was it?"

The child paused a moment in the midst of her wild weeping as if trying to think; then her tears burst forth afresh.

"Oh, mamma," she cried, "I can't remember what it was, but it was so cruel that she has broken my heart."—Youth's Companion.

A Successful American Artist.

Hubert Herkomer, the lately elected Royal Academician, whose picture the "Last Muster" has made him famous, was at one time an "Ohio boy," although born in Bavaria. His parents brought him to Ohio when he was 2 years old, but they were not successful there and returned later to England. There he was naturalized and went to Munich. From Munich he returned again to England, where he began to make comic cartoons. He was employed for a time on The London Graphic. His father was a wood carver and his mother a music teacher.—New York World.

They Have to Come Down.

There are no less than thirty different religious castes in India, and when the railroads were first established no two castes would ride in the same coach. The natives found it inconvenient, however, and now all sorts of castes mix up for a journey, but offset it at the end by calling each other dogs and infidels.—Detroit Free Press.

A KING'S DAUGHTER.

I am my Father's daughter,
 Though bare of house or lands,
His promise is a portion
 Of a house not made with hands.

Though often faint and weary
 And oppressed with grief and pain,
My woes I quickly conquer
 And courage I regain.

For however poor and lowly
 I still can trust and sing,
I am my Father's daughter,
 The daughter of a King.
—New York World.

AT SANTA CRUZ.

Not many summers ago a young man of small means and good parentage was looking for a paradise—a place where lovely scenes, tempered winds and the sweetness of prolonged summer would predominate. He had lamented lost paradises, invented ideal paradises and converted real paradises into veritable pandemoniums. Never yet had the real being of a woman figured in his existence, though he dreamed of the gentle slopes of Eden, and, as he rested, lapped in softness and ease, yielding to the gentleness of the skies and the modest wooings of the winds, a pale, refined and beautiful woman playfully touched his tired eyelids with her hand and caressed the willing dreamer. A woman is not in everything, but she is coexistent with our dreams. Gilbert Stockwell was a dreamer. The magical charms of an ideal existence captivated him.

Midway between Santa Cruz and the Big Trees, where the hills reach nearest heaven, where the trees in the gulch grow tall, as if ambitious to overtop the mountains, where the flowers grow beautifully—there, away up on the side of the mountain, two forms bend ungracefully over a little flower, hat touches hat, and if it were not for the Gainsborough style ear would touch ear. We will not describe the couple. Any intelligent reader knows the twain are botanizing and the scenery round about them is more beautiful than any hero or heroine of song or story. They pull the flower from the ground, and seating themselves on a barkless log examine its roots, hirsute stem, calyx, petals, seeds, and step by step trace its marks from family to branch, from general to particular, and in delight exclaim "Right!" Another flower has been analyzed. He holds her hand in his to protect the delicate skin from the winged insect of the mountain.

Gilbert Stockwell was in paradise, and Nellie Alison was with him. He had not gone to Santa Cruz in vain. Six weeks ago he had met Nellie Alison, and the introduction was the beginning of an infatuation that ended only when the wrinkles of time elevated the infatuation to thoughtful reverence.

Nellie Alison's face was to mankind what poetry is to literature. The over attention of a fashionable mother had made her a frail, delicate girl, but the milliner supplied what nature wanted to, and instead of being an unformed lady she looked at least a well developed woman. She had more intelligence than beauty, more sparkle in her wit than in her eyes. She had a heart, but it was modern, that is, rather perverse, and a mind, but it was filled with the mutation of fashions. We will not blame the daughter, but condemn the mother. Nellie Alison was two-and-twenty, the age when a nature will stand the test of analysis and prove its real worth. But we have left Gilbert holding Nellie's hand all this time. Circumstances, you know, must adjust themselves to human feelings.

They arose. The scene was a lovely one. Away beneath them a creek murmured a song. The tall trees of the gulch, the dangerous steepness of the slope, the stillness of the hills, the grandeur of the scenery, the stern hills separating, as if in anger, at the base, and proudly receding, until from top to top great spaces intervened; the delicate flower, too weak to bear up the pearly drops of dew. Ah, the sublimity of the hills. Who can measure the dimensions of the beautiful as the eye wanders from stream to hilltop, from hilltop to stream, the eye ever meeting delicate touches of nature's finest, grandest and most beautiful objects? The ocean air seems to be caught in the branches of the trees, purified by mixing with the mountain breeze, and given as a delicacy to the strollers.

"Don't press my hand so hard," cried Nellie.

"Excuse me, I thought I was holding my cane," replied Gilbert, while Nellie looked unutterable things.

"Come let us return to the hotel;" and not waiting for his consent she started off at a break-your-arm speed.

"Wait," cried Gilbert. "I want to talk to you about the lady you said loved me. Tell me the lady's name, won't you?"

"I am too modest," was her laughing reply.

He reached out his arm for her, but she was not there. He turned, and like a petulant boy showed her the dimensions of his back.

"Gilbert, I will fasten a columbine in the hair of the young lady who loves you, and to-night at the hop your curiosity will be satisfied," said Nellie, as she plucked a bunch of columbines.

"I hope I will see the combine in your own hair."

"Perhaps so; wait and see."

Preparations had been made to make this the grandest hop of the season. The social gatherings at seaside resorts are rather insignificant affairs, unless the men are flirts and the women coquettes. But inasmuch as the contingency is dropped and a declarative proposition is true at a seaside resort, the hops are very entertaining.

The hall at the hotel was beautifully decorated with flowers, pretty women and handsome men. Gilbert Stockwell was there, anxious and waiting the coming of the one wearing the columbine. A dozen handsome ladies entered. Imagine his surprise when each one of them wore the identical columbine that Nellie had plucked.

Gilbert, after the fashion of men of this generation, withdrew to the smoking room and tried to soothe his agitated soul with a cigarette. Gilbert was in love. He was a briefless barrister, fully aware of advantages of poverty, for "Blessed be nothin', it has no taxes to pay." He had seen the false moon beneath the surface of the water and found a true moon in the sky. He had dreamed of a paradise and found a true one, but a fair maid was there and made Santa Cruz a pandemonium. Yet it was still a paradise to him. The glory of its attractions lapped to verdurous hills by ocean spray, and through the paradise wandered a veritable daughter of Eve.

Nellie Alison, the belle of Santa Cruz; a belle because a wealthy mother presented her to society the same as an animal or politician is entered for the race. Gilbert had hoped that Nellie would wear the flower for his sake. A smoke did not decide the matter. A man may relieve himself of a few cigars by smoking, but time alone can dispel disagreeable thoughts and customs. He returned to the ball room. Nellie was a star, surrounded by a cluster of young men, lesser lights. Gilbert rudely pushed his way to her presence, and taking her by the arm led her to a deserted corner of the room.

"I see you are fond of a joke."

"With whom have I been joking?"

"With me."

"How?"

"Did you not promise to place the columbine in the hair of the one who loved me? You led me to believe that you would wear it yourself."

"I do."

"So do a dozen others."

"They must all love you."

"No, I am not wealthy, not an elegant dancer, not an Apollo in face or form, and modern young ladies require something more than a commonplace, briefless barrister to win their love."

"Oh, how I pity your most pitiful condition! I would help you if I could."

"Then marry me."

"Impossible!"

"Why?"

Her merry laugh arrested the attention of the dancers as she quoted:

 Across my face, sir,
 I'd have the grace, sir,
Or mother wit, to pull a gayer mask,
 And wait to find, sir,
 What was the mind, sir,
Before I'd grovel at her feet to ask.

When she finished he was standing alone, and her laugh came back to him from another part of the room. He was provoked. The spirit of the place depressed him. Leaving the party at an early hour he said, "I will have a good night's sleep."

Nothing is easier to do than to promise one's self pleasant dreams. It is like ordering a good dinner, and on the first course have your appetite destroyed by a dead fly. Those unfortunates—the bulk of mankind—who cannot look forward to a public execution in the morning have nothing to do but place their heads on the pillow with serious doubts. He went to bed, tried to sleep, trying first one side and then another, anon again. At last he attempted Franklin's experiment. Benjamin, you know, recommends the sleepless to get up, make the bed, dress in their Sunday clothes, comb their hair, etc., and then retire. Gilbert tried the experiment. The town of Santa Cruz was wide awake, the sun was high above the eastern horizon, the bathers had already departed for the beach and the children were playing upon the streets before Gilbert awoke.

Nellie Alison danced until after midnight. She was angry at herself and at Gilbert. It was her determination to see him in the morning and apologize for her perverseness. Her thoughts were of pleasant dreams as she unfastened her hair, unbuttoned her dress, unbuckled her shoes—turned off the gas. Night was gone. Morning has come, and to save the trouble of buckling the shoes, buttoning the dress and fastening the hair we will meet Nellie in the surf, where she enjoyed the luxury of a bath.

Gilbert was also in the surf, and the ladies who wore the columbines, and the gentlemen, and merry, laughing children, who played at the water's edge and ran a race with incoming and outgoing waves. Gilbert approached near where Nellie was, but the moment he saw her his head was beneath the waves, and his presence made a maiden feel brave a hundred feet away. An hour afterward he met Nellie on the beach, not in a bathing suit. No, no; such a sight has broken many thousands of engagements and severed the strongest ties of love. She was in a plain but becoming morning dress, and wore a very sweet smile.

"Are you cross this morning?"

"No, I have never been cross. I don't get that way," and he smiled blandly.

"Will you do me a favor? I have lost my ring, and Oh, Mr. Stockwell, if you find it I will never provoke you again. I will do anything for you."

"I will hunt it to the bitter end."

"But it has no end."

"Our acquaintanceship will have if you get off another such a point. Where did you lose your ring?"

"Right here by the water's edge."

Together they walked toward the water and at the edge the ring lay as though it had carefully been placed in its position. Gilbert picked it up quickly, and, handing it to Nellie, claimed as a reward her hand. He received it—to place the ring on her finger.

It was not until they had wandered off by themselves that she apologized for being rude to him the night before, and then she quoted:

 If you read, sir,
 The verse with heed, sir,
You will see it runs as clearly as it may,
 That every man, sir,
 Should never take his answer
Unless it be yea or nay.

"Then I implore you to tell me is it yea or nay?" asked Gilbert.

"Neither," she replied. "It is aye."

The summer was ended. The romance was over. Real life began. They were married. Paradise was removed. After all, the happiness that comes by a good breakfast, lunch and dinner and a beautiful companion is more desirable than ethereal dreams of a paradise far removed. True, the perverseness which made Nellie compel the other ladies to wear columbines and the deceitfulness of the pretended loss of the ring made his life at times miserable, but he is satisfied with a fashionable wife and does not regret his summer amid the beauties of Santa Cruz.—Truo Flag.

LAWTON'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND!

—FOR THE—

Blood, Liver and Kidneys.

This great constitutional remedy has been on the European market for over twenty years, is superior to all others, and proven the greatest Blood Purifier and System Renovator ever compounded by medical skill. Nothing can equal it for putting the vital portions of the body in condition. If your liver is affected do you stop to think how or what your liver is? The liver is subject to more or less little pains or aches. This organ is the sponge of the body, and is continually soaked full of blood rich in poison. Its purpose is the secretion of certain digestive and cathartic elements known as bile, and the transformation of those products of digestion which are absorbed into the blood and carried into the liver before they enter the general circulation and assist in nourishing the body. Inactivity, then, produces numerous diseases. So by using LAWTON'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND, your liver will be free from all diseases. It is also absolutely necessary to know what and where are your kidneys. There are two kidneys, one on each side of the backbone. They are the only organs that purify the blood of the uric acid waste in the system. Every drop of blood courses through a great many times a day, just as through the heart. The waste matter which they should take away contains deadly poison which, if retained, causes fatal results. Sixty-five gallons of blood per hour, in the average man, passes through the kidneys, and to purify it they must be in perfect health. The kidneys are filled with many thousand hair-like tubes. These tubes run into every part of the kidney and, as the blood flows through that organ, the urine passes into these tubes, and is drained into the bladder. If these little tubes are diseased, the uric acid is not removed, and, instead of this poison coming through the blood, the albumen, which is really the life of the blood, comes through these walls and escapes with the urine; in other words, the nerve action is entirely wrong, and instead of taking the poison out of the blood, the life of the blood is taken out and the poison remains.

LAWTON'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND,

By its immediate action upon these vital organs thoroughly cleanses, renovates and restores them to their normal condition.

PALATABLE AS MILK. PLEASANT TO THE TASTE. NO NAUSEA.

100 DOSES,—$1.00

LAWTON COMPOUND COMPANY,

235 Washington Street, Boston,

Male and Female Agents Wanted. Sent to any address on receipt of price, $1, or 6 Bottles for $5.

For Sale at all Drug Stores.

June 6. 3m

THE THOUGHTFUL MAN

Reads, Reflects, and Decides

What is the Best Policy

For him to pursue

TO MAKE HIS BUSINESS

A Large and Prosperous One.

THE HEADSTRONG MAN

Thinks He Knows

Just What is Best!

and he pushes ahead,

works hard,

but

FINDS HIS LABOR

does not produce

GOOD RESULTS,

and he is

Obliged to Fail,

OR GIVE UP BUSINESS,

perhaps both.

Let those who wish to succeed, not work so hard; take more notice; see what others do, and try and improve on their ways and on their own in past years.

ADVICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertise regularly in the LEDGER and reach the people who spend their money in Quincy.

Advertise in a judicious manner. The world reads and studies the daily papers, but only a small proportion of the people ever see the issues of the professional advertising schemes.

Advertise liberally. Hunt's Merchant's Magazine says on this point: According to the character or extent of your business, set aside a liberal percentage each year for advertising, and do not hesitate. Keep yourself unceasingly before the public, and it matters not what business of utility you may be engaged in, for, if intelligently and industriously pursued, a fortune will be the result.

Advertise truthfully. Let your advertisement, in all cases, exactly correspond with what you really propose to sell. Be prepared to show the customer, who inquires, the identical goods, and let the price and terms tally with your announcements.

Advertise sensibly. Use plain language, easily understood, writing as you would talk to a customer. Slang, vulgar expressions, scriptural quotations, and personalities, ought never to have a place in advertisements. They are sure to offend some one, and are never in good taste.

Advertise attractively. The fresher, brighter and more interesting you make your advertisements the more they will be read. Indeed, many advertisements afford so much information on current topics of domestic economy that they are read as a matter of news.

Advertise specifically. It is better to name certain lines of goods rather than a general stock. Most people are bargain-hunters, and an advertisement will meet with more responses if it offers a specific bargain.

Advertise modestly. Neither brag nor exaggerate. Tell the truth and prove it; but tell it interestingly and prove it convincingly. Avoid superlatives, since constant use weakens their effect.

Successful advertisers employ the simplest words and forms of expression. Make lines that will cause your announcement to be talked about among intelligent, well informed and well-to-do people.

Advertise persistently. "To discontinue an advertisement," says John Wanamaker, Philadelphia's great merchant, "is like taking down your sign. If you want to do business you must let the public know it. Standing advertisements are better and cheaper than reading notices. They look more substantial and business-like, and inspire confidence. I would as soon think of doing business without clerks as without advertising."

APHORISMS.

Lying advertisements are and always will be failures in the long run.—*Printer's Ink.*

The man who does not find advertising profitable, generally finds business unprofitable.

Pay as much attention to your advertising, as you do to your purchases, and you will get equally satisfactory results.—*The Money Maker.*

Many business men who advertise expect to see returns directly, and if they do not, feel it is unprofitable. The indirect benefits derived from keeping the name before the trade are out of all proportion to the direct returns received, and the most successfu advertisers are those who keep themselves so constantly before the trade that their names become as familiar as a household word.—*Coal Trade Journal.*

Don't advertise that you are selling an article worth five dollars for twenty-five cents. Such statements emanate either from lying knaves or from fools. The knaves, however, are the ones who advertise such statements, the fools not possessing sufficient sense to appreciate the value of advertising. A truthful, candid statement is the best advertisement of a meritorious article. Learn to regard your advertisement as your bond, and be prepared to fulfil its pledges to the letter.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

FOR SALE BY NEWSBOYS,

and at the following places:

Old Colony Depot,	Boston
Ledger Office,	115 Hancock Street, Quincy
Souther's Store,	Adams Building, Quincy
McGovern Bros.' Store,	Plumer's Block, Quincy
Coram's Store,	Copeland Street, West Quincy
Miss Bartlett's Store,	Jones' Corner
Post Office,	Quincy Point
Depot,	Wollaston Heights
Henry B. Vinton,	Braintree
M. K. Pratt,	Weymouth
Post Office,	Houghs Neck

NEWS COLLECTIONS.

QUINCY, at Depot, at 9 A. M.
ATLANTIC, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WOLLASTON, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WEST QUINCY, at Post Office, at 7.30 A. M.
SOUTH QUINCY, at Depot, at 8.30 A. M.
QUINCY POINT, at Post Office, at 8 A. M.

News and advertisements dropped in boxes at the above locations will be collected at the specified times, in season for that day's issue of THE LEDGER. Anonymous articles will not receive consideration.

Today's Almanac.—July 11.

High water at 6.45 A. M. and 7.15 P. M.
Sun rises at 4.17; Sets at 7.21.
Moon rises 12.30 P. M.
New Moon July 16.

THE DAY BOOK.

Interesting Brief Locals Gathered by Ledger Reporters.

Dog days begin Thursday, July 24.

The days are decreasing in length.

Miss Nellie Duffield is visiting in Bridgeport, Conn.

City water is being put into the Mount Wollaston Cemetery.

C. Patch & Son are now selling the "Webster Nut" coal at $6.50.

Work on the second story has been commenced on the Willard School.

The Quincy One Price Clothing Co. advertise bargains in seasonable goods.

The water was shut off from Spear street yesterday morning until noon.

Mr. Joseph L. Whiton is making a business trip through Nova Scotia and Canada.

Miss Lucy W. Brown leaves on Monday for Stanford, Conn., to be gone several weeks.

Mr. Frank Jenkins of Atlantic leaves for Cottage City on Saturday, to be gone a week.

David Pecker is the new barber who has opened the barber shop near the old Atlantic House.

Miss Belle Moseley has taken her old position as cashier at Timberlake & Small's, Atlantic.

We have a few DAILY LEDGERS of July 5th which we could supply to those who wish a copy.

The St. Marys will play the Emerson Piano Co. nine on the East Milton grounds Saturday afternoon.

The many friends of Mrs. William T. Pierce will be sorry to learn that she is again seriously sick.

Mrs. John L. Eldridge with Miss Avonia and Master John L. Eldridge are sojourning at Rye beach, N. H.

Mr. Charles F. Bates and family of Wollaston, leave this afternoon for Castine, Maine, where they will stop this summer.

A three horse team loaded with stone, and owned by John Cashman, broke down on the road to Boston yesterday afternoon.

The Citizens Gas Light Company is to increase its stock by the issue of 670 new shares, which will be sold at auction July 21.

F. L. Badger, who was marshal of Division Four, treated all the clerks at Doble's to ice cream and cake, for making such a good showing.

The City Council will meet again on Monday evening, and it is doubtful if the docket is cleared so that a long summer vacation may be taken.

The Young Men's Lyceum of Atlantic, will with lady friends hold a barge party on Sunday, July 20. They will drive to Punkapoag and spend the day.

Mrs. Caroline B. Newcomb fell and sprained her ankle one day last week. It was a pretty severe sprain and very painful but is now doing well.

The contest is getting interesting over the changing the name of Houghs Neck to Manet Beach, and there is a demand for the LEDGERS for the sake of the coupon for voting.

A reunion of the Wight family was held at Mr. Marcus E. Wight's, Quincy Neck, on July 4th. A genuine clambake was served and a pleasant time enjoyed by all. Twenty-two of the twenty-four members were present.

At a church meeting of the Memorial church, Atlantic, Thursday evening. it was voted not to have preaching services during the month of August, as Rev. J. H. Yeoman will take his vacation that month. The Sabbath school and Thursday evening prayer service will be held as usual.

At Memorial Sunday School, Atlantic, last Sunday, banners were presented to the two classes having the highest percentage for attendance during the past quarter. The prize classes were those taught by Mrs. J. H. Yeoman and Mrs. C. Drew.

The watering cart broke down this morning on Hancock street near Greenleaf.

Mr. E. B. Souther enjoyed a sail down the harbor yesterday with the newsdealers.

Miss Amy Alden of Atlantic is attending the summer school for languages at Amherst.

Principal C. F. Merrick and family were in town a few days this week, but have gone again, this time to visit in Brimfield, Mass.

Pastors are requested to forward their church notices for Saturday's DAILY LEDGER; they will be inserted free of charge

The Committee on Streets will give a hearing this evening on the petition of the Manet Street Railway for a location of wire on Hancock, Temple, Washington and Saville streets.

Many of the friends of the Faxon Loyal Temperance Legion of Wollaston, feel that the action of one of the societies in refusing to join in the union meeting last Sunday evening, was uncalled for, and not at all in accordance with the understanding between the societies when the meetings were planned, and that the union (?) spirit so much to be desired is rapidly growing in the wrong direction.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

In Quincy.

Chas. R. Sherman, et al., to M. K. Greene, $1.
Albert D. S. Bell, to C. A. Potter, $1.
Chas. A. Potter, to A. D. S. Bell, et al., trs., $1.
Daniel L. Welsh, to H. L. Burrill, $1.
Hattie L. Burrill, to Mary Walsh, $1.
Hannah C. Pope, to C. R. Sherman et al., $1.
John Harris, to I. F. Baxter, $1.
Isadore F. Baxter, to Geo. Prout, Jr. et. al., $4,700.
Albert W. Beals, to Geo. Prout, Jr. et al., $1.
Lewis E. Beals, to Geo. Prout, Jr. et al., $1.
Lucy R. Williams, to S. H. Smith, $1.
Mrs. J. F. Prescott, to C. F. Cummings, $1.
Mrs. J. F. Prescott, to W. F. Cummings, $1.
Walter T. Babcock et al., to C. L. Leavitt, $1.
B. N. Adams, tr. to M. A. Donovan, $1.
Carrie W. Adams, to M. A. Donovan, $1.

WEYMOUTH.

The first championship race of the Monatiquot Yacht Club will be sailed off Fort Point, Saturday, to start at 2 P. M. Com. Sheppard's yacht, the Folly, will sail for the first time this season. It promises to be a lively race, as the Secret and Posy will both sail.

Dr. Roberts, the popular dentist, returned Thursday evening, after a three weeks' sojourn in the mountains.

The Electric Light Company is extending their system over Loud's hill.

The Monatiquot Yacht Club held a social hop on Tuesday, and in spite of the fact that the weather was excessively warm, yet the party managed to keep cool after dancing by promenading on the balconies.

Fred Cate, who has been engaged in the manufacture of ladies' wrappers and aprons for the past five or six years, in Ambler & Baker's building, will, some time this month, remove his business to the building on Sterling street formerly occupied by A. Hunt as a shoe shop, where he intends to put in a Shipman engine of two-horse power and start thirty machines running, instead of sending the garments out to be made, as formerly.

The electric railroad stock for the purpose of building a line to Quincy Point bridge has about all been subscribed for, and it is said in the near future the line will be built.

The new officers of Crescent Lodge, I. O. O. F., were installed last evening. The Noble Grand was formerly of Quincy. The roster:—

N. G.,—George T. Magee.
V. G.,—E. Q. S. Litchfield.
Secretary,—Winslow M. Burrell.
Treasurer,—Hiram E. Raymond.
Warden,—Charles D. Gibson.
Conductor,—Clarence W. Bates.
Outside Guardian,—Charles G. Everett.
Inside Guardian,—Arthur M. Hawes.
Chaplain,—James M. Dunbar.
R. S. N. G.,—W. E. Dizer.
L. S. N. G.,—George S. Simons.
R. S. V. G.,—W. T. Rice.
L. S. V. G.,—R. L. Osborne.
R. S. S.,—Wendall T. Dizer.
L. S. S.,—L. C. Lovell.
Organist,—James B. French.

MILTON.

T. L. Pearce and wife go to Concord, N. H., on Saturday. Mr. Pearce will return immediately, but his wife will make a short visit.

Preparations are being made for a picnic to be held by the Congregational Church.

Mr. William Rand and two daughters of Chicago have been visiting Mrs. Frye.

Miss Enderle the lady book-keeper at T. L. Pearce's leaves for Enfield Centre, N. H., on Tuesday where she will spend her vacation.

Mr. Tarbox has given his house and barn a fresh coat of paint.

TODAY'S COURT.

Daniel Tobin of East Weymouth for an assault on Edward Fraher was fined $5 and cost.

James Matson a tramp was taken in yesterday. He explained he was very weary and would like a rest, His Honor sent him to the State Farm for nine months.

Money Lost or Stolen.

While Mr. S. D. Ramsdell of Atlantic was at work on a building in South Quincy, the first of the week, he had occasion to take out his wallet to pay one of his men. He put it back in his pocket, as he thought, and did not miss it until he wanted to pay for some lumber at the wharf, Then he found that it had disappeared. Going back to the building, a little boy hailed him and said that he had found some money and that it was under his feet. Mr. R. looked and found two of the five twenty dollar bills which the wallet had contained. That is all he has recovered. The little boy could not give him any information more than that he had found the two bills.

Engineer Goodwin Discharged.

On Saturday evening of last week Engineer Goodwin of the steamer was discharged by Chief Ripley.

The chief went to the house on that evening and found Goodwin in an intoxicated condition. He demanded an explanation, and told Goodwin that he wanted him to resign his position. The latter then got very impudent and refused. He was then dishonorably discharged. He went away the next morning, and has not been seen since. Chief Ripley immediately put a competent man in his place.

Edward Hardwick fills the vacancy at present, and the chief expresses a desire to have him remain permanent, but Mr. Hardwick is about leaving this city, and he has been obliged to look for another man, Mr. H. agreeing to remain until he had procured one.

Mr. Ripley's action is commended by all. He has tried to have a good department, and the only way to do it he thinks is to sit down hard on all such work as that.

Obituary.

The death of Mr. Albert L., son of Mr. John Cavanagh of Braintree occurred at Denver, Col., on Saturday last has brought a deep shadow of grief to a large circle of relatives and friends. He was a worthy and honorable young man and was beloved and respected by everyone. He had been an invalid for over a year and was ordered to Denver for his health, and as we understand, was improving until la grippe made him a victim. His mother and brother Fred left for Denver July 1 and probably reached there before he died. Mr. Cavanagh left this week for Chicago to meet his wife and son, and it was expected that they would arrive home Friday with the body and the funeral would take place from their home in Braintree, Saturday July 12.

—A little boy born in this country was out walking on the Fourth with his father, who happened to be an Englishman. It was not so very surprising, therefore, when he suddenly turned to his astounded parent with "Well, father, this is the day we licked yer, ain't it?"

STRAY BITS.

The wool clip in the United States for the season of 1889 was 262,000,000 pounds.

A bounty of twenty cents a dozen is paid in Ohio for the heads of English sparrows.

France has more than a quarter of a million carrier pigeons trained for use in time of war.

A paper recently started at Julian, Idaho, has for its motto "Grasp for all in sight and rustle for more."

The light seen through the new eyepiece of the Lick telescope will be 2,000 times as bright as that seen by the naked eye.

The newly appointed women deputy factory inspectors for the state of New York will receive a salary of $1,000 a year and their expenses.

The cable to connect Halifax with Bermuda has reached the latter place. Its length is 874 miles, and throughout it is of much greater weight than has hitherto been used.

There is a family in France named B, one in Belgium named O, a river in Holland called T, a village in Sweden named A, while the most valued bird in the Sandwich islands is the O-o.

Whole cloves are now used to exterminate the merciless and industrious moth. It is said they are more effectual as a destroying angel than either tobacco, camphor or cedar shavings.

Precious stones are much more widely distributed than formerly. There are many families who own jewelry to the value of half a million, while few wealthy people had even $100,000 invested in diamonds ten years ago.

According to a recent ukase of the czar of Russia no person who is not of the Christian faith will be allowed to serve on a jury unless by the special approval of the minister of the interior and of the minister of justice.

Professor Bidwell, writing in Nature about lightning, quotes figures showing that in England and Wales, from 1852 to 1880, the average annual death rate from lightning was considerably below one per million of the population.

Co-operation has not been successful in Berlin. Thirty-five co-operative societies have been organized there for manufacturing purposes since 1868. Thirty of them wound up their affairs after an average existence of six years each. Five still exist.

The largest single log of poplar ever cut in West Virginia was cut a few days ago in Logan. It measured 93 feet in length, 63 inches in diameter, 1,090 cubic feet and 21,125 feet board measure. This log alone is large enough to build a good sized frame house.

A committee of learned professors, appointed for the purpose, have decided that the centennial jubilee of the city of Odessa in the year 1894 should begin on May 27 (June 9), the day on which Catherine II issued the ukase that "the city of Odessa be established."

DIED.

CAVANAGH—In Denver, Colorado, July 5th, Albert L. son of Mr. John and Mrs. Annie M. Cavanagh of Braintree. Funeral from the residence of his parents Saturday morning at 8.30.

Have you tried OLD HONESTY CHEWING TOBACCO ?

Made from finest grades of Leaf Tobacco

Ask your dealer for it.
Insist on trying it.
John Finzer & Bros.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.

FIFTY-SIX HORSES.

It takes fifty-six horse power to run the two mammoth presses which are soon to be placed in the

BOSTON HERALD

Office.

SEE *Saturday's Boston Herald for the contents of next Sunday's Herald.*

The ablest and cleanest Newspaper published in New England. No Objectionable News or Advertising.

Just the Paper for your Family to read.

QUINCY BAKERY.

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Quincy and adjoining towns that he will continue to manufacture at his establishment,

BREAD, CAKE AND PASTRY,

and all other articles usually found in any bakery. Keeps constantly on hand all kinds of

Plain and Fancy Crackers, Ginger Snaps, &c.

HOT ROLLS EVERY EVENING.

—o—

WEDDING CAKE furnished to order at Boston prices. CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR for sale at lowest cash prices.

WM. A. HODGES.
Quincy, May 8. tf

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

Unlike Any Other.

As much
For INTERNAL as EXTERNAL use.

Many people do not know this.
The Most Wonderful Family Remedy Ever Known.

☞ Positively cures Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Hoarseness, Coughs, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Sciatica, Lame Back and Soreness in Body or Limbs. Stops Inflammation in Cuts, Burns, and Bruises. Relieves all Cramps and Chills like magic. Price, 35 cts. post-paid; 6 bottles, $2. Express prepaid. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

A PITCHERS' BATTLE

In Which Anson's Colts Get the Worst of It.

TENER FACES THE BOSTONS.

As a Result the Brotherhood Nine Takes a Game from Pittsburg—Both Philadelphia and New York Teams Win.

BOSTON, July 10.—It was a battle of pitchers to-day, in which the hitting was about even, but Clarkson, except in the fifth inning, was steadier at critical points in the game. The fielding was sharp, and the errors, except Earle's, excusable. The triple play by Chicago was the second on the Boston grounds this year. Attendance 3554. The score:

BOSTON	AB	R	B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Long, ss	2	1	0	0	0	1	6	1
Tucker, 1b	3	0	0	0	2	9	1	0
Sullivan, lf	4	1	2	2	1	1	0	0
Brodie, rf	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Hines, cf	4	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
McGarr, 3b	4	1	2	3	0	2	1	0
Bennett, c	3	0	0	0	1	8	0	0
Smith, 2b	4	0	0	0	0	2	2	1
Clarkson, p	3	1	0	0	0	2	8	0
Totals	29	5	4	5	5	27	18	3
CHICAGO	AB	R	B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Cooney, ss	4	1	1	1	0	1	7	0
Carroll, lf	3	0	1	1	0	1	0	1
Wilmot, cf	5	0	1	1	0	2	0	0
Anson, 1b	3	0	0	0	0	14	0	0
Burns, 3b	4	1	0	0	0	1	3	0
Earle, 2b	4	0	1	1	0	4	4	2
Nagle, rf	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Luby, p	4	1	1	1	0	0	3	0
Kittredge, c	3	0	1	1	0	4	2	0
Totals	34	3	6	6	1	27	19	3

Innings.......1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Boston.......0 0 2 0 0 3 0 0 0—5
Chicago.......0 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—3

Earned run—Boston 1. Two-base hit—McGarr. Stolen bases—Boston 1, Chicago 1. Base on balls—Boston 6, Chicago 4. Base on errors—Chicago 2. Struck out—Boston 3, Chicago 5. Double play—Tucker, Bennett and Smith. Triple play—Cooney, Burns and Anson. Umpire—McQuade.

New York, 14; Pittsburg, 3.

NEW YORK, July 10.—The New Yorks showed decided improvement in their playing and easily defeated the Pittsburgs. Welch and Hecker both pitched well, but there was more snap in the home team's general work. Attendance 227.

New York.......0 0 5 5 2 2 0 0 0—14
Pittsburg.......0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 0—3

Earned runs—New York 2, Pittsburg 2. Base hits—New York 18, Pittsburg 11. Errors—New York 1, Pittsburg 7. Batteries—Welch and Clark, Hecker and Wilson.

Philadelphia, 14; Cleveland, 9.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.—The Philadelphia-Cleveland game was distinguished by heavy hitting on both sides. The locals, however, hit more often, and won in consequence. Attendance 1878.

Philadelphia.......0 3 4 2 0 1 3 1 0—14
Cleveland.......1 0 2 0 0 3 0 3 0—9

Earned runs—Philadelphia 4, Cleveland 3. Base hits—Philadelphia 18, Cleveland 13. Errors—Philadelphia 4, Cleveland 5. Batteries—Vickery and Clements, Lincoln and Zimmer.

Brooklyn, 5; Cincinnati, 3.

BROOKLYN, July 10.—The Brooklyns and Cincinnatis played an interesting game. Caruthers and Viau pitched in fine form and their support was remarkably clever. Attendance 3114.

Brooklyn.......1 0 0 0 0 0 3 1 —5
Cincinnati.......1 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—3

Earned runs—Brooklyn 2. Base hits—Brooklyn 6, Cincinnati 3. Errors—Brooklyn 3, Cincinnati 1. Batteries—Caruthers and Daly, Viau and Keenan.

PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

Tener's Curves Easily Solved by the Boston Men.

BOSTON, July 10.—The game to-day between the Boston and Pittsburg Players' clubs was won by the Bostons, owing to their batting of Tener. The brilliant features of the game were the hitting of Richardson, Brouthers, Nash and Brown, the base running of Nash and Quinn, and the fielding of Robinson, Brown and Richardson. Attendance 993.

BOSTON	AB	R	B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Brown, cf	5	1	2	3	0	4	0	0
Stovey, rf	4	1	1	3	0	2	0	0
Kelly, c	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Swett, c	2	0	1	1	0	4	0	0
Brouthers, 1b	5	1	2	5	0	5	0	0
Richardson, lf	5	2	2	6	0	4	0	0
Nash, 3b	4	3	2	3	0	2	0	0
Quinn, 2b	4	2	2	2	0	2	3	0
Hatfield, ss	5	1	0	0	1	2	2	0
Daley, p	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Totals	40	12	13	24	2	27	6	1
PITTSBURG	AB	R	B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Hanlon, cf	4	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Visner, rf	3	2	1	1	0	1	0	0
Beckley, 1b	4	0	1	1	0	7	0	0
Fields, lf	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Kuehne, 3b	4	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
Corcoran ss	3	0	0	0	0	2	7	2
Robinson, 2b	3	1	1	1	0	8	4	1
Quinn, c	2	1	0	0	0	4	2	0
Tener, p	3	1	0	0	1	0	1	0
Totals	29	6	3	3	1	27	15	3

Innings.......1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Boston.......0 3 4 0 4 0 0 1 0—12
Pittsburg.......1 0 3 0 0 0 2 0 0—6

Earned runs—Boston 6, Pittsburg 1. Two-base hits—Richardson, Brown, Nash. Three-base hit—Stovey. Home runs—Richardson, Brouthers. Stolen bases—Boston 7. Base on balls—Boston 5, Pittsburg 7. Struck out—Boston 4, Pittsburg 1. Double plays—Quinn, Hatfield and Brouthers; Corcoran, Robinson and Beckley. Umpires—Gaffney and Sheridan.

Philadelphia, 17; Cleveland, 11.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.—Both Buffinton and Gruber were hit hard, but the former was steadier and kept the hits better scattered. The Phillies jumped heavily on Gruber in the fifth and sixth, knocking out nine runs. Attendance 1027.

Philadelphia.......0 3 3 0 5 4 0 1 1—17
Cleveland.......3 0 0 1 0 2 2 1 2—11

Earned runs—Philadelphia 13, Cleveland 5. Base hits—Philadelphia 19, Cleveland 15. Errors—Philadelphia 5, Cleveland 5. Batteries—Buffinton and Hallman, Gruber and Sutcliffe.

Brooklyn, 8; Buffalo, 6.

BROOKLYN, July 10.—Timely batting by Ward's men and poor fielding by the Bisons decided the game at Eastern park. The Brooklyn men took the lead in the fifth and held it easily to the end. Attendance about 375.

Brooklyn.......2 0 3 0 1 0 3 0 0—8
Buffalo.......0 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—5

Earned runs—Brooklyn 6, Buffalo 3. Base hits—Brooklyn 14, Buffalo 10. Errors—Brooklyn 4, Buffalo 8. Batteries—Sowders and Daily, Haddock and Mack.

New York, 9; Chicago, 5.

NEW YORK, July 10.—The New Yorks won their victory over Chicago by careful playing. Keefe pitched a slightly better game than King and received stronger support.

New York.......1 2 3 1 0 0 2 0 0—9
Chicago.......0 0 2 0 0 2 1 0 0—5

Earned runs—New York 5, Chicago 2. Base hits—New York 12, Chicago 7. Errors—New York 9, Chicago 4. Batteries—Keefe and Ewing, King and Farrell.

Other Games.

At Worcester—New Haven, 5; Worcester, 2.

At Hartford—Hartford, 1; Jersey City, 0.

At Baltimore—Baltimore, 11; Newark, 3.

At Washington—Wilmington, 13; Washington, 8.

At Columbus—Rochester, 11; Columbus, 9.

At Louisville—Louisville, 12; Athletic, 3.

At Toledo—Brooklyn, 9; Toledo, 6.

At St. Louis—Syracuse, 15; St. Louis, 13.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

Young Man Arrested for Tampering with Mail Boxes.

LEWISTON, Me., July 11.—July 2 some person sawed the staple from a letter box on Skinner street, securing the lock. Yesterday Harry Sackett of Manchester, N. H., was caught opening a letter box on the corner of Pine and Shawmut streets, and was arrested. He has been canvassing for books. It is supposed that he is the same party who stole the lock, thus securing a key. Several persons saw the man taking off the lock, but he acted so coolly that they thought he was repairing the box. The United States marshal has been telegraphed for.

Twenty-four letters taken by Sackett have been found. He has been completely identified by persons who saw him open the box. His plan was to wet the letters until they could be opened, abstract any valuables they might contain and replace the letters in the box. The letters had been resealed and were being pressed between the leaves of a book. The key was hanging on Sackett's watch chain.

MANCHESTER, N. H., July 11.—The parents of Harry Sackett, arrested in Lewiston, Me., for robbing letter boxes, reside in this city. Five years ago Harry was arrested here for breaking and entering a grocery store on Elm street, but he and his companion were released on account of their youth and the respectability of their families.

RACE WAR THREATENED.

Whites and Blacks Indulge in a Battle in a West Virginia Town.

BALTIMORE, July 11.—A special to The Sun from Charleston, W. Va., says: There are grave fears that a serious race war will break out in the Pocahontas and Bramwell mining regions, arising out of a terrible riot which occurred on a train on the Norfolk and Western railroad on the evening of July 6. Between 200 and 300 colored miners from Pocahontas had been on an excursion on the Blue Stone branch of the road, and returning many were under the influence of liquor. While in the cars some of the negroes got in a row with an unknown white man and were proceeding to cut his throat when Detective W. G. Baldwin and three of his assistants, who were on the train, interfered.

The detectives were at once attacked and a serious riot ensued in the cars, the seats being broken to pieces and used as clubs. Baldwin was terribly beaten on the head and is in a precarious condition. Campbell, another detective, was badly wounded in the side. Detective Robertson had his right arm broken. R. M. Baldwin, the fourth detective, escaped. Nine negroes were knocked down and one was shot in the shoulder and left arm. The train was stopped at Bramwell, where the citizens came to the aid of the detectives, and probably saved their lives. Six of the negroes are in jail.

FOUR BIG FIRES.

Tobacco Warehouse, Two Hotels and an Oil Refinery Burned.

CINCINNATI, July 11.—The Globe Tobacco warehouse on Front street, between Vine and Race, owned by the Brooks and Waterfield company, was burned, with 1000 hogsheads of tobacco. Loss estimated at $130,000; partly insured.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 11.—The oil refinery of the Southern Cottonseed Oil works, near here, were burned. Loss $100,000.

ST. PAUL, July 11.—The large family hotel at St. Elmo, twelve miles from here, was burned. Loss about $150,000, exclusive of valuable personal effects of many guests.

LYNCHBURG, Va., July 11.—The Beuna Vista hotel, recently erected at a cost of $60,000, was burned.

Killed at a Grade Crossing.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., July 11.—A special train on the Southern Central road struck a carriage containing five ladies at the grade crossing two miles north of Oswego. Three of the women, Mrs. Cleveland, widow of ex-Sheriff Cleveland of Tiogo county, Mrs. James Shay and Mrs. Avery Whitmarsh, were instantly killed. Mrs. Thomas Beahan and Mrs. Harvey Van Duzer were caught in the pilot of the locomotive and badly injured.

Work "Worked" His Employer.

PROVIDENCE, July 11.—Willis F. Work, an 18-year-old clerk, was set at work at the soda fountain at William Greene's drug store on the Great Bridge, Wednesday. Yesterday his employer sent him to Sheldon & Binney's banking house with $252.50. The new clerk 'as not yet returned, nor did he make the deposit.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Forecast for Maine: Fair; northwesterly winds; stationary temperature; fair Saturday.

For New Hampshire and Vermont: Warmer, fair; northerly winds.

For Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair; slightly warmer; northwesterly winds; fair Saturday.

Marcus R. Mayer, the partner of Henry E. Abbey in operatic ventures, has made a wager with a party of friends, of dinners amounting in cost to $17,280, that he will meet them in a certain cafe in Paris July 24, at 5:30 p. m., although he will not start from San Francisco until July 9.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Latest Quotations of the New York and Boston Stock Markets—July 10.

London buying of St. Paul and a good increase in the earnings of the road for the first week in July aided the price to rise in the Wall street stock market. Realizing sales of some of the copper stocks and a general weak tendency in the general list characterized the Boston market.

The New York Market.

Atchison	45⅛	Nor Pac. pref	81⅝
Central Pacific	33	Oregon Navi	104⅝
Chi & Northwest	110½	Oregon Trans	46⅝
Del Lack & West	146½	Pacific Mail	44⅞
Del & Hudson	168	Reading	46⅞
Illinois Central	116¼	Texas Pacific	20⅝
Lake Shore	109¼	Union Pacific	62⅞
Missouri Pacific	73¼	Wabash St. L. & P.	12½
N. J. Central	136	do pref	25⅝
N. Y. Central	108	Wheel & Lake Erie	88⅞
Northern Pacific	35⅝	Western Union	88⅝

The Boston Market.

Aspinwall Land	8¾	Fitchburg pref	....
Fremn's Bay Land	7	Flint & Pere Mar	100
Newport Land	3	Maine Central	....
West End Land	28½	Mexican Central	26¼
Atchison	45½	N Y & N E	49
Atlantic & Pacific	6½	do pref	118¾
Boston & Lowell	174	Old Colony	172½
Boston & Maine	192	Union Pacific	63
Boston & Prov	258½	Wisconsin Central	60
Chicago, B & Q	106	American Bell	....
Central Mass	18⅞	New England Tel	53½
do pref	38	Erie Tel	48⅝
Eastern	159	Mexican Tel	1

The Produce Market.

NEW YORK, July 10.—FLOUR—Steady: city mills $4 40 to 4 60; city mills patents $[illegible] 75 to 5 25; winter wheat, low grades, $2 [illegible] fair to fancy, $3 15 to 4 80; do patents [illegible] to 5 25; Minnesota clear $3 65 to 4 50; do straights $3 65 to $4 85.

WHEAT—Steady: No 2 red 95½c elevator; No 3 red 87 to 87½c.

CORN—Firm: No 2, 43⅝ to 44c elevator; steamer mixed 43⅜ to 44c.

OATS—Stronger: No 3, 34c; mixed western 32 to 35c.

COFFEE—Rio quiet: fair cargoes 20c.

SUGAR—Raw firm; refined steady, granulated 6 5-16c, cubes 6⅝c.

WHEN YOU GO TO THE

QUINCY DEPOT

—STEP INTO—

C. F. CARLSON'S

FOR A GLASS OF

COLD SODA.

Quincy, June 23. 1m

Old Colony.

On and after June 16, 1890. Trains Leave

QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—4.33, 6.11, 6.55, 7.24, 7.31, 7.37, 7.52, 8.12, 8.34, 8.40, 9.18, 9.59, 10.38, 10.57 A. M.; 12.05, 1.02, 1.20, 1.42, 2.50, 4.00, 4.07, 4.48, 4.55, 5.33, 5.40, 6.20, 7.05, 7.10, 8.10, 9.06, 10.19, 10.33 P. M. SUNDAY—9.21, 9.31 A. M.; 1.46, 5.53, 6.01, 6.15, 8.14, 9.05, 9.16, 10.20, 11.01 P. M.

RETURN.—5.45, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 10.05, 11.02 A. M.; 12.00 M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.30, 2.35, 3.12, 3.52, 4.18, 4.42, 5.10, 5.33, 6.07, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 8.15, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY—7.30, 8.30, 9.15, 9.30 A. M.; 12.45, 1.30, 5.00, 5.45, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WOLLASTON HEIGHTS FOR BOSTON.—4.36, 6.14, 6.59, 7.28, 7.41, 8.15, 8.46, 9.21, 10.02, 11.00 A. M.; 12.08, 1.05, 1.45, 2.53, 4.10, 4.58, 5.43, 6.23, 7.14, 8.13, 9.09, 10.37 P. M. SUNDAY.—9.34 A. M.; 1.49, 6.19, 9.20, 11.04 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.35, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY.—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR BOSTON.—4.38, 6.19, 7.02, 7.16, 7.44, 8.05, 9.24, 10.04, 11.15 A. M.; 12.11, 1.25, 1.56, 2.56, 4.15, 5.48, 6.31, 7.12, 7.17, 8.18, 9.12, 10.40 P. M. SUNDAY.—9.37 A. M.; 1.52, 6.22, 9.23, 11.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.17, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 12.30, 1.15, 1.55, 2.25, 3.12, 4.18, 4.22, 4.42, 5.33, 5.40, 6.15, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY.—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

QUINCY ADAMS FOR BOSTON.—4.30, 6.07, 6.51, 7.20, 7.34, 8.08, 9.15, 9.56, 10.51 A. M.; 12.02, 1.38, 2.46, 4.03, 5.37, 6.16, 7.07, 8.07, 9.03, 10.30 P. M. SUNDAY.—9.27 A. M.; 1.42, 6.11, 9.12, 10.57 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY.—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WEST QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—6.08, 7.05, 7.54, 9.11, 11.04 A. M.; 1.46, 3.45, 5.27, 6.20, 10.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

EAST MILTON FOR BOSTON.—6.12, 7.09, 7.58, 9.15, 11.08 A. M.; 1.50, 3.55, 5.31, 6.24, 10.11 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR EAST MILTON AND WEST QUINCY.—6.48, 8.35, 10.00 A. M.; 12.50, 2.40, 4.42, 5.50, 6.42, 8.14 P. M.

GEO. L. CONNOR,
Gen'l Pass'r. Agt.
J. R. KENDRICK,
General Manager.

Quincy and Boston Street Railway.

(ELECTRIC.)

Commencing Monday, June 23, 1890, Cars Leave

West Quincy for Neponset.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 8.55, 9.50, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 1.45, 2.20, 3.00, 3.35, 4.00, 4.45, *5.10, 5.30, 6.00, 6.15, 6.55, *7.15, 7.35, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.40, 10.00, †10.45 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.32, 9.18, 10.08, 10.53, 11.38 A. M.; 12.13, 1.03, 1.38, 2.00, 2.38, 3.18, 3.55, 4.17, 5.03, 5.55, 6.17, 6.33, 7.13, 7.53, 8.38, 9.00, 9.35, 10.00, 10.18, †10.42, †11.02 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy Point and West Quincy.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 9.00, 9.45, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.30, 3.15, 3.55, 4.20, 4.45, 5.55, 6.15, 6.35, 6.50, 7.30, 8.20, 8.55, 9.20, 10.00, *10.25, †10.35 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.33, 9.18, 10.08, 10.56, 11.38 A. M.; 12.15, 1.03, 1.18, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.17, 4.41, 5.09, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 6.48, 7.13, 7.32, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—6.25, 6.55, 7.25, 8.08, 8.35, 9.20, 9.55, 10.25, 11.23 A. M.; 12.15, 1.05, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.41, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 7.00, 7.32, 8.30, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—6.40, 7.10, 7.55, 8.20, 8.50, 9.35, 10.10, 10.40, 11.45 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.40, 3.15, 4.05, 5.00, 5.40, 6.15, 6.47, 7.15, 7.55, 8.45, 9.45, 10.38 P. M.

SUNDAY.

West Quincy for Neponset.—7.50, 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50 A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.55, 2.40, 3.15, 3.45, 4.20, 4.55, 5.40, 6.15, 6.50, 7.25, 7.55, 8.40, 9.15, 10.05, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.47, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.15, 1.37, 2.12, 2.57, 3.32, 4.02, 4.37, 5.12, 5.57, 6.32, 7.07, 7.42, 8.12, 8.57, 9.32, 10.07, 10.30, †10.12, †11.05 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy and West Quincy.—7.50, 8.0, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50, A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.50, 2.20, 2.55, 3.25, 4.00, 4.35, 5.20, 5.55, 6.30, 7.05, 7.35, 8.20, 8.55, 9.30, 10.05, 10.25, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.22, 7.55, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—8.10, 8.56, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.42, 8.12, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—8.30, 9.20, 10.15, 11.00, 11.45 A. M.; 12.30, 1.10, 1.55, 2.25, 2.55, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.15, 5.55, 6.30, 7.10, 8.00, 8.25, 9.00, 9.35, 10.05, 10.45 P. M.

*To Quincy only.
†To Car house only.

At Neponset close connection is made with West End Street Cars to and from Boston.

At Quincy Centre close connection is made with Electric Cars to and from Quincy Point.

Cars are due at Beale street, Wollaston, ten minutes after leaving Neponset and seven minutes after leaving Quincy.

JOHN A. DUGGAN, *Superintendent.*

OLD PAPERS

—FOR SALE—

10 cts. a Hundred,

At the LEDGER OFFICE.

WHEN YOU GO TO THE

QUINCY DEPOT

— STEP INTO —

C. F. CARLSON'S

FOR A GLASS OF

COLD SODA.

Quincy, June 23. 1m

Old Colony.

n and after June 16, 1890.
Trains Leave

QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—4.33, 6.11,
, 7.24, 7.31, 7.37, 7.52, 8.12, 8.34, 8.40, 9.18,
9, 10.38, 10.57 A. M.; 12.05, 1.02, 1.20, 1.42,
, 4.00, 4.07, 4.48, 4.55, 5.33, 5.40, 6.20,
, 7.10, 8.10, 9.06, 10.19, 10.33 P. M. SUN-
AY—9.21, 9.31 A. M.; 1.46, 5.53, 6.01, 6.15,
, 9.05, 9.16, 10.20, 11.01 P. M.

RETURN.—5.45, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35,
, 10.05, 11.02 A. M.; 12.00 M; 12.02, 1.15,
, 2.30, 2.35, 3.12, 3.52, 4.18, 4.42, 5.10, 5.33,
, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 8.15, 9.10, 10.00,
, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY—7.30, 8.30,
, 9.30 A. M.; 12.45, 1.30, 5.00, 5.45, 7.05,
0 P. M.

WOLLASTON HEIGHTS FOR BOS-
N.—4.36, 6.14, 6.59, 7.28, 7.41, 8.15, 8.46,
, 10.02, 11.00 A. M.; 12.08, 1.05, 1.45, 2.53,
, 4.58, 5.43, 6.23, 7.14, 8.13, 9.09, 10.37 P. M.
NDAY.—9.34 A. M.; 1.49, 6.19, 9.20,
4 P. M.

ETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40,
2 A. M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.35, 3.12, 4.18,
5.33, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00,
, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY.—8.30 A. M.;
, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M

TLANTIC FOR BOSTON.—4.38, 6.19,
7.16, 7.44, 8.05, 9.24, 10.04, 11.15 A. M.;
, 1.25, 1.56, 2.56, 4.15, 5.48, 6.31, 7.12, 7.17,
9.12, 10.40 P. M. SUNDAY.—9.37 A. M.;
6.22, 9.23, 11.07 P. M.

ETURN.—6.35, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.17, 9.40,
A. M.; 12.02, 12.30, 1.15, 1.55, 2.25, 3.12,
4.22, 4.42, 5.33, 5.40, 6.15, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55,
10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY.—
A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

UINCY ADAMS FOR BOSTON.—
6.07, 6.51, 7.20, 7.34, 8.08, 9.15, 9.56, 10.51
; 12.02, 1.38, 2.46, 4.03, 5.37, 6.16, 7.07,
9.03, 10.30 P. M. SUNDAY.—9.27
; 1.42, 6.11, 9.12, 10.57 P. M.

ETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.;
1.15, 1.55, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33,
7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15
SUNDAY.—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00,
10.00 P. M.

EST QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—
7.05, 7.54, 9.11, 11.04 A. M.; 1.46, 3.45,
6.20, 10.07 P. M.

ETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30,
4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

AST MILTON FOR BOSTON.—
7.09, 7.58, 9.15, 11.08 A. M.; 1.50, 3.55,
6.24, 10.11 P. M.

ETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30,
4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

LANTIC FOR EAST MILTON
WEST QUINCY.—6.48, 8.35, 10.00
12.50, 2.40, 4.42, 5.50, 6.42, 8.14 P. M.

GEO. L. CONNOR,
Gen'l Pass'r. Agt.

R. KENDRICK,
General Manager.

ncy and Boston Street Railway.
(ELECTRIC.)

mencing Monday, June 23,
1890, Cars Leave

t Quincy for Neponset.—6.40, 7.25,
55, 9.50, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45,
45, 2.20, 3.00, 3.35, 4.00, 4.45, *5.10, 5.30,
15, 6.55, *7.15, 7.35, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.40,
†10.45 P. M.

ncy (City Hall) for Neponset.—
58, 7.43, 8.32, 9.18, 10.08, 10.53, 11.38
12.13, 1.03, 1.38, 2.00, 2.38, 3.18, 3.55,
03, 5.55, 6.17, 6.33, 7.13, 7.53, 8.38, 9.00,
.00, 10.18, †10.42, †11.02 P. M.

onset for Quincy Point and West
y.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 9.00, 9.45, 10.35,
11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.30, 3.15,
20, 4.45, 5.55, 6.15, 6.35, 6.50, 7.30, 8.20,
20, 10.00, *10.25, †10.35 P. M.

ncy for West Quincy.—6.15, 6.58,
33, 9.18, 10.08, 10.56, 11.38 A. M.; 12.15,
18, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.17, 4.41, 5.09,
56, 6.32, 6.48, 7.13, 7.32, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15,
26 P. M.

ncy for Quincy Point.—6.25, 6.55,
08, 8.35, 9.20, 9.55, 10.25, 11.23 A. M.;
5, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.41, 5.27, 5.56,
0, 7.32, 8.30, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

cy Point for Quincy.—6.40, 7.10,
0, 8.50, 9.35, 10.10, 10.40, 11.45 A. M.;
20, 2.00, 2.40, 3.15, 4.05, 5.00, 5.40, 6.15,
5, 7.55, 8.45, 9.45, 10.38 P. M.

SUNDAY.

Quincy for Neponset.—7.50
0, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50 A. M.; 12.30,
5, 2.40, 3.15, 3.45, 4.20, 4.55, 5.40, 6.15,
5, 7.55, 8.40, 9.15, 10.05, †10.48 P. M.

cy (City Hall) for Neponset.—
0, 9.00, 9.47, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07,
15, 1.37, 2.12, 2.57, 3.32, 4.02, 4.37,
7, 6.32, 7.07, 7.42, 8.12, 8.57, 9.32,
30, †10.12, †11.05 P. M.

nset for Quincy and West
.—7.50, 8.0, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50,
2.30, 1.20, 1.50, 2.20, 2.55, 3.25, 4.00,
, 5.55, 6.30, 7.05, 7.35, 8.20, 8.55, 9.30,
25, †10.48 P. M.

y for West Quincy.—7.30, 8.10,
10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37,
3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47,
8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

y for Quincy Point.—8.10, 8.56,
7, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12,
3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.42,
9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

y Point for Quincy.—8.30, 9.20,
0, 11.45 A. M.; 12.30, 1.10, 1.55, 2.25,
4.00, 4.30, 5.15, 5.55, 6.30, 7.10, 8.00,
9.35, 10.05, 10.45 P. M.

incy only.
r house only.
onset close connection is made with
l Street Cars to and from Boston.
ncy Centre close connection is made
tric Cars to and from Quincy Point.
e due at Beale street, Wollaston,
ntes after leaving Neponset and
nutes after leaving Quincy.
A. DUGGAN, Superintendent.

LD PAPERS

—FOR SALE—

cts. a Hundred,

e LEDGER OFFICE.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1. NO. 78. QUINCY, MASS., SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1890. PRICE 2 CENTS.

$50 REWARD

OFFERED for evidence that will convict the miscreant who broke the glass and caused other damage to the store occupied as a laundry at the head of Granite street.
HENRY H. FAXON.
Quincy, July 5—1w p,1w

MOWING BY MACHINE.

THE Subscriber is prepared to cut grass, by the hour or acre, at reasonable prices.
C. L. PRESCOTT, North St.
Quincy, June 30. tf

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

NORFOLK, SS. PROBATE COURT.

TO all persons interested in the bequests for the benefit of Samuel Frothingham and Christine Louise Williams and others, given to the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company, under the will of Maria L. Frothingham, late of Milton, in the County of Norfolk, deceased, Greeting:

Whereas, Darwin E. Ware and Roger Wolcott, executors of said will, have presented to said Court their petition, praying that they may be authorized to pay said bequests to the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company, upon the usual terms set forth in said petition, upon which said company accepts such trusts.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Hyde Park, in said County of Norfolk, on the fourth Wednesday of July, current at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, against the same.

And said petitioners are ordered to serve this Citation by publishing the same once a week, for three successive weeks, in the QUINCY DAILY LEDGER, a newspaper printed at Quincy, the last publication to be two days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, GEORGE WHITE, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this tenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

JONATHAN COBB, *Register.*

July 11—16—21

BARGAINS

— IN —

Suits, Pantaloons, Seersucker Goods, Blue Flannel Suits, Children's Knee Pants, Fancy Vests, &c. Underwear, Bathing Tights, Neckwear, Straw Hats, Silk Shirts, Tennis Caps, &c.

LARGEST STOCK!
LOWEST PRICES!

QUINCY
One Price Clothing Co.,
Durgin & Merrill's Block.

John Page,

— DEALER IN —

FIRST-CLASS
Boots and Shoes,
ALL KINDS.

City Boot and Shoe Store,
No. 104 HANCOCK STREET.

Proposals for Painting.

PROPOSALS for Painting the Atlantic School Buildings and Fences with two coats may be addressed to the undersigned up to SATURDAY, July 12.

All materials used must be of best quality, and all work be done in the most thorough manner. The right to reject any bid is reserved.

GEO. I. ALDRICH,
Superintendent of Schools.
Quincy, July 2—9t July 5—2w

We have about FIFTY PAIRS of

Odd Oxford Ties

—AND—

SLIPPERS

Which will be sold at a very LOW PRICE.

D. B. STETSON,
54 Washington Street.
Quincy, May 7. 3mos.

Grand Auction Sale

— OF —

500 ELEGANT

Sea Shore Lots,

— AT —

HOUGHS NECK, QUINCY,

Belonging to the Manet Land Associates, on

Friday and Saturday,

July 18 and 19, at 2 o'clock, P. M.,
EACH DAY.

EVERYONE knows where Houghs Neck is, and what a delightful spot it is. The lots offered are the most desirable in that delightful locality. Large sums of money have been expended by the owners in the improvement of this property. It has been laid out by an experienced landscape gardener in a very attractive manner, with a broad avenue upon Weymouth Fore river, with parkways in the centre of the avenue. An extensive breakwater has been built upon the water front, which adds greatly to the attractiveness of the place. It is bound to be the most attractive resort on the South Shore. Every head of a family within a distance of 25 miles of Houghs Neck should own one or more of these lots, upon which he can build a little house, and give himself and his family the pleasure and healthfulness of a summer at the sea shore. It will save doctors' bills if you do, and not be any more expensive than staying at home, and will give health and happiness to each one of your family.

The 500 lots to be sold are only a small part of a number of lots owned by the Manet Land Associates. The Associates are offering these lots at auction to the highest bidder in this public way, not because the owners do not think the lots would sell at a higher price at a private sale, but because they think that by so doing they can call public attention to the enterprise quicker. The owners know that as soon as they have sold a certain number of these lots to parties interested in buying lots for homes, or holding them for investment, that the value of the remaining lots will be greatly increased. The owners have, therefore, in order to call attention to this attractive resort, made more attractive by the lavish expenditure of money, and in order to get the benefit of the value upon the remaining lots,—which must necessarily result from so doing—have concluded to sell these 500 lots at public auction to the highest bidder and without reserve of any kind. The lots will **absolutely** be sold to the **highest bidder without any protection whatever by the owners,** even if the lots do not bring one-half what the owners think they are worth. Anyone who has ever given the matter any consideration must know that he can buy land cheaper at auction than at private sale, especially at an auction like this, where the owners are selling part of their lots at any price they will bring as a matter of advertisement to interest the public; therefore **now is the time to buy,** whether the person wants the lot to build on at once, or a little later, or whether he wants it as an investment. Any one who buys at this auction sale will get the advantage of the advance in the price of the remaining lots, which he must realize will inevitably follow such a sale. **Quincy is a growing place,** and everywhere in it land is increasing in value very fast, and nowhere will it increase more in value the next few years than at Houghs Neck.

A new Electric Street Railway has just been built from Quincy to Houghs Neck. The running time from Quincy to Houghs Neck will be probably less than twenty minutes, so that persons having business on the line of the Old Colony Railroad, and living for the summer at Houghs Neck, can go to and from their business every day very quickly and very inexpensively.

A Rhode Island Clam Bake will be served free to all holders of tickets each day at one o'clock, in large tents pitched upon the property.

Transportation on the new Electric Railway from Quincy to Houghs Neck and back, will be furnished **free** on the days of sale.

Terms of sale will be most liberal. Ten dollars in cash at time and place of sale.

Balance of purchase price may be paid, if desired, in monthly payments of $5.00 each.

When 25 per cent. of the purchase price has been paid in cash, a deed will be given and a mortgage taken back from the purchaser for the balance, running three years with interest at 6 per cent. per annum.

Terms and conditions of sale will be more definitely stated at time and place of sale.

Information may be had and tickets for the free clambake and transportation on the Electric Railway will be furnished free on application, either in person or by letter to

MANET LAND ASSOCIATES,
82 Devonshire St., Boston.
B. N. ADAMS, Auctioneer, Quincy, Mass.
LEWIS J. BIRD & CO.,
Auct., 244 Washington St., Boston.
H. T. WHITMAN, Quincy, Mass.

Or on application in person at the office of this paper.

For Sale and To Let.

For Sale. A large variety of residences and choice building lots in all parts of the city at prices to suit.

To Let. New house, 10 rooms, all modern conveniences, in Quincy Centre.

Elegant new residence, 11 rooms, on Lincoln avenue, Wollaston.

House, 6 rooms, No. 7 Spear street, Quincy.

Modern house and large stable, No. 112 Washington street, Quincy.

House, 10 rooms and stable on Franklin street, South Quincy.

Also stores and tenements in all parts of the city.

Agents for the Greenleaf Land Associates.

Care of property and collection of rents a specialty.

Geo. H. Brown & Co.,
Insurance, Real Estate and Mortgages,
Adams Building, Quincy.
Branch Office at Williams' Jewelry Store, West Quincy.

NO AUTHORITY.

City Cannot Order Wires on to Poles of a Corporation

SAYS THE CITY SOLICITOR.

The Manet Feed Wire has been Run Temporarily on the Quincy & Boston Poles. No Compromise Says Supt. Hanson.

At the meeting of the Committee on Streets last evening, an opinion was received from City Solicitor Pattee to the effect that the city had not the authority to order wires of one corporation upon the poles of another company.

Supt. Hanson of the New England Telegraph and Telephone Company was present and explained the situation as far as his company was concerned. Some weeks ago Mr. Voorhes had asked permission to place the feed wires for the Manet Street Railway upon the poles of the Telephone Co. on Hancock street. This request was refused. A week or two later the request was repeated and again refused. Mr. Hanson was in this city last week and noticed the wires strung on the telephone poles. When he asked Mr. Voorhees for an explanation, he was told that the Superintendent of electric wires in Quincy Mr. Ripley, had given permission. He doubted the authority of Mr. Ripley to act, and notified Mr. Bell of the Manet Street Railway July 3 not to pass any electric fluid over the wires. It was the understanding that it should not be done until after the Council meeting. On Thursday, however, a telephone was received from Supt. Voorhees that he intended to make an experiment that day, and upon the strength of that, men were sent out and the wires cut down. Because of the nature of the wire and the damage to the telephone service he thought no compromise could be made whereby the wire might be placed on their poles.

Upon the strength of the City Solicitor's opinion the Committee on Streets will recommend a new location of poles on Hancock, Temple, Washington, and Saville streets.

Supt. Voorhees was not present at the meeting but says there was a misunderstanding concerning the experiment. It was not to be on the Manet wire at all, but an experiment to see if the induction of telephone wires by electric power wires could not be prevented.

The Manet feed wires have been run temporarily on the poles of the Quincy & Boston Street Railway, and an experimental trip may possibly be run this evening. It will probably be a week, says Supt. Morton, before the cars are run on schedule time.

HAPPY IN ANTICIPATION.

If There Is Anything the Daily Ledger Boys Like It is Ice Cream.

The following note does not read much like an invitation to a feast, but everybody knows that Mr. John H. Wales is not a sheriff, but that he is proprietor of a first class ice cream saloon.

QUINCY CAFE,
QUINCY, July 11, 1890.

To the Editors of the Daily Ledger:

You are hereby informed that I shall take possession of your works Saturday July 12 at 4 P. M., and all hands and the devil will be expected to resist the attack. Please let me know the number of your force so that they may be properly provided for.

Respectfully,
JOHN H. WALES.

Why should we be punished thus? Perhaps he considered the following item in Tuesday's LEDGER libellous.

Caterer Wales could not have made himself more popular with the City Council than by his generosity Monday. It was a hot night and his treat of ice cream, frozen pudding and cake was much enjoyed.

A Still Alarm.

What might have been a large fire broke out yesterday noon in the old Lacy shop on Copeland street. While the workmen were at dinner smoke was seen issuing from the shop by some of the neighbors. They immediately rushed in and extinguished the blaze before any great damage was done. It is thought that the fire caught from some oily waste coming in contact with a hot iron.

To Run for $250.

A match has been made between Joseph Powers of Maynard, Mass., and William Mullane of this city for $250 a side, to run 100 yards at Mystic Park four weeks from today.

The parties met Thursday evening and made arrangements and posted a forfeit of $50.

Card of Thanks.

We, the undersigned, wish to express through your columns our sincere thanks and gratitude to the members of the fire department; also to the heroic citizens who so kindly assisted in extinguishing the flames of Friday afternoon's fire.

JEREMIAH NIGHTINGALE,
JAMES NIGHTINGALE,
SARAH ANN NIGHTINGALE.

QUINCY, July 12. 1p

—More tax rates: Medway, $17.50: Milford, $17; Hopkinton, $19.75; Uxbridge, $17.20.

BARN BURNED.

It Had a Good Headway Before the Alarm Was Given.

THREATENED CONFLAGRATION.

Three Houses Near By Caught, But None Were Seriously Damaged—All the Contents of the Barn Destroyed Except the Horse—A Hot Fire.

When Box 42 at Brewer's corner was pulled at 2.40 Friday afternoon, the large barn of Mr. Jeremiah Nightingale on Granite street was a mass of flames. Although the fire department responded promptly it could not be expected to save the building, and it was only by hard work that the house of Sarah Ann Nightingale opposite was saved.

It was a very hot fire and the first line of hose run in the street by the barn, caught fire before water passed through. This delay allowed a fire to get well underway on the roof of Miss Nightingale's house. The elderly lady who is an invalid, was removed to a place of safety. Her house however was not much damaged, perhaps $100 by fire and a like amount by water.

The house of Mr. James Nightingale caught several times, but was saved by heroic citizens with buckets of water. The house of Mr. Peter Barrigan was in great danger, but was kept wet and did not catch.

Nothing was saved from the barn, except the horse. It had just been filled with hay and there were also several carriages, sleighs, harnesses and tools therein, all of which were totally destroyed. Seldom has a building been burned up cleaner than was this barn. It was insured for $800, but $2,000 would not replace it and contents. It was 40 by 33 in size.

In the Embers.

Chief Ripley was promptly on the spot.

Edward Hardwick the temporary engineer was at the throttle.

The origin of the fire is unknown. It may have been caused by the carlessness of children who were about the building.

Much criticism of the fire department was heard but a dozen steamers would not have saved the barn after the headway it got.

A hydrant at the corner of Granite and Centre streets, which has often been asked for, would have been much more handy.

Driver Collins of the hose wagon was severely burned on the face and arms at yesterday's fire. Owing to the strong wind the flames were blown across the street to the house opposite, forming an arch. When he drove up he was obliged te drive under the arch to lay a line of hose, during which time he received the burns. He feels considerably better to-day.

At yesterday's fire the firemen had a little trouble with an outsider who wished to have the hose handled to his liking.

Funeral of Albert Cavanagh.

The funeral of Albert L. Cavanagh who died in Denver, Colorado, July 5, was held this morning. Solemn High Mass was held in St. John's church, Quincy, Rev. F. A. Friguglietti officiating assisted by Rev. A. F. Roche deacon and Rev. J. P. Cuffe sub-deacon. Special music for the occasion was rendered.

The remains were enclosed in a handsome broadcloth casket on which was a silver plate inscribed "At Rest." The floral offerings were beautiful consisting of pillows, wreaths and boquets.

After the ceremony the body was conveyed to St. Mary's cemetery, in West Quincy where the remains were interred.

The pall bearers were William P. Cavanagh, Walter J. Cavanagh, Charles Cavanagh, Joseph Cavanagh, James Flynn and Henry DeCosta.

White's Park.

The late Naaman L. White while alive did not make any ostentatious display of virtue in order to catch popular applause, yet this characteristic feature of his character did not prove that he was destitute either of private or public virtue. Many things are coming to light since his death that he was moved and actuated by the true impulses of a christian gentleman and scholar. For years he had allowed the public to use a path through a fine piece of land, twelve acres in extent, situated near Smelt brook, dividing the town of Braintree from Weymouth, covered with large handsome trees; a natural park; without interference. Now we understand that the same privilege has been extended to the public by the active administrator of the estate. This is credible to all concerned.

We were thinking that as the town of Braintree has no public memorial of Mr. White, who was one of her most prominent citizens, and a town whose good name and corporate domain none desired more to maintain than he did, that it would be a generous act on the part of the heirs of Mr. White to give to the town of Braintree this beautiful piece of land for a public park, which could be very appropriately named "White's Park," and thus perpetuate the name and local fame of Mr. White and that of his family, one of the honored institutions of the good old town of Braintree.—*Observer.*

—Peabody's population is 9,979.

PEOPLE'S COLUMN.

Communications concerning city and public affairs are invited, and will receive space, although in views they may not coincide with those of the editors. They may be signed by initials or otherwise, but the editors must know the name of the writer.

Saucy Michievous Boys.

QUINCY, July 12, 1890.

To the Editors of the Ledger:

I wish through your columns to caution the parents of this city, to look more carefully after the conduct of their boys on the street. There is a set of boys between the ages of ten and fifteen, who seem to think it manly to steal fruit, throw stones and be saucy to ladies passing by. I know of one lady on Spear street, who has a nice garden for her own use, and as fast as the fruit or vegetables are ripe, or the flowers in bloom, they disappear in the night by the hands of boys.

Last evening boys living on Chestnut street or Cottage avenue, amused themselves by throwing stones at Mr. W. M. Packard's house, and came very near hitting a lady who was passing. When she remonstrated with them, they were so saucy that she gave it up feeling very indignant. The lady being busy all day, thought to enjoy a quiet walk but after the encounter with the boys gave it up and returned home.

Parents look more carefully after your boys if you wish to have them grow up into upright men. A LOOKER ON.

Printer's Candidate.

The following letter from today's Globe in connection with the sword contest is self explanatory:

QUINCY, July 10.—What's the reason an old printer should not capture the prize? There's Charles Merritt, formerly a worker on the PATRIOT of Quincy, Mass., but now residing at South Boston. He refused a commission as first lieutenant in another corps, as he preferred not to leave his "old comrades." When, after a severe sickness, he was offered a furlough, he replied, "D—n a furlough; I don't propose to go home till I see this thing settled, and settled right, too!" He served in the 11th Massachusetts Battery and in the United States Signal Corps, and was chiefly instrumental in forming the United States Veteran Signal Corps Association. He is a member of the popular Dahlgreen Post, 2.

J. G. W.

Man E(a)t by Mosquitoes.

To the Editors of the Ledger:

Is it possible that there is a "Crank" who has the *nerve* to try and make a Holy show of the name Houghs Neck? A name and place that is known and patronized by people for miles around. If there is such a person or persons, let them stay at "Manet Beach" if they can find such a place. Keep away from Houghs Neck all ye Manet cranks, as we want no cranks at our concerts, dances, races, etc. Houghs Neck is one of the most delightful seashore places on the coast, and so near Boston, too. What does *Manet* mean? Why Man e(a)t by mosquitoes to be sure. Vote early and often for Houghs Neck.

RESIDENT.

A Braintree Picnic.

Thursday the First Parish had their annual picnic. This year the objective point was Punkapoag pond in Canton, a beautiful sheet of water of 208 acres, well stored with fish, lying partly in Canton and partly in the town of Randolph. Its name is the Indian name for Canton, and was taken from a spring that arises out of red earth. So much for Punkapoag.

The weather was fine and has been fine since, a remarkable circumstance, for it had almost become a proverb with us that when the First Parish picnic occurred, rain must needs surely follow. But this year the record and the proverb have both suffered in local reputation. There was a good turn out, numbering over two hundred, including men and children, the ladies being largely in the majority. The means of conveyance was in the form of four large barges and a tally-ho coach furnished by Henry Thayer of Weymouth, a native of Braintree, and when young a Christian. The commissary wagon was furnished by Charles Hill and was loaded down with the good things of this life, the anticipated enjoyment of which was well calculated to exclude all thoughts of the future one. Having arrived on the banks of Punkapoag pond without an accident, the picnic began; the rule which obtains being that church people act very much like other decent people who are not church people. There were consequently a base ball game—oh, dear, what would this world be, especially this country, without base ball?—also a potato race and sack race. All of which were highly exciting and spiritedly (spiritually) contested. The base ball game was between R. Elmer Morrison's Sunday school class of boys and a picked nine. The game lasted three hours, and the score stood at the close 40 to 38 in favor of Elmer's boys. E. C. Bryant acted as umpire and was awfully tired. Having said so much in getting the party to Punkapoag, and been "practical in our remarks" throughout, it will be unnecessary for us to say more than that the day was happily spent and all returned safely home in the evening, pleased with the day's outing. "It's all well that ends well."

—The Boston Directory for 1890 is out. It contains 195,149 names.

BEST IN THE MARKET!

FOR $6.50 CASH

WE SELL A TON OF THE

WEBSTER NUT COAL,

It is the most Economical Coal sold.

C. PATCH & SON.
[FRANK S. PATCH.]
Quincy, July 9. tf

Sunday Services.

Universalist Church.

A. J. Torsleff, acting pastor. Preaching at 10.30 A. M., by Rev. C. S. Nickerson of Norwood, Mass. Sunday school at 11.45. Meeting of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor at 6.00 P. M. A hearty welcome to all.

M. E. Church, West Quincy.

Rev. W. F. Lawford pastor, preaching at 10.30 A. M., by the pastor, subject, "The writers of the Gospel." Sunday school, 11.45 A. M., Epworth League 6 P. M. General Prayer meeting at 7, subject "God's presence."

Unitarian, Wollaston.

Services in Unitarian hall, Wollaston, Sunday evening at 7.30. Subject of W. S. Key's discourse, "In His Name." Seats free. All are welcome.

East Milton Congregational Church.

Preaching at 10.30 A. M., and 7.30 P. M., by the pastor J. W. Webb, D. D. Subject for the morning, "Jesus and the woman at Jacob's well." In the evening a discourse to young people, subject, "The young lady who takes the prize," Seats free. All welcome.

Christ's Church.

Morning service at 10.30. Evening service at 7.00. Sunday school at 12 M. Early communion in the parish chapel on every 3d Sunday in the month at 9.45 A. M. Rev. Henry Evan Cotton rector.

Quincy Post Office.

Letters advertised July 12.

Anderson, Hannah
Blomquist, Carl
Burnes, Barnard
Bropley, Michael
Crestian, Raffaele
Carlsan, Oscar
Conley, M.
Collie, Miss L.
Delory, Lizzie
Dalton, William
Fowley, John B.
Gilligan, Lizzie
Guild, S. H.
Hobart, Charles
Leavitt, Caroline
Leary, John
Lynch, Nano
Miller, H. S.
Marsh, J. J.
McLeod, Katie
Perkins, Mrs. Andrew
Prescott, A. M.
Richards, H. S.
Sullivan, T. J.
Taylor, Lydia
Terrill, Mrs. A. R.
Wood, William
Yates, E. Y.
Doane, William

WANTS.

WANTED.—Immediately, a capable girl for general housework in small family. Must be a good washer and ironer, and bring references. Swede preferred. Apply to MRS. E. J. CUMMINGS, Central avenue, Wollaston. July 12—3t

WANTED.—A young man acquainted with the grocery and provision business for an order team. One that can cut meat preferred. State references. Address Box 728, Quincy. May 26—tf

WANTED.—People to know that it costs but 25 cents the first day and 75 cents a week, for four lines in this column. tf

TO LETS.

TO LET.—In French's building, Chestnut St., opposite the Congregational church, desirable rooms up one flight. Suitable for Dressmaker, Tailor or Barber. Apply at Bussell's Studio, Adams building. 11-tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A New Milch Cow. Apply to Station Agent, West Quincy. July 11. 6t

FOR SALE.—Bicycle in fine condition, for sale cheap. Call at PAUL W. ADAMS', 42 Elm street, or George H. Brown & Co., Adams Building, Quincy. July 11. 1w

FOR SALE.—Two good Open Buggies and nice light Express Wagon. Will sell cheap. G. K. LIVERMORE, 26 Spear street. Ju 4t

FOR SALE.—A fine black Kentucky Horse, 5 years old, good roadster, warented sound and kind, can be seen at John Hall's stable. Address Lock Box 1332, Quincy, Mass. June 9—tf

Cows for Sale.

TWO good cows for sale. Apply to
J. W. HAYDEN,
Quincy Point Bridge.
July 10. d2t p1w

WANTED.—Two housework girls at JOHN R. GRAHAM'S, Washington street; one for second work.
Quincy, July 5.—6t p12,1w

NOTICE.

BY vote of the Stockholders, it has been decided to increase the Capital Stock of the Citizens' Gas Light Company by the issue of 670 new shares, which will be sold at auction at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, July 21st, 1890, at 3 o'clock P. M.

M. R. WILLIAMS,
Treasurer.
Quincy, July 10, 1890. 3t

H. T. Whitman,
CIVIL ENGINEER
— AND —
SURVEYOR,
ADAMS BUILDING, QUINCY.
Hours, 8 to 10 A. M.
Boston Office, - - 85 Devonshire St.
Hours, 12 to 2 P. M.

N. B. Plans of nearly all the Real Estate in the City of Quincy can be found at my offices.
May 28. d3t&w—tf

Quincy City Grain Store.

BEST GRADES OF
FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY AND STRAW,
Brick, Lime, Cement and Drain Pipe.

Agent for the Celebrated
Bowker's Fertilizer.
Superior to all others.

Edward Russell.
PROPRIETOR.
24 Washington St., cor. Coddington.

Branch store at South Quincy, near Railroad Station.

☞ Telephone Connections.
April 8 1—3m

B. N. ADAMS,

— AGENT FOR —

Greenleaf
Land
Associates.

Most Desirable Location

Easy terms of Payment. Money Loaned to Build. Fine Roads and best of Neighborhood. Call and see Plans and get your Choice of Lots.

B. N. ADAMS,
REAL ESTATE AND AUCTIONEER.
Quincy, April 21. 12—tf

PETER McCONARTY,
DEALER IN WOOD.
Hard and Soft Wood, $7 per cord. Sawed Wood $8; Split Wood $9.
Measured by City Measurer.
Yard on Phipps Street, Mount Pleasant.
South Quincy, Nov. 17.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)
— BY —
GREEN & PRESCOTT,
115 HANCOCK STREET.

REPORTORIAL STAFF.
FRANK F. PRESCOTT, City Editor.
JAMES E. WODDICK, JAMES S. WHITING,
MISS FREEMAN.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES,
By Carriers or Mail.

One month,	$ .50
Three months,	1.50
Six months,	3.00
One year,	5.00

CASH IN ADVANCE.

Single copies 2 cents, delivered daily by carriers; to be paid for weekly.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One inch, one insertion, 50 cents; one week, $1.50; one month, $5.00.
Short advertisements, such as Lost, Found, Wanted, For Sale, To Let, etc., not exceeding four lines in length, 25 cents first insertion; 10 cents each additional insertion.
Births, deaths and marriages free.
Funeral notices 25 cents each; obituary and reading notices 10 cents per line.

TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

When urging cheaper railroad fares for Quincy, would it not be well to consider the matter seriously. There is considerable in the action of the Lowell board of trade which has voted against lower railroad rates to Boston. The principal ground of opposition was that a cheaper rate would injure local trade. The action was preceded by a report of the railroad committee that Manager Furber thought if such a rate was given to Lowell, a similar rate would be asked by Lawrence, Haverhill and Newburyport.

The admission of three new States with six Senators and only half that number of Representatives, is calling attention again says the New Bedford Standard to the preponderance which this plan gives in one branch of Congress to a small proportion of population. These three states will have six times as many votes in the Senate as Massachusetts, while Massachusetts has three times as many in the House. The West is doubtless to be, as it is already, the preponderating power in the country. Its legislative power is far greater than its present population and wealth entitle it to. The next time a measure for the free coinage of the silver dollar comes before Congress it is difficult to see how its passage is to be helped. The wisdom of our fathers fixed this unequal system upon us, and there is not any prospect that it will be corrected.

The Fairfield (Me.) Journal describes a pretty rural scene. It was a school that had adjourned from the hot schoolhouse "and gone out of doors in the shade of the house in the refreshing breeze of the rare northwest wind. There they had reorganized the school, and everything moved along in the natural way. The 'schoolmarm's chair' had been brought out from the schoolroom, and several large stones and sticks of stove wood were used for recitation seats, while the scholars sat on the stone wall and studied their lessons. One little barefoot was 'standing in the floor,' as it were, and we afterward learned that he was being punished for getting disinterested in his primer and attempting to shin a young willow tree while the teacher was hearing a class. Save this young shaver we know from the grin of the boys that they all appreciated the situation."

We are inclined to think, that the chief reason for the deficiencies of the census is the multiplicity of questions asked. The time required for obtaining satisfactory replies to them would be enough to prevent an enumerator from going through his district thoroughly, and as the pay is not proportioned to the time occupied, he would naturally hurry through it as speedily as possible. Supposing a census to be taken with reasonable accuracy, it ought to show the population of the country within 100,000 or so, but it is doubtful if it has been so closely approximated as this, while the statistics of age, marriages and mortality must be still less accurate. It is claimed that the returns concerning mortgages in various parts of the country, show that their amount has been much overestimated. But this showing is just as likely to arise from the refusal of the people to answer the questions truly, as from any other reason. When we get a superintendent of the census who is not a statistical crank, the information we obtain will be much more accurate than that collected this year.—New Bedford Standard.

—The horse car tracks on Dorchester avenue, Dorchester, is to be rebuilt this season and a T rail will be used.

THE CLOSING SPEECH.

Parnell Makes Moderate Remarks and is Thanked by Balfour.

LONDON, July 12.—Mr. Parnell, in the house of commons, made the closing speech in the debate on the vote for Mr. Balfour's salary as chief secretary for Ireland. After remarking that he was anxious that the 33,000,000l. proposed under the land purchase bill should be used to the best advantage to settle the question, Mr. Parnell suggested that the constabulary be employed in the autumn in obtaining returns from estates in Munster and Connaught, showing the rents paid respectively by occupying and non-occupying tenants. If that course was taken, he said, Mr. Balfour would find the magnitude of the problem he had undertaken to solve enormously reduced. He would be enabled to so modify the bill that the available fund would go a deal further than he had any present idea of. It must still be insisted, however, added Mr. Parnell, that local money must not be hypothecated without the consent of the local authorities. Mr. Balfour thanked Mr. Parnell for the moderation of his speech, and promised to consider the matter. At the conclusion of the speeches the Parnellites engaged in animated conversation upon the moderation of Mr. Parnell and Mr. Balfour, and allowed the vote for the chief secretary's office to be passed without challenging a division.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Distribution of Awards in the Prize Drills—Conclave Closed.

MILWAUKEE, July 12.—The conclave of the Knights of Pythias has closed. The awards in the prize drills are as follows:

First prize, $1000, Hastings division, No. 19, Hastings, Mich.; second, $800, Erie division, No. 19, Erie, Kan.; third, $600, Austin division, No. 14, Amsterdam, N. Y.; fourth, $500, New Albany division, No. 15, New Albany, Ind.; fifth, $400, Grand Rapids division, No 6; sixth, $300, Fort Dearborn division, No. 1, Chicago; seventh, $200, Maney division, No. 18, Indianapolis; eighth, $100, Red Cross division, No. 4, St. Louis. Abbott division, No. 2, Fall River, stood next. The special prize to the best division commander, $100, went to A. D. Nickern, Hastings, Mich.

Battallion drill—First prize; $400; Illinois battallion, No. 10, First regiment. The special prize of $100 to the division traveling the longest distance from its home by the shortest railroad route to Milwaukee was awarded to Abbott division. No. 2 of Fall River, Lincoln division, No. 15, of Illinois, was awarded the $100 prize for exemplification of ritualistic work before the supreme lodge.

FINED $125 AND COSTS.

Decision in an Original Package Case in Connecticut.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 12.—Judge Kelsey of the city court gave a decision on the question of the sale of liquor in original packages. V. H. Case, proprietor of a saloon, who was refused a license, claimed he had not been selling since July 1. Evidence showed that a bottle of ale and corkscrew had been given to a customer and Attorney Judson claimed that such sale was in original packages and came within the decision of the supreme court of the United States. Judge Kelsey held that in this case the original package was the box or barrel in which the bottles of ale were shipped, and fined Case $125 and costs. An appeal was taken.

STANLEY IS SICK.

A Postponement of His Wedding Among the Possibilities.

LONDON, July 12.—Henry M. Stanley is suffering from a severe attack of gastritis, and is confined to his bed. It is feared that his marriage to Miss Dorothy Tennant, which is arranged to take place in Westminster Abbey, to-day, will have to be postponed on account of his sickness.

LATER.—Mr. Stanley is somewhat better, and if he has no relapse the wedding will take place according to program. His secretary has begged the dean of Westminster to curtail the wedding service as much as possible, and to permit Mr. Stanley to be seated during the ceremony.

THE HILL FARM MINE DISASTER.

Coroner's Jury Finds Superintendent Long Criminally Responsible.

PITTSBURG, July 12.—The coroner's jury in the Hill Farm mine disaster have rendered verdicts holding Superintendent Robert Long criminally responsible for the deaths of Daniel Shearin and David Hay, the only victims whose bodies were recovered. They say the explosion was caused by John Kirwin opening a drill hole in an unlawful manner under the direction and order of Mr. Long.

The Week's Failures.

NEW YORK, July 12.—Business failures reported to Bradstreet's number 134 in the United States this week, against 102 last week, and 218 this week last year. Canada had 32 this week, against 13 last week. The total number of failures in the United States, Jan. 1 to date, is 5702, against 6255 in a like portion of 1889.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Latest Quotations of the New York and Boston Stock Markets—July 11.

Wall street responded to foreign influence to day and prices rallied. A better feeling seems to have dominated traders in the Boston stock market than for some days past.

The New York Market.

Atchison	46¼	Nor Pac. pref	82¾
Central Pacific	32¾	Oregon Navi	104¾
Chi & Northwest	111⅛	Oregon Trans	47½
Del Lack & West	148	Pacific Mail	44¾
Del & Hudson	169	Reading	46⅜
Illinois Central	116	Texas Pacific	20¼
Lake Shore	109½	Union Pacific	63⅝
Missouri Pacific	73¾	Wabash St. L. & P.	12½
N. J. Central	125	do pref	25⅞
N. Y. Central	108	Wheel & Lake Erie	38⅞
Northern Pacific	36	Western Union	83⅞

The Boston Market.

Aspinwall Land	8¾	Fitchburg pref	....
Fremn's Bay Land	6¾	Flint & Pere Mar	32½
Newport Land	3	Maine Central	....
West End Land	28¾	Mexican Central	27⅛
Atchison	46¼	N Y & N E	50
Atlantic & Pacific	6½	do pref	118¾
Boston & Lowell	174	Old Colony	172
Boston & Maine	192½	Union Pacific	63⅛
Boston & Prov	250	Wisconsin Central	28¼
Chicago, B & Q	106¾	American Bell	228¼
Central Mass	18¾	New England Tel	53½
do pref	37½	Erie Tel	48½
Eastern	162	Mexican Tel	1

The Produce Market.

NEW YORK, July 11. — FLOUR — Easy: city mills $4 40 to 4 60; city mills patents $4 75 to 5 25; winter wheat, low grades, $2 45 to 3 00; do fair to fancy, $3 15 to 4 80; do patents $4 40 to 5 25; Minnesota clear $3 65 to 4 50; do straights $3 65 to $4 85.

WHEAT — Weak: No 2 red 94⅝c elevator; No 3 red 86½c.

CORN—Active: No 2, 43¼ to 43⅞c elevator; steamer mixed 43½ to 43¾c.

OATS—Firmer; No 3, 34c; mixed western 33 to 35c.

COFFEE—Rio steady; fair cargoes 20c.

SUGAR—Raw firm; refined steady, granulated 6 5-16c, cubes 6 7-16c.

POTATOES—Lower; Long Island 3 00 to 3 25; Southern prime 2 75 to 3 25.

PORK—Steady; mess, $13 25 to $14 75; prime 10 00 to 10 50.

BEEF—Quiet; beef hams weak; cut meats strong; pickled bellies 5½ to 5⅝c.

Marked Down Sale

— IN THE —

City of Quincy,

— IN ORDER TO —

Compete with the Times.

AM CATERING FOR THE

City of Quincy

— TO KEEP THE —

PEOPLE AT HOME.

We keep all Styles of

Ranges,

— BUT THE —

Breeze and the Berlins,

which I have manufactured expressly for me, cannot be beat, as I have more than 100 different families in the City of Quincy, that will testify in their favor.

All other Goods equally low in Price.

The Strike

Is virtually to be settled satisfactorily to all Parties. In order to give those who have lost time and money a

Good Bargain

for the next thirty days, I am about to place my Entire Stock of

Woolen Carpets

at such Prices that all who want may not hesitate to purchase.

You have heard of people advertising the Great Gigantic Sales; this I shall call the

GREAT

Gigantic Sale.

1200 yds. of Straw Matting

will be offered from the Lowest Price to the highest grade of

English Straw Matting.

In this Sale you will find

3000 Yards

WOOLEN, TAPESTRY,

— AND —

Brussels

of all Shades and Qualities, and the Prices will be very low, and the Quality cannot be beat for the Prices.

We are right at home on the

Imperial Ice-Chests

— AND —

Refrigerators,

and the Prices can't be beat in Boston or out of Boston.

J. W. Lombard,

PANTON'S BLOCK.

WORK OF LUNATICS.

Edwin Holt, During an Attack of Insanity,

MURDERS HIS AGED FATHER.

Others Injured in an Attempt to Capture the Madman—Vermont Woman Murders Her Two Children and Attempts Suicide.

NASHUA, N. H. July 12.—The people of Wilton, one of the most flourishing towns in the Souhegan valley, sixteen miles from Nashua, were startled as they have not been before since 1874, when it was made known that Edwin W. Major had caused the death of his wife by administering strychnine. The cause of the excitement was a flying report to the effect that Edwin Holt, the village milkman, who resides on a farm with his parents about five miles from the village of East Wilton and near what is known at the settlement of West Wilton, had killed his father and severely hurt his mother, aunt and several neighbors.

The terrible news spread rapidly, and shortly after the highways were thronged with wagons and pedestrians all pushing hurriedly forward to the scene of the tragedy. The complete history of the homicide as obtained from the notes of Coroner James H. Hunt of this city is as follows:

Warren Holt, aged 70, and in feeble health, was a well to-do farmer. The buildings which he occupied were old fashioned, but everything about them indicated that he had enough and to spare of this world's goods. His family, besides himself, consisted of his venerable wife, his wife's sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Bohanon, and his son, aged 40 years, a single man and the owner of the milk route in the village of East Wilton.

On Sunday last Edwin, a man of rather sullen disposition, called his mother one side and told her he was not in his right mind. He said he was sure he was becoming insane; that he was afraid he should harm somebody or make way with himself, and therefore he urged her to take the necessary steps to have him taken care of. His mother laughed at him, told him he was only low spirited, and that his presentiments would soon pass. During the next three or four days she noticed that what he had said was true.

He grew nervous and irritable and imagined he was pursued by devils. Thursday night he said he could not sleep away from the family, and therefore his mother made a bed for him upon the chamber floor in the room where she and his father slept. He did not undress himself and was restless and wandering about the chamber a good share of the time. Between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday morning he aroused his mother and attacked her fiercely. His aunt came to the rescue, and he then struck, kicked and misused both of them in a frightful manner. Mrs. Holt fled to the attic and hid. Mrs. Bohanon ran to the house of Mr. Sawtelle, the nearest neighbor.

Mr. Sawtelle ran to the Holt farmhouse, but before he reached it the terrible tragedy had been enacted. Edwin had taken his invalid father from the bed and thrown him violently upon the brick hearth in the room, where he had churned his head up and down and kicked it terribly with his heavy boots. He then called to his mother, and when she responded he said: "You are not my mother."

Just then Mr. Sawtelle came upon the scene, and the maniac seized him and threw him about furiously. Mr. Sawtelle, who is 60 years of age, was unable to defend himself, but fortunately escaped through the door, and closing it after him held it until the arrival of Henry Tuttle and Mr. Bussel. At this moment the madman broke through the panels of the door, and seizing a panel in each hand rushed upon them. He struck right and left, and although they made a great effort they were unable to subdue him.

The next comers upon the scene were Henry Sargent and Henry Whitcomb. They joined in the attempt to overpower the maniac, and finally the latter succeeded in tripping him, and as he fell the whole party seized and held him until he was strongly bound.

The insane man was taken to the village of East Wilton, and last evening, upon two physicians' certificates, was committed to the insane asylum. The coroner found the people greatly excited. Mrs. Holt had several bad bruises and Mrs. Bohanon was bruised and otherwise hurt. Both appeared to be dazed, half unconscious of the terrible tragedy in which they had narrowly escaped with their lives. The neighbors whose names have been given were not seriously hurt.

The coroner is of the opinion, from what he heard, that Edwin inherited the morose disposition which developed into insanity, as he learned that the victim of the tragedy had shown symptoms of an unbalanced mind many times. The coroner has not returned a verdict, but it is understood that an inquest will not be held.

DOUBLE MURDER IN VERMONT.

An Insane Woman Kills Her Two Children and Attempts Suicide.

TROY, N. Y., July 12.—Mrs. James Williams, who resides about two miles east of Fairhaven, Vt., murdered her two children—a girl 17 years old a boy of 6—set fire to the house and cut her own throat. One other child, a boy of 15 years, who was sleeping up stairs, escaped with his life. He was awakened by the smell of smoke, and going down stairs found his mother standing in the doorway screaming for help. There was a great wound in her throat and blood streaming down her dress front. He attempted to get her out, but she was determined to go back, and only by violent efforts was he able to get her safely outside. She was undoubtedly insane. About two weeks ago her husband was killed in a slate quarry.

Nominations Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The senate in executive session confirmed the following nominations: Adam E. King of Maryland, consul-general at Paris; Charles Heath of Massachusetts, consul at Catania; Thomas C. Simpson, collector of customs, Newburyport, Mass.; Louis R. Walters, assistant treasurer at Philadelphia; Dennis E. Burke, assistant appraiser of merchandise, New York; A. R. Dixon, Indian agent, Crow Creek and Lower Brule agency, S. D.

Postmasters—Massachusetts—Frederick Gilmer, Lee; Louis G. Holt, Lawrence; Charles O'Dell, Beverly; Alexander Smart, Merrimac; J. S. Smith, Rockland; Anson W. Withey, Greenfield; Luther Wait, Ipswich.

BIG MARK DOWN

— IN —

HATS.

White Hats, Black Hats, Brown Hats, Blue, Beige, Ecru, Green, Old Rose, &c.

FORMER PRICES:

50c., 75c., $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 Each.

PRICE NOW:

39 Cts. Each,

— AT —

Miss C. S. Hubbard's,

158 Hancock St.,

Quincy, - - - Mass.

SAVILLE & JONES,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Adams Building.

To the People of Quincy.

GREETING:

Having opened a first-class Furnace and Plumbing establishment in Pierce's Block, cor. of Hancock and Washington Sts. We are prepared to do all kinds of Furnace and Plumbing work in all its branches, either New work or Repairing by Contract or by the Day.

If you have a Furnace and cannot heat certain rooms, we can heat them for you. If you have a Plumbing job that the circulation is poor, water cannot be heated or the sanitary condition is defective, or otherwise poor, as practical experts in our profession, we can obviate those defects.

We have not come among you as itinerant botches, but as thorough, practical mechanics on Heating and Plumbing. We propose to make Quincy our home, as we have come to stay, and by square dealing and strict attention to business, we desire a share of your patronage, and in order to expediate a better acquaintance with you as to our ability, will say that we have for years and are today performing the work at our other store for many of the leading citizens and corporations of Weymouth and Braintree, a few of which we will name:

A. S. Morrison & Bros., Jenkins' Manufacturing Co., Columbia Rubber Co., Allen Fan Co., Fore River Engine Works, Ambler & Hobart, Hon. Edward Avery, A. E. Avery, Col. A. C. Drinkwater, Joshua Wilkins, T. A. Watson, Dr. G. W. Tinkham, Dr. F. F. Forsaith, Dr. T. H. Dearing, I. Morrison, Horace Abercrombie, Hon. F. A. Hobart, Aubrey Hilliard, C. N. Wallace, A. J. Bates, N. F. Hunt, O. W. Allen, Mrs. B. T. Loring, Mrs. Ellen Stetson, Haywood Bros., Geo. H. Holbrook, Thomas Penniman, William Penniman, Elmer Morrison, and many others. We also carry a full line of Rogers' Oil Stove, Agate and Tin Ware.

We are agents for Magee Furnaces and Ranges, and welcome you one and all to visit our establishment, inspect our goods, compare our prices and find that you can do better at home than you can in Boston.

Respectfully yours,

G. B. BATES, Hancock St., Quincy.

May 27. tf

SEASONABLE GOODS

— AT —

BOSTON BRANCH GROCERY.

CANNED MEATS,

Fruits and Vegetables,

of every kind. Only Good Qualities kept in Stock.

Dried Fruits,

including Evaporated Apples, Peaches, Apricots, etc. Prunes of all Sizes. Raisins, Currants, Figs, Dates, etc.

BUTTER.

All Grades are Cheaper and Quality is Excellent.

Coffees and Teas

are always in order and everyone knows we sell the Best!

FLOUR

is one of our great Specialties, and our Sales are Large because we give the Best at Low Prices.

J. F. MERRILL,

Durgin & Merrill's Block, Quincy

April 17. 9—tf

TWO BAD DISASTERS.

Awful Explosion on the Steamer Tioga at Chicago.

ABOUT FIFTEEN MEN KILLED.

Bridge Collapses at Halifax, Letting Several Hundred People Into the Water—Number of Those Who Perished Not Yet Known.

CHICAGO, July 12.—A frightful explosion occurred last night on the freight steamer Tioga, one of the largest vessels on the great lakes. Thirty-eight people were aboard the steamer at the time. When the work of rescuing survivors, which commenced almost instantly, was well under way, only two persons could be found who had escaped unhurt. To make matters worse, fire broke out on the wrecked vessel, and huge volumes of flame and smoke impeded the searchers for the dead and dying. The bursting of the steamer's boilers was supposed to be the cause of the catastrophe, although other reasons for it are given.

The explosion occurred in the Chicago river at the foot of Washington street. This locality is in the heart of the business section of Chicago, and the terrific shock of the explosion brought people running in terror out of the tall buildings blocks away. In the hold near the steamer's stern the fire held sway. Through the burst of fire could be seen a great jagged cleft in the Tioga's decks and cabin, and aloft on the tall smokestack dangled a huge framework of timber fantastically swaying backward and forward, telling of the terrific force of the explosion which sent it there from thirty feet below.

While the fire was still in progress an Associated Press reporter met the captain of the ill-fated steamer on the forward deck. The officer consented to stop long enough in his task of straightening out the confusion prevailing, to give a statement of what he knew of the wreck. He said:

"My name is Capt A. A. Phelps. I arrived here last evening from Buffalo in command of the Tioga, and we were unloading at this dock when the explosion took place this evening. I was in the freight shed on the dock when I heard a terrific noise, and running out, saw the north quarter of the vessel enveloped in steam. All of the crew of twenty-five were either aboard at the time, or were on the dock or in the freight house.

"I found after a careful search that all but three were accounted for and safe. Those three, all from Buffalo, were: George Haigh, C. Levalley, William Cuthbert. Besides the three missing who belonged to the crew, there must have been twelve or fifteen other men killed, and probably half a dozen additional wounded. There were a number of laborers in the hold doing the unloading. Eight colored men are positively stated to have been below, and six or seven others were at the hatches aiding their fellow stevedores lower down. The explosion occurred in the hold, not in the machinery or boilers, as near as I could ascertain, and was probably caused by some combustible freight stored there."

The captain was at this moment called away to the wrecked portion of the vessel, which seemed gradually settling in the river. Occasionally a wounded man was being hauled out of the debris, as the flames permitted the police and firemen to close in toward the literal black hole in which the bodies of the stevedores lay.

The unfortunates were a gang in charge of John Neile, a white man. Among those supposed to be in the hold were Neile himself, Osborn Paolk, Henry Alexander, John Lewis, Thomas Lewis and Alexander Smith.

Great crowds of people gathering on the neighboring bridges, docks and vessels, watched the tragic scenes being enacted on the Tioga. The immense iron hull, painted a forbidden black, stretched 300 feet or more along the pier and a swarm of police, firemen and reporters were clambering over her on all sides.

It appears that the explosion occurred just after a porter named William Palmer had gone below with lighted lamps. He had scarcely reached the deck again when the fearful shock came. It is said that 200 barrels of oil were among the cargo, and that these had became ignited. Others insisted that the explosion must have been due to a lack of water in the boilers.

Up to 10:30 p. m. nine dead bodies had been taken from the wreck, and five or more had been conveyed to hospitals. The victims were now more accessible, the fire having been extinguished by the inrushing of the river when the Tioga's stern finally settled to the muddy bottom of the river. The stream is not a deep one; the steamer's decks were still several feet above the surface of the inky river. One by one the ghastly corpses were recovered and carried into the dimly lighted freight shed on the dock.

A clearer idea of the cause of the explosion was obtained about midnight, when the vessel's boilers and the nature of the cargo could be examined. The boilers seemed intact. The cargo was kerosene, gasoline and cotton. Inferences were drawn that the leaking of kerosene saturated the cotton and generated noxious fumes, which were ignited by lanterns taken into the hold to enable the stevedores to work.

The vessel and cargo were probably damaged $75,000: fully insured.

END OF THE BRIDGE WENT DOWN.

Sightseers Plunged Into Halifax Harbor. Number of Victims Not Yet Known.

HALIFAX, July 12.—A terrible disaster happened in Dartmouth last night. The ferry landing stage, while crowded with people collapsed and precipitated the throng into the water, causing and immense loss of life.

The exact number of the victims will not be known till to-night. The disaster was caused by the chain attached to a ferry float slipping out of place, allowing the front of the bridge to sink and precipitate 600 or 700 men, women and children into the water. The people were waiting for the new ferry steamer Annex, just arrived from New York, to dock. The outer end of the bridge went down suddenly, and the horror-stricken crowd slipped off into the harbor as though they were descending a slide, piling on top of each other, shrieking for help and scrambling for means of safety.

A dozen brave youths and men leaped to the rescue without waiting to throw aside their clothes. The drowning people were rapidly passed up to the men standing above on the wharves, and a great majority of those who fell in were saved from death. There were many able swimmers in the party and these worked till exhausted, helping the people to land until there were no more in sight on the surface.

When the crowd slipped off the landing stage, the people around, numbering some hundreds, crowded to the sides of the wharf and threw sticks and boards to the struggling mass in the water, while a number of life preservers were thrown to them from the steamer. Many people were struck and injured by flying boards, and all the bodies bear cuts and bruises. Most of those who fell in were women and children, and the scenes immediately following were frightful.

Several men and their wives were thrown in and the former struggled heroically to save their loved ones, succeeding in every instance as far as known. Harry Silver managed to get his wife out safely. A man named Brodie saw his wife struggling in the dock and leaping in, succeeded in saving her life. A woman named Logan was thrown into the water with a young child in her arms, and her efforts to preserve the life of the infant were heartaching. Both were finally brought ashore alive.

An elderly man named Edward Foster and his daughter fell in together and the former was saved just in the nick of time, but was so frantic over the loss of his daughter that he could hardly be dragged ashore. He was persuaded that his daughter was safe, but the poor girl was a corpse when taken out.

When all those insight had been brought to land, the work of grappling for the drowned was commenced. Within two hours four bodies had been recovered, but up to midnight no other victims had been found. It is believed that at least three or four others were lost. Intense excitement prevailed in Dartmouth and Halifax when the news of the disaster spread, and thousands flocked to the scene, where they remained till a late hour.

Owing to the confusion it is impossible to tell who are missing. Divers are now searching under the water for further victims. The names of those whose bodies have been recovered are: Miss Bessie Foster, daughter of Edward Foster; Peter Doyle, a Crimean veteran; Miss Allie Synott, daughter of Michael Synott; John Bundy, a colored boy.

THEY WERE FOR HIS BROTHER.

A Steamship's First Officer Smuggles a Curious Lot of Goods.

NEW YORK, July 12.—When the French steamer Alesia arrived at her dock in Brooklyn special treasury agents proceeded to cast about for smuggled goods. Hidden in the chief officer's room they found an overcoat, a quantity of wine, a rosary, scapulas, and other articles of a religious character. In other parts of the ship were found religious cards, medals, three pairs of children's shoes, two suits of children's clothes, two pairs of stockings, four bottles of French liquor, and a considerable quantity of wine, olive oil, cheese, etc. The chief officer said he had brought the articles over, he admitted, for his brother, a priest in the state of Washington. His failure to enter some of them for duty was simply the result of inadvertence. The entire lot, however, was taken in charge by the government officers.

THE ADDITIONAL APPRAISERS.

Probability That a Democrat Will Represent New England.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—It is said that the four remaining appraisers required under the customs administrative bill have been practically agreed upon. If the assignments are carried out, as now seems probable, Gen. Bingham will be left out, and a Democrat will be selected from his locality. The present arrangement assigns the Republican appointees to California and New Jersey, and the Democratic to Pennsylvania and New England. The names will probably not be sent to the senate until next week, as the president desires to have the five names already before the senate disposed of before the remaining four are sent in.

WAS 107 YEARS OLD.

Capt. Nicholas Costello, One of the Oldest Men in the Country, is Dead.

HAVERHILL, Mass., July 12.—Capt. Nicholas Costello, one of the oldest men in the country, died at his residence here. He was born in county Kilkenny, Ireland, in 1783, making him 107 years old. He came to this country at the age of 21, and to this city in 1830. His wife died fifteen years ago. He was tendered a benefit reception at the Globe rink, Jan. 16, 1889, in honor of his 106th birthday. He was for many years watchman at the Boston and Maine wooden railroad bridge, and later was appointed switchman, which position he filled until incapacitated by old age.

Progressive Freestone Cutters.

BOSTON, July 12.—The formation of a new organization of freestone cutters in Boston, it is claimed, puts a different complexion on this branch of the labor problem. The Progressive Association of Freestone cutters is the title of the organization which now numbers, it is stated, 175 members. It is claimed that the men represented here were excluded from the old organization and organized, not so much in defense of national rights and protection against capital as for purposes of self-defense in dealing with a monopoly within their own trade. Settlements by arbitration of all differences is a fundamental principle in their constitution.

An Editor's Troubles.

BENNINGTON, Vt., July 12.—Last week James H. Livingston, editor of The Bennington County Reformer, published an article charging Hon. Luman P. Norton with various crimes. Criminal proceedings have now been instituted, damages being placed at $5000. The office was attached and the property removed, and Livingston was arrested, but will probably be bailed. Mr. Norton is one of Bennington's prominent citizens, and the publication excited much comment. Livingston has a prior libel suit of $10,000 pending.

Turkish Cruelties.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 12.—The authorities of Trebizond have sent 26,000 cases of paraffine to Dersim for the purpose of firing an extensive dense forest which is likely to serve as a refuge for Armenians if pursued by Turkish troops. According to advices received here, a number of Armenian peasants at Alakiles, who failed to pay their taxes, were burned alive by Turkish zaptiehs. The school at Erzeroum, which was the scene of the recent disorders, has been removed to Kharpont. It has been a political hotbed.

Bay State Men Honored.

LONDON, July 12.—Ex-Governor Ames of Massachusetts and Mr. Allen, post commander of the Boston Artillery company, were among the guests at the annual banquet to the officers of the Honorable Artillery company last evening.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON July 12.—Forecast for New England: Warmer and fair; southwesterly winds.

Today's An

Important and Min
and World W

WHICH HAPPENE

In Quincy and Vicin
Fields—Births and D
dents—Incorporation
Cities and Norfoll
Foreign Matters.

1846—Barn of Charle
Neck struck by lightn
1885—Golden wedding o
liam Chesley.
1885—Religious services
tic in schoolhouse.

World W

100 B. C.—Birth of Caius J
Cæsar; died 44 B. C.
1536—Death of Disederius
mus, scholar, aged 69.
1543—Henry VIII of En
married Catherine Par
sixth queen; she sur
him.
1690—Battle of the Boyne.
iam, Prince of Orange
feats his father-in-law, J
II of England. Hence
inated the society of Or
men. The conquered
bus, Latin word for J
and organized the Ir
style" this date is July
1704—Death of Titus Oates,
a plot against the Ro
land, a number of wh
cluding Lord Stafford.
1777—Burgoyne captured C
1808—Bonaparte having c
brother Joseph entered
Spain. The Spanish th
dinand in 1814.
1831—Leopold of Saxe-Cobu
of the Belgians.
1850—Death of Robert Ste
engineer of lighthouses,
1859—The pope appealed t
king of Sardinia.
1859—The emperors of Franc
Villafranca and arranged
1861—Confederates defeated
1861—King Kalakau, of the
ceived by Queen Victoria
1864—Confederates appeared
ton and created a great s
1871—Great Orange riot in N
1877—Gen. O. O. Howard pu
band of refractory Indian
ing them severely. The
number of people.
1880—Death in England of To
aged 63.
1888—Death in Rochester, N.
father of the Western U
pany; aged 81.

Tomorrow's Annivers

1871—Wollaston Baptist c

World Wi

1793—Marat, French revolutio
Charlotte Corday.
1858—Death of Rufus Choa
statesman, lawyer and or
1860—Hicks, a pirate, hanged
New York harbor.
1863—Terrible draft riots in
days' fighting, during w
thousand persons were kil
1865—Barnum's museum, New
cupied the site of the p
1873—Don Carlos as Carlos VII
save the country."
1878—A congress of the power
in June 13 to review the
the czar on the sultan
signed the same and settle
tion.
1888—Gen. Boulanger wounde
Premier Floquet, near Par

The Derby F
Irritable Major—Look h
certain I'm right about th
ears on it.
Sharp Daughter—Oh, pa
carry betting to such ext
Pick-Me-Up.

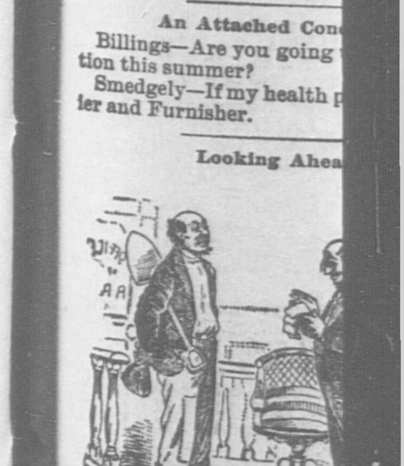
She Had a Good
Belle—Did you enjoy
butchers' ball, last night,
Bess—Yes, indeed. Had
I danced till I was so tired
—Yankee Blade.

Childish Innoc
Maggie (to her stepfat
popular with the children)
had been here when our
You would have liked each
—Moonshine.

A Change of Op
Will—Don't you think M
ly?
Bill—I used to think so
she was an heiress.—Yank

An Attached Con
Billings—Are you going
tion this summer?
Smedgely—If my health
ier and Furnisher.

Looking Ahea



"No, my man, this is not
a twenty dollar bill I lost."
"But it was a twinty doll
got it changed, sir."
"What did you get it chan
"Och, sure, so the owner
niently reward me, sor."—P

Spacious.
Adolph—Why, Charlie,
don't kiss your wealthy cous
Charlie—Well, old chap, it
no good. Her mouth is so l
as well throw open a windo
wide, wide world.—Judge.

On Second Thou
Biggs—Hair falling out, o
Baggs—No.
Biggs—What does that ba
Baggs—Well, there was a
out up at the house last
think.—Chicago Times.

were no more in sight on the sur-
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July 12.—Ex-Governor Ames
usetts and Mr. Allen, post com-
the Boston Artillery company,
g the guests at the annual ban-
officers of the Honorable Ar-
pany last evening.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

TON July 12.—Forecast for New
Warmer and fair; southwesterly

Today's Anniversaries.

Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

WHICH HAPPENED ON JULY 12.

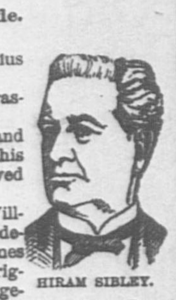
In Quincy and Vicinity—On the Battle Fields—Births and Deaths of the Presidents—Incorporation of Massachusetts' Cities and Norfolk County Towns—Foreign Matters.

1846—Barn of Charles Spear at Houghs Neck struck by lightning and burned.

1885—Golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. William Chesley.

1885—Religious services first held in Atlantic in schoolhouse.

World Wide.


HIRAM SIBLEY.

100 B. C.—Birth of Caius Julius Cæsar; died 44 B. C.

1536—Death of Disederius Erasmus, scholar, aged 69.

1543—Henry VIII of England married Catherine Parr, his sixth queen; she survived him.

1690—Battle of the Boyne. William, Prince of Orange, defeats his father-in-law, James II of England. Hence originated the society of Orangemen. The conquered Jacobites (from Jacobus, Latin word for James) fled to France and organized the Irish brigade. In "old style" this date is July 1.

1704—Death of Titus Oates, famous as inventor of a plot against the Roman Catholics in England, a number of whom were executed, including Lord Stafford.

1777—Burgoyne captured Crown Point.

1808—Bonaparte having captured Madrid, his brother Joseph entered the city as king of Spain. The Spanish throne restored to Ferdinand in 1814.

1831—Leopold of Saxe-Coburg became first king of the Belgians.

1850—Death of Robert Stevenson, distinguished engineer of lighthouses, aged 78.

1859—The pope appealed to Europe against the king of Sardinia.

1859—The emperors of France and Austria met at Villafranca and arranged terms of peace.

1861—Confederates defeated in Beverly, W. Va.

1861—King Kalakau, of the Sandwich Islands, received by Queen Victoria at Windsor.

1864—Confederates appeared in front of Washington and created a great scare.

1871—Great Orange riot in New York; 62 killed.

1877—Gen. O. O. Howard pursues Chief Joseph's band of refractory Indians in Idaho, punishing them severely. They had massacred a number of people.

1880—Death in England of Tom Taylor, dramatist, aged 68.

1888—Death in Rochester, N. Y., of Hiram Sibley, father of the Western Union Telegraph company; aged 81.

Tomorrow's Anniversaries,—July 13.

1871—Wollaston Baptist church constituted.

World Wide.

1793—Marat, French revolutionist, assassinated by Charlotte Corday.

1858—Death of Rufus Choate, Massachusetts statesman, lawyer and orator; aged 60.

1860—Hicks, a pirate, hanged on Bedloe's island, New York harbor.

1863—Terrible draft riots in New York; three days' fighting, during which more than a thousand persons were killed and wounded.

1865—Barnum's museum, New York, burned; it occupied the site of the present Herald office.

1873—Don Carlos as Carlos VII. entered Spain "to save the country."

1878—A congress of the powers assembled in Berlin June 18 to review the terms imposed by the czar on the sultan in making peace, signed the same and settled the eastern question.

1888—Gen. Boulanger wounded in a duel with Premier Floquet, near Paris.

The Derby Fever.

Irritable Major—Look here, my girls, I'm certain I'm right about that. I'll bet my ears on it.

Sharp Daughter—Oh, papa, you shouldn't carry betting to such extreme lengths.—Pick-Me-Up.

She Had a Good Time.

Belle—Did you enjoy yourself at the butchers' ball, last night, Bess?

Bess—Yes, indeed. Had a lovely time. I danced till I was so tired I couldn't stand.—Yankee Blade.

Childish Innocence.

Maggie (to her stepfather, who is very popular with the children)—Oh, I wish you had been here when our papa was alive. You would have liked each other so much.—Moonshine.

A Change of Opinion.

Will—Don't you think Miss Plain homely?

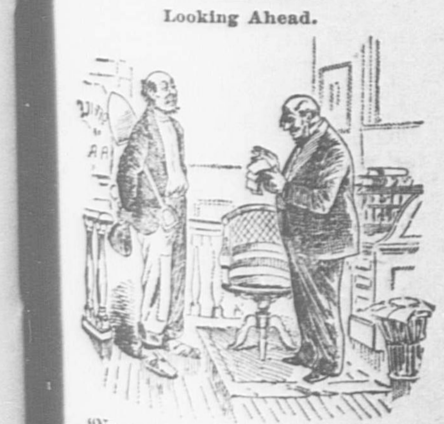
Bill—I used to think so before I learned she was an heiress.—Yankee Blade.

An Attached Condition.

Billings—Are you going to take a vacation this summer?

Smedgely—If my health permits.—Clothier and Furnisher.

Looking Ahead.



"No, my man, this is not mine. It was a twenty dollar bill I lost."

"But it was a twinty dollar bill before I got it changed, sir."

"What did you get it changed for?"

"Och, sure, so the owner could convayniently reward me, sor."—Puck.

Spacious.

Adolph—Why, Charlie, how is it you don't kiss your wealthy cousin Clara?

Charlie—Well, old chap, it would do me no good. Her mouth is so large one might as well throw open a window and kiss the wide, wide world.—Judge.

On Second Thought.

Biggs—Hair falling out, old man?

Baggs—No.

Biggs—What does that bald spot mean?

Baggs—Well, there was a little falling out up at the house last night, come to think.—Chicago Times.

PARABLE OF THE SUPPER

LESSON II, THIRD QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, JULY 13.

Text of the Lesson, Luke xiv, 15-24. Commit Verses, 22-24—Golden Text, Luke xiv, 15—Commentary by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

[Compiled from Lesson Helper Quarterly by permission of H. S. Hoffman, publisher, Philadelphia.]

In our last lesson we saw the religious leaders of the people contending with Him because He healed a woman on the Sabbath day; but He put them to shame and caused his followers to rejoice. So shall it be again when those who cast out others for his sake say, Let the Lord be glorified; but He shall appear to the joy of his people and his enemies shall be ashamed (Isa. lxvi, 5). He then repeated the parables of the mustard seed and the leaven, both of which had a fulfillment in Israel at that time, and are having a fulfillment in the church today. He added a prophecy concerning the coming desolation of Jerusalem because of her rejection of Him, indicating its continuance until He should come again. After this we find Him in the house of a Pharisee on the Sabbath day, where He had evidently been invited to dine. He here heals a man who had the dropsy, and speaks a parable to the invited guests to teach them humility, after which He tells his host that if, when he makes a feast, he would invite those who were unable to return the compliment, he would have a recompense at the resurrection of the just; and this leads one of the guests to give utterance to the first words of our lesson.

15. "Blessed is he that shall eat bread in the kingdom of God." According to the first part of this verse, that which caused the guest to utter these words was the Saviour's remark concerning the resurrection of the just.

16. "Then said He unto him, A certain man made a great supper, and bade many." This parable is somewhat similar to that in Matt. xxii, but that was spoken during Passion week in Jerusalem, and this while on His way to Jerusalem (Luke xiii, 22; xviii, 31). In both he covers Israel's rejection, and the present dispensation of gathering out the church, reaching forward to the marriage of the Lamb at the time of the resurrection of the just and of the restoration of the Kingdom to Israel.

17. "Come; for all things are now ready." This was the message which the servants were to carry John the Baptist, and the twelve were some of the servants as they went forth, saying: "Repent, for the Kingdom of Heaven 's at hand." The salvation of Jehovah, whether it be the Kingdom offered to Israel, or the higher position offered to the church, is a prepared salvation even as Simeon said: "Thy salvation which Thou hast prepared" (Luke ii, 30, 31); and it is all, from first to last, summed up in Jesus Christ.

18. "And they all with one consent began to make excuse." Nothing to do but to take it; simply to accept the invitation and be there; yet they prefer not to. How anxious many are to get an invitation to anything great in this world, and how disappointed if left out. Here is the God of Heaven inviting freely to the riches of His grace and glory, and it is not considered worth accepting. His feast is despised, His invitation spurned.

"I have bought a piece of ground, and I must needs go and see it: I pray thee have me excused." His little piece of ground for which he has paid a few shekels is of more importance than that which has cost so much.

19. "I have bought five yoke of oxen, and I go to prove them: I pray thee have me excused." Lands must be seen to, and oxen must be proved, but the great feast provided by infinite love may go a begging. It is nothing to them. The earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof; the cattle on a thousand hills are His (Ps. xxiv, 1; l, 10); yet there are fools (and plenty of them today) who prefer a little which they can purchase to the great riches which the Lord of all offers so freely to "whosoever will." Any one of these ten oxen was a rebuke to their owner, for it is written "The ox knoweth its owner, * * * but my people do not know" (Isa. i, 3). Was it not rather late to prove oxen after buying them?

20. "I have married a wife, and therefore I cannot come." This is no better than the others, yet the refusal is even more decided "I cannot come." If the invitation did not include his wife, he might have had some excuse; but God's invitations include all who are willing; and while the others might have to leave their lands and oxen, he could bring his wife with him.

21. "So that servant came, and showed his lord these things." A servant has only to deliver his master's message, and take the answer back, if there is any; he has no power to excuse people. Our responsibility ceases when we have lovingly and faithfully given the invitation, proclaimed the glad tidings. Then it becomes us, like the disciples, to tell Jesus all we have done and taught (Mark vi, 30), leaving results with Him. His command to Ezekiel was, "Speak my words unto them whether they will hear or whether they will forbear" (Ezek. ii, 7).

"Go out quickly into the streets and lanes of the city, and bring in hither the poor, and the maimed, and the halt, and the blind." These have no earthly possessions or pleasures to entangle them; they will be more likely to accept the invitation. It was just these four classes which Jesus advised the Pharisee, in whose house He was, to invite to his feast in order that he might be recompensed at the resurrection of the just.

22. "And the servant said, Lord, it is done as Thou hast commanded, and yet there is room." The servant has only to obey, lovingly to deliver his message, and report for further orders. It is not said whether any among these classes excused themselves or not, but it is said "Yet there is room." What abundant provision! What riches of His grace! What plenteous redemption!

23. "And the lord said unto the servant, Go out into the highways and hedges." Again it is "Go!" The word for the outsider is "Come!" And the encouragement is: "Him that cometh unto Me I will in no wise cast out." "Come unto Me all ye that labor and are heavy laden." "Come now and let us reason together, saith the Lord. Though your sins be as scarlet they shall be as white as snow, though they be red like crimson they shall be as wool."

"Compel them to come in, that my house may be filled." We are not simply to invite but to urge and lovingly constrain them to come. Our indifference to the salvation of others is a strange sight. We believe that we are joint heirs with Christ to an inheritance which is incorruptible and everlasting, and that all who are not in Christ are on the way to everlasting punishment; yet we can meet them, do business with them, have fellowship with them, and never even invite them to share our inheritance, much less compel them to come to the feast. We would do well to ponder these words: "If thou dost not speak to warn the wicked from his way, that wicked man shall die in his iniquity, but his blood will I require at thine hand" (Ezek. xxxiii, 8). It is true that we, of ourselves, are powerless to either convince or compel; but He who says "Go!" says also "Lo, I am with you" (Matt. xxviii, 20).

24. "For I say unto you, That none of those men which were bidden shall taste of my supper." Refusing to accept His gracious invitation they doom themselves to hear the fearful words "Depart from me ye cursed into everlasting fire, prepared for the devil and his angels."

AMONG THE DAISIES.

When the buttercups come in the medder an'
make it all yeller like gold,
An' the daisies out'n the paster grow white as
they slowly unfold,
An' the robin says it is mornin', an' the yeller
bird gladdens the sight,
Or the sun overhead says noonday, or the whip-
poorwill says it is night,
When the breezes softly meander out over the
medders which give
Back the perfume of spring joinin' summer, oh,
then it's a blessin' ter live
An' dream as the hours slip by,
An' deep in the clovers lie
To wait for the dreary rustle o' the brown leaves
by an' by.

Oh, folks may call me lazy, an' good for just noth-
in' at all
But ter lie out in the mowin' lot where the daisies
rise and fall
An' nod an' blush a murmurin, "Good for noth-
in'!"—but just
Loafin', takin' life easy while others gather the
dust;
But when roses borrow a fragrance from the air,
distil it an' give
It back with a double sweetness, oh, then 'tis a
blessin' ter live
Down midst the flowers so dear,
In the summer time o' the year,
For while others are plowin' me under I'm lovin'
the daisies here.

Yes, I'm penniless maybe, an' holes may laugh in
my coats,
But if I've had little for breakfast I'm full o' the
magical notes
O' the bobolink an' the sparrow, and I've drank o'
the mystical sweet
O' the summer air grown drowsy, an' hid me out
o' the heat
In the shade o' the beeches an' maples, when
Elves do the bidin' o' men,
Closin' my eyes an' whisperin': "Let them think
what they will, an' then
Let them wander out over the lea,
With you an' the birds and see
If ever again they'll wonder how a lazy tramp
can be."

—Walter M. Hazeltine in Good Housekeeping.

THE WIDOW'S ESCAPE.

Trenton is a little village located in the mountains of north Georgia, where the breezes are always fresh and invigorating. The nearest railroad station is twenty-five miles and the only means of communication with the outside world is furnished by the stage line which carries the mails and passengers three times a week to and from the station.

Trenton is like the average country town. The merchants are not too busy but what they can sit in front of their stores and whittle white pine as they discuss politics and religion—two subjects upon which discussions are never brought to a final close. Another matter in which Trenton did not differ from other villages was that everybody was perfectly familiar with the business of his neighbor. They knew what went on the breakfast table next door, and if a stranger visited the town his business was known to the entire community before the setting of the sun.

I never knew them to be baffled but once. When the stage arrived one Friday evening a middle aged stranger of prepossessing appearance alighted and entered the hotel, followed by his baggage, which consisted of an ordinary traveling trunk. The only inscription that appeared upon the register was J. Doster. No place of residence to indicate who Mr. Doster was or to furnish any clew to his business.

The next day Mr. Doster appeared upon the streets and strolled around for awhile, after which he visited the office of The Trenton Budget, and immediately placed himself upon good terms with the editor by paying for six months' subscription. Mr. Doster was a polished gentleman, and it was not long before he was on quite friendly terms with the editor of The Budget. He had a decided preference for the city dailies, and while the editor was engaged in his labors Mr. Doster would spend several hours each day scanning the columns of the New York and Boston papers.

Every man, woman and child in Trenton inquired of the landlord at the hotel and of the editor who Mr. Doster was, but without gaining any information. Days passed into weeks and weeks into months, and still Mr. Doster lingered, evidently pleased with his surroundings. He had become quite a favorite with the hotel proprietor, and was so useful in fashioning odds and ends in the shape of bric-a-brac for the hotel that he was no longer regarded as a boarder, but an honored guest.

Every afternoon he took long strolls in the woods, and created some interest among the good country people, who wondered why the stranger could find so much delight in tapping rocks with the little hatchet he always carried with him, or picking up such curious looking stones that struck his fancy.

At the expiration of a year the people of Trenton knew no more of Mr. Doster than they did on the day of his arrival in their midst. Some of the more inquisitive had ventured to ask Mr. Doster where he was from, but they met with no success, as Mr. Doster made it a point never to hear a question that related to his past life. He alluded occasionally to mining in California and digging oil wells in Pennsylvania, but further than this no allusion to his former life and habits ever escaped his lips.

The people of Trenton were completely outdone and they looked upon Mr. Doster with suspicious eyes, nearly all of them agreeing that any man who was ashamed to own his native home or to acknowledge his business must be a bad man, and they predicted all manner of evil to befall the mysterious stranger.

About two years after Mr. Doster's arrival in Trenton he found, in one of his evening rambles, traces of gold on the farm of Mrs. Jernigan, a most estimable widow who lived three miles from the village.

Doster kept his own counsel, but made it convenient in a few days to call at the widow's and make her acquaintance, which he found but little trouble in doing, as Doster was handsome and courteous, while the widow had not grown too old to lose all interest in the sterner sex.

Mrs. Jernigan had a valuable farm outside of the prospect of developing a gold mine upon it. Of course she was elated with the idea of increasing her worldly possessions, and as Mr. Doster seemed to be the medium through which she was to develop her new found wealth he rapidly grew in her favor.

The widow furnished the means to erect temporary works and agreed to give Mr. Doster all the help he required to develop the new found mine. He labored faithfully and each day as he called at the widow's house to report his progress the friendship between the two increased, and it soon began to dawn upon the widow's mind that she entertained more than a business interest in the mysterious stranger, while Mr. Doster, though ever courteous and gallant, could not conceal his admiration for the attractive widow.

Mrs. Jernigan's friends cautioned her and did everything in their power to discourage the match, but fate seemed to be against them and gradually but surely the couple was drawn together, and so strong became their affection for each other that friends decided to let love take its course and the two who were most interested take the consequences.

* * * * * *

The marriage day had arrived and the Jernigan household was all astir making the final preparations for the happy event. Mr. Doster had succeeded in convincing the widow that the gold mine was valuable and that it would eventually yield her a handsome fortune.

Notwithstanding Doster had been in the village three years nothing more was known of him now than on the day of his arrival, and having failed to gratify the curiosity of the citizens of Trenton he had not made any friends except the landlord, the editor of The Budget and the Widow Jernigan.

Doster was as sharp as a brier and took the precaution to make a marriage contract with the widow before the consummation of the marriage. By this contract Doster was to have a half interest in the gold mine and all other worldly goods with which the widow was endowed.

The guests had nearly all arrived and the grounds and mansion were ablaze with light. The widow was a lady of exquisite taste and she determined to make this the most brilliant social event that the people of Trenton and vicinity had ever witnessed.

The hour for the ceremony arrived and the couple entered the parlor, the bride looking exceedingly lovely as she leaned upon the strong arm of the handsome and distinguished looking stranger. The minister had proceeded with the ceremony and in his solemn voice said:

"If any one present can show any sufficient cause why this ceremony should not proceed let them now speak or hereafter hold their peace."

"I forbid the bans," said a tall, athletic stranger, entering the room hurriedly and placing his hand upon Doster's shoulder; "I arrest you in the name of the commonwealth of Massachusetts."

The widow shrieked and fell to the floor fainting. The guests were greatly excited and the house was in an uproar. As soon as quiet could be partially restored and the widow removed from the room the stranger who had created the disorder asked for permission to explain his conduct.

"I am a detective," said he, "and have been looking for this man for three years. His name is not Doster, but Henry B. Johns, formerly cashier of a bank in Boston. Three years ago he was found to be over half a million dollars short in his accounts and while an investigation was being made he absconded, choosing this quiet and out of the way place as a safe retreat. While passing through your town last week in search for another criminal I got a glimpse of Johns and hastened back to Massachusetts to get requisition papers for his arrest."

The detective left with his prisoner and the crowd dispersed, having been greatly disappointed in not seeing a marriage, but comforted to some extent by having at last found a clew to the mysterious stranger's history.

Arriving at his hotel Doster asked permission to pack his trunk before departing for his old home in Boston. The detective granted it and stood at the door as Doster began his preparations for the journey. The work was nearly completed when the sharp report of a pistol rang through the room and the lifeless form of the defaulting cashier lay stretched upon the floor weltering in a pool of blood.

Mrs. Jernigan was so humiliated at her narrow escape that she closed her doors to all visitors and as soon as her affairs could be wound up removed to a distant state, where in a quiet retired cottage she is spending her days, and with new faces and new surroundings is endeavoring to forget her experience with the exiled cashier.—R. B. Harrison in Atlanta Constitution.

Described.

"Have you seen Cleopatra's mummy?"

"Yes."

"Is it really beautiful?"

"Well, that depends on what you call beautiful. Did you ever see a dried apple?"

"Yes."

"Well, that's Cleopatra's mummy on a small scale."—Puck.

He Wasn't Taking Any Risks.

Rev. Primrose—What, a fishpole! My son, I hope you are not going out on the river to fish on Sunday.

Urchin—No, siree, you bet I ain't. I've heard o' boys getting drowned who went out on the river to fish on Sunday—I'm goin' to fish from the bank.—Chatter.

Looking Ahead.

"No, my man, this is not mine. It was a twenty dollar bill I lost."

"But it was a twinty dollar bill before I got it changed, sor."

"What did you get it changed for?"

"Och, sure, so the owner could convayniently reward me, sor."—Puck.

The Reason.

Dick—Mlle. Blanche is not so young as she used to be, is she?

Jack—That's singular! Why do you say so?

Dick—Oh, she permits so many college boys to tag around after her.—Munsey's.

Robert—Were you in your office when the collector called to see you?

Henry—Yes, and he dun me up, too.—Detroit Free Press.

LAWTON'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND !

—FOR THE—

Blood, Liver and Kidneys.

This great constitutional remedy has been on the European market for over twenty years, is superior to all others, and proven the greatest Blood Purifier and System Renovator ever compounded by medical skill. Nothing can equal it for putting the vital portions of the body in condition. If your liver is affected do you stop to think how or what your liver is? The liver is subject to more or less little pains or aches. This organ is the sponge of the body, and is continually soaked full of blood rich in poison. Its purpose is the secretion of certain digestive and cathartic elements known as bile, and the transformation of those products of digestion which are absorbed into the blood and carried into the liver before they enter the general circulation and assist in nourishing the body. Inactivity, then, produces numerous diseases. So by using LAWTON'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND, your liver will be free from all diseases. It is also absolutely necessary to know what and where are your kidneys. There are two kidneys, one on each side of the backbone. They are the only organs that purify the blood of the uric acid waste in the system. Every drop of blood courses through a great many times a day, just as through the heart. The waste matter which they should take away contains deadly poison which, if retained, causes fatal results. Sixty-five gallons of blood per hour, in the average man, passes through the kidneys, and to purify it they must be in perfect health. The kidneys are filled with many thousand hair-like tubes. These tubes run into every part of the kidney and, as the blood flows through that organ, the urine passes into these tubes, and is drained into the bladder. If these little tubes are diseased, the uric acid is not removed, and, instead of this poison coming through the blood, the albumen, which is really the life of the blood, comes through these walls and escapes with the urine; in other words, the nerve action is entirely wrong, and instead of taking the poison out of the blood, the life of the blood is taken out and the poison remains.

LAWTON'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND,

By its immediate action upon these vital organs thoroughly cleanses, renovates and restores them to their normal condition.

PALATABLE AS MILK. PLEASANT TO THE TASTE. NO NAUSEA.

100 DOSES,—$1.00

LAWTON COMPOUND COMPANY,

235 Washington Street, Boston,

Male and Female Agents Wanted. Sent to any address on receipt of price, $1, or 6 Bottles for $5.

For Sale at all Drug Stores.

June 6. 3m

THE THOUGHTFUL MAN

Reads, Reflects, and Decides
What is the Best Policy
For him to pursue
TO MAKE HIS BUSINESS
A Large and Prosperous One.

THE HEADSTRONG MAN

Thinks He Knows
Just What is Best!
and he pushes ahead,
works hard,
but
FINDS HIS LABOR
does not produce
GOOD RESULTS,
and he is
Obliged to Fail,
OR GIVE UP BUSINESS,
perhaps both.

Let those who wish to succeed, not work so hard; take more notice; see what others do, and try and improve on their ways and on their own in past years.

ADVICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertise regularly in the LEDGER and reach the people who spend their money in Quincy.

Advertise in a judicious manner. The world reads and studies the daily papers, but only a small proportion of the people ever see the issues of the professional advertising schemes.

Advertise liberally. Hunt's Merchant's Magazine says on this point: According to the character or extent of your business, set aside a liberal percentage each year for advertising, and do not hesitate. Keep yourself unceasingly before the public, and it matters not what business of utility you may be engaged in, for, if intelligently and industriously pursued, a fortune will be the result.

Advertise truthfully. Let your advertisement, in all cases, exactly correspond with what you really propose to sell. Be prepared to show the customer, who inquires, the identical goods, and let the price and terms tally with your announcements.

Advertise sensibly. Use plain language, easily understood, writing as you would talk to a customer. Slang, vulgar expressions, scriptural quotations, and personalities, ought never to have a place in advertisements. They are sure to offend some one, and are never in good taste.

Advertise attractively. The fresher, brighter and more interesting you make your advertisements the more they will be read. Indeed, many advertisements afford so much information on current topics of domestic economy that they are read as a matter of news.

Advertise specifically. It is better to name certain lines of goods rather than a general stock. Most people are bargain-hunters, and an advertisement will meet with more responses if it offers a specific bargain.

Advertise modestly. Neither brag nor exaggerate. Tell the truth and prove it; but tell it interestingly and prove it convincingly. Avoid superlatives, since constant use weakens their effect.

Successful advertisers employ the simplest words and forms of expression. Make lines that will cause your announcement to be talked about among intelligent, well informed and well-to-do people.

Advertise persistently. "To discontinue an advertisement," says John Wanamaker, Philadelphia's great merchant, "is like taking down your sign. If you want to do business you must let the public know it. Standing advertisements are better and cheaper than reading notices. They look more substantial and business-like, and inspire confidence. I would as soon think of doing business without clerks as without advertising."

APHORISMS.

Lying advertisements are and always will be failures in the long run.—*Printer's Ink.*

The man who does not find advertising profitable, generally finds business unprofitable.

Pay as much attention to your advertising, as you do to your purchases, and you will get equally satisfactory results.—*The Money Maker.*

Many business men who advertise expect to see returns directly, and if they do not, feel it is unprofitable. The indirect benefits derived from keeping the name before the trade are out of all proportion to the direct returns received, and the most successful advertisers are those who keep themselves so constantly before the trade that their names become as familiar as a household word.—*Coal Trade Journal.*

Don't advertise that you are selling an article worth five dollars for twenty-five cents. Such statements emanate either from lying knaves or from fools. The knaves, however, are the ones who advertise such statements, the fools not possessing sufficient sense to appreciate the value of advertising. A truthful, candid statement is the best advertisement of a meritorious article. Learn to regard your advertisement as your bond, and be prepared to fulfil its pledges to the letter.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

FOR SALE BY NEWSBOYS,

and at the following places:

Old Colony Depot,	Boston
Ledger Office,	115 Hancock Street, Quincy
Souther's Store,	Adams Building, Quincy
McGovern Bros.' Store,	Plumer's Block, Quincy
Coram's Store,	Copeland Street, West Quincy
Miss Bartlett's Store,	Jones' Corner
Post Office,	Quincy Point
Depot,	Wollaston Heights
Henry B. Vinton,	Braintree
M. K Pratt.	Weymouth
Post Office,	Houghs Neck

NEWS COLLECTIONS.

QUINCY, at Depot, at 9 A. M.
ATLANTIC, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WOLLASTON, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WEST QUINCY, at Post Office, at 7.30 A. M.
SOUTH QUINCY, at Depot, at 8.30 A. M.
QUINCY POINT, at Post Office, at 8 A. M.

News and advertisements dropped in boxes at the above locations will be collected at the specified times, in season for that day's issue of THE LEDGER. Anonymous articles will not receive consideration.

Today's Almanac.—July 12.

High water at 7.45 A. M. and 8.15 P. M.
Sun rises at 4.18; Sets at 7.21.
Moon rises 12.58 P. M.
New Moon July 16.

THE DAY BOOK.

Interesting Brief Locals Gathered by Ledger Reporters.

W. P. Martin, W. E. Simmons, and Isaac M. Holt, are candidates for the Globe sword.

Mr. John Barron of West Quincy was presented with a watch and chain by his son last evening.

It is already proposed that we have a holiday and all places of business in Quincy close up on the occasion of the Grand Army parade in Boston next month.

Mr. Patrick Cray of West Quincy goes to Milford, N. H., with the John P. Lovell nine to umpire the game which they play with the Milfords.

It was William Lane, a lad of fourteen who met with the accident at W. T. Shea's quarry yesterday. It was necessary to amputate three fingers. He was taken to the City Hospital.

Joseph Bolton of Weymouth, was arrested this noon by Constable Furnald for larceny of a pocket-book containing $14.50, the property of Joseph Murphy. The property is all found, and Bolton is in the lockup, case to be tried on Monday morning.

Boynton & Russell have given Shepard & Crosby, glove manufacturers of Boston, a five years' lease of Wollaston Hall, for the purpose of carrying on the manufacture of fabric gloves. The Unitarian Society, who have been the lessees of the hall for some time, will hold services for the last time in that hall, on Sunday, July 13. Work is being rapidly pushed on the society's new church, and as no services are to be held for six weeks no definite place has been settled upon as to where services will be held, at the end of the summer vacation.

BRAINTREE.

Miss Theresa M. Jenkins the popular teacher of the East school, left on Monday for Burlington, Vt., where she intends to spend her vacation.

Mr. Frank C. Allen is at present visiting a married sister who lives in Bengal, Me. He is expected home tonight.

Speaking about the fall of Babylon, Judah Loring of East Braintree, who was there when it happened, says he is going to Boston to see if Barnum has got it all right.

Miss Jennie G. Carmichael left last Saturday for Glen Falls, N. Y., where she intends to pursue her studies during her vacation, with a view to perfect still more her qualifications as a teacher.

Mr. Orin H. Trufant sailed last Saturday on the steamer Halifax, to spend his vacation in the Province of Nova Scotia. After a two hundred miles' ride in the cars from Halifax he arrived at his Uncle's late Monday afternoon.

Today's Court.

Rufus R. Trott of Weymouth, for cruelly scalding a neighbor's dog, was fined $5 and costs.

Patrick Gilmartin, for cruelty to a cow, paid $10 and costs.

Installation of Officers.

On Thursday evening the officers of the Keystone Lodge, No. 5, of the order of the Solid Rock, were installed at their hall, in Washington square, Weymouth, by C. O. Miller, of Braintree, deputy supreme councillor, accompanied by his suite. The roster is as follows:

Past Chief Councillor,—G. W. Hayden.
Chief Councillor,—B. J. Loring, Jr.
Vice Councillor,—Albert J. West.
Chaplain,—Mrs. Benj. J. Loring, Jr.
Recorder,—L. O. Crocker, Jr.
Banker,—Mrs. Carrie L. Miller.
Guide,—Maurice Wenistom.
Guard,—Mrs. A. J. West.
Sentinel,—Mr. John L. Delano.

After the installation ceremonies were concluded, ice cream was approved, then followed by singing, music, etc., and a short history of the order was given by S. M. Mason, Esq., of Boston. Come and join us.

HOUGHS NECK.

Seems to Have Four Times as Many Friends as Manet Beach.

H. N., 324; M. B., 90 VOTES.

One Envelope Yesterday Had 29 Coupons—Another Had 16 and Others a Smaller Number—The Coupon Appears Today for the Last Time.

Ninety-six votes for "Houghs Neck" against six for "Manet Beach" were received at the DAILY LEDGER office up to 10 A. M., today. Unless the advocates of the change are holding back their votes for the last day "Houghs Neck" will go out with flying colors. The ratio is now about four to one.

The coupon appears today for the last time, and all votes to be counted must reach the DAILY LEDGER office before 9 A. M., on Monday next, July 14. Anticipating a demand for coupons, an extra large edition is published today, that the people may have all the papers they want. The result will be announced in Monday's DAILY LEDGER.

The standing of the vote at 10 A. M. today was:

Houghs Neck	324
Manet Beach	90

Which shall it be
Houghs Neck or Manet Beach?
—o—
My preference is:
....

There is no limit to the number of times people may vote, except that they must use a DAILY LEDGER coupon.

Interesting Structure.

The Boston Herald has the following interesting description of an old house in the town of Hingham.

The old house situated on Cottage street, Hingham, opposite the residence of ex-Gov. John D. Long, has a history which is probably unsurpassed in interest by that of any building in southeastern Massachusetts, and which is most likely unknown to most of the hosts of people who ride past it every year, and, in fact, to many of the people of Hingham. The old building originally stood at the corner of Bulfinch and Cambridge streets, in Boston, and was sold in 1820 or 1821 for $100 to Mr. Moses Leavitt Humphrey of Hingham, who took it to pieces. As it stood at that time it was of three stories, the basement being of brick, and around the roof was a balustrade. When taken down the various sections were carefully numbered, and after being taken to Hingham by the old Hingham packets, were again set up on the foundation which it now stands, the outward appearance being exactly the same as when it stood in Boston, with the exception of the basement and balustrade. Two Hingham masons of that day then contracted with Boston parties to erect buildings upon the former site in that city of the old building. Some of the old residents of Hingham relate that during the British occupancy of Boston the old house was used as a barrack for the Tories, and that when the foundations were removed the two masons discovered in the brick work a pot of gold of considerable value. Whether or not the story was true could never be ascertained, but certain it is that, though previous to the commencement of this job they were both in very moderate circumstances, if not actually poor, they very soon after the work was finished made quite an elaborate display of wealth and purchased land and built fine houses in Hingham. The old house is still in a good state of preservation, and will undoubtedly stand for many years to come as a monument to old-fashioned Yankee grit and ingenuity, for, when it is considered how meagre at that period were the facilities for the undertaking of a work of such magnitude, as compared with those of the presen, day, it was certainly a piece of work which required more than ordinary care and forethought for its successful execution.

Those who worship at the shrine of the economical Brussels soap arise purified.

—Melvin Ewell of North Marshfield, says the Cohasset Cottager, raised strawberries so large that it took only nineteen to fill one box.

—A Middleboro census enumerator found that one house of eight rooms and a woodshed bedroom, sheltered seventeen persons, and all of the rooms didn't have beds either.

—Lincoln Ellms of Norwell raised and sold thirty thousand boxes of strawberries this season.

MARRIED.

HUTCHINSON—BROWN—In Wollaston, July 6, by Rev. W. S. Key, Mr. William F. Hutchinson of Boston and Miss Lizzie G. Brown of Wollaston.

HAYNES—SAVAGE—In Braintree, July 5, by Rev. A. A. Ellsworth, Mr. Edward Haynes to Miss Annie Savage, both of Quincy.

DIED.

CUDWORTH—In Norwell, July 10, Mrs. Eliza L., wife of Mr. Samuel C. Cudworth.

RATCLIFF—In Braintree, July 5, Mrs. Nellie F., wife of Mr. Charles H. Ratcliffe, aged 33 years and 9 days.

HOPE—In Braintree, July 9, Mr. John Hope of South Weymouth, aged 76 years.

Do You

Advertise

in the

DAILY LEDGER?

Call and Get

Our Special Rates

for June, July and August.

It is Well Posted

on the

Local News.

Do You Read

THE LEDGER

Every Day?

COLUMN OF BLANKS

Presented to Anson's Colts by Boston League Men.

PITTSBURG AGAIN BEATEN

By the Superior Playing of the Only Mike's Men—Both Clubs from the City of Churches Victorious—Standing of the Clubs to Date.

The winners in the National league yesterday were Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Brooklyn. The result of the week's play has been to put Brooklyn in the lead. Philadelphia is but one game ahead of Boston, but its hold on this advantage is pertinacious, and the Hub team is still on the edge of promotion. Following is the season's record thus far:

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Brooklyn	67	43	24	641
Cincinnati	66	42	24	.636
Philadelphia	68	42	26	.617
Boston	68	41	27	.602
Chicago	64	34	30	.531
New York	68	28	40	.411
Cleveland	63	19	44	.301
Pittsburg	66	16	50	.242

The Players' League.

Boston, Chicago, Brooklyn and Cleveland were the Brotherhood winners, and the standing of the Players' league is as follows:

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Boston	66	40	26	.606
Chicago	65	38	27	.584
Brooklyn	70	37	33	.528
New York	65	34	31	.523
Philadelphia	68	34	34	.500
Pittsburg	64	32	32	.500
Cleveland	61	27	34	.442
Buffalo	59	17	42	.288

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Boston Allows But One Chicago Man to Reach Second Base.

BOSTON, July 11.—Getzein to-day continued his good work of the season by holding Anson and his Colts down to three scattering hits, and only one man got as far as second base. Boston won by a judicious intermingling of base hits with Chicago's mistakes. Hutchinson struck out ten men. Attendance 4142.

BOSTON	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Long, ss	4	1	2	2	0	4	2	1
Tucker, 1b	3	1	2	2	0	6	0	0
Sullivan, lf	5	1	1	1	0	3	0	0
Brodie, rf	4	1	1	2	0	3	0	0
Hines, cf	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
McGarr, 3b	4	1	1	1	0	2	1	0
Bennett, c	4	0	1	1	1	5	1	0
Smith, 2b	5	1	0	0	0	2	2	1
Getzein, p	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	36	6	8	9	1	27	7	2

CHICAGO	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Cooney, ss	4	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
Carroll, lf	3	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
Wilmot, cf	4	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Anson, 1b	4	0	2	2	0	6	0	1
Burns, 3b	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Wright, 2b	2	0	0	0	0	1	3	0
Earle, rf	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Hutchinson, p	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Kittredge, c	3	0	0	0	0	13	0	1
Totals	30	0	3	3	0	27	8	8

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—6

Earned run—Boston 1. Two-base hit—Brodie. Stolen bases—Boston 1, Chicago 1. Base on balls—Boston 7, Chicago 2. Base on errors—Boston 2, Chicago 1. Struck out—Boston 10, Chicago 3. Double plays—Long and Tucker; Carroll and Kittredge. Umpire—McQuade.

Philadelphia, 10; Cleveland, 2.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—The Philadelphia club had everything its own way with Cleveland. All of the visitors' errors were costly, and Beatin's bases on balls and wild pitches proved damaging. Smith pitched a steadily effective game and showed up strong at interesting points. Attendance 1614.

Philadelphia	0	2	0	1	2	5	0	0	0	—10
Cleveland	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	— 2

Earned runs—Philadelphia 1, Cleveland 1. Base hits—Philadelphia 14, Cleveland 9. Errors—Philadelphia 1, Cleveland 6. Batteries—Smith and Clements, Beatin and Zimmer.

New York, 11; Pittsburg, 7.

NEW YORK, July 11.—Damaging errors lost the Pittsburgs their game with the New Yorks, although they batted hard. Baker was wild and had poor control of the ball. The New Yorks hit hard and fielded sharply. Attendance 307.

New York	1	0	1	1	6	0	0	1	1	—11
Pittsburg	1	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	— 7

Earned runs—New York 3, Pittsburg 1. Base hits—New York 13, Pittsburg 13. Errors—New York 4, Pittsburg 9. Batteries—Rusie and Clark, Baker and Decker.

Brooklyn, 9; Cincinnati, 2.

BROOKLYN, July 11.—The Brooklyns and Cincinnatis played an errorless game. The home players did the heaviest hitting, and by their victory lead in the race for the national league pennant. Attendance 2663.

Brooklyn	1	0	2	2	1	0	2	1		—9
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—2

Earned runs—Brooklyn 8, Cincinnati 1. Base hits—Brooklyn 13, Cincinnati 6. Batteries—Lovett and Daly, Duryea and Keenan.

PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

A Well-Contested Game in Which Boston Again Wins.

BOSTON, July 11.—The game between the Boston and Pittsburg Players' clubs was well contested throughout. In the ninth inning the Bostons hit Staley for four safe hits, which, together with an error by Corcoran, brought in five runs. The features of the game were the batting of Stovey and Brouthers, and the brilliant fielding of Hatfield. Attendance 978.

BOSTON	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Brown, cf	4	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
Stovey, rf	5	2	2	5	0	0	0	0
Brouthers, 1b	5	2	2	5	0	10	1	0
Richardson, lf	5	3	1	4	1	3	0	0
Nash, 3b	4	3	2	3	0	0	0	0
Quinn, 2b	5	0	1	1	1	3	5	1
Hatfield, ss	5	2	1	1	1	3	5	0
Swett, c	4	0	1	1	0	2	1	1
Gumbert, p	4	0	2	2	0	1	1	0
Totals	41	12	12	22	3	27	13	2

PITTSBURG	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Hanlon, cf	5	0	1	1	0	2	0	0
Visner, rf	5	1	2	2	0	1	0	0
Beckley, 1b	5	1	3	3	0	10	0	0
Fields, lf	4	1	3	4	0	1	0	0
Kuehne, 3b	5	0	0	0	1	2	1	0
Corcoran, ss	5	1	2	2	0	1	5	2
Robinson, 2b	2	1	1	1	0	3	1	2
Quinn, c	4	0	0	0	2	7	1	1
Staley, p	4	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
Totals	39	5	13	14	3	27	9	5

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	5	—12
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	— 5

Earned runs—Boston 6, Pittsburg 3. Two-base hits—Stovey, Brouthers, Nash, Fields. Three-base hits—Stovey, Brouthers. Home run—Richardson. Stolen bases—Boston 4, Pittsburg 2. Base on balls—Boston 3, Pittsburg 2. Struck out—Boston 5, Pittsburg 1. Umpires—Gaffney and Sheridan.

Cleveland, 11; Philadelphia, 6.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—Husted undertook to pitch for the Philadelphia club, but he was taken out at the end of the fourth inning, and Knell substituted. The change did little good, however, for the Cleveland men had their eye on the ball and their batting clothes on. Attendance 928.

Cleveland	0	0	0	3	4	4	0	0		—11
Philadelphia	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	— 6

Earned runs—Cleveland 3, Philadelphia 3. Base hits—Cleveland 11, Philadelphia 5. Errors—Cleveland 5, Philadelphia 1. Batteries—Bakely and Sutcliffe, Husted, Knell and Hallman.

Chicago, 7; New York, 2.

NEW YORK, July 11.—The Chicagos outplayed the New Yorks, both in the field and at the bat. Baldwin pitched a far better game than O'Day, and his support was also better. Umpire Leach again failed to appear and Pitcher Keefe assisted Mathews in umpiring. The Chicagos were fortunate in bunching their hits just when they were needed. O'Day was wild at the most inopportune moments. Attendance 1637.

Chicago	0	1	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	—7
New York	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	—2

Earned runs—Chicago 2. Base hits—Chicago 9, New York 4. Errors—Chicago 1, New York 4. Batteries—Baldwin and Farrell, O'Day and Brown.

Brooklyn, 15; Buffalo, 5.

BROOKLYN, July 11.—Ward's men defeated the Bisons with ease again, batting Keefe all over the field. Weyhing pitched in fine form.

Brooklyn	4	0	0	3	0	1	2	5	0	—15
Buffalo	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	— 5

Earned runs—Brooklyn 11, Buffalo 2. Base hits—Brooklyn 21, Buffalo 9. Errors—Brooklyn 3, Buffalo 4. Batteries—Weyhing and Kinslow, Keefe and Mack.

Other Games.

At Toledo—Brooklyn, 9; Toledo, 8.

At Washington—Washington, 4; Wilmington, 2.

At Baltimore—Baltimore, 12; Newark, 7.

At Worcester—New Haven, 7; Worcester, 5.

At Hartford—Hartford, 8; Jersey City, 2.

The Gossoon Beats the Minerva.

BOSTON, July 12.—The Eastern Yacht club races were sailed yesterday under favoarble conditions, a stiff northeasterly breeze prevailing. The Gossoon won in the '40 class, beating the Scotch cutter Minerva. The Merlin won in the schooner class, and the Shark beat the Hawk in the '30 class.

THE SILVER BILL.

Its Fate in the House Uncertain—Proposed Closure of Debate.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—There is some uncertainty about the fate of the conference report on the silver bill in the house. Representative Walker of the conference committee says the friends of the measure are canvassing the house to ascertain the proportion of votes on the two sides. They are about equal. The report probably will be called up at once. He says he does not anticipate any Republican votes against it unless those of Messrs. Rockwell and Coggswell. One or both of them may vote for it, but both are in doubt. The Democrats will pursue the same line of opposition their brethren did in the senate, but the report will be agreed to when a vote is reached.

Carrying out the instructions of the Republican senatorial caucus, Chairman Edmunds has appointed Senators Hoar, Spooner, Frye and Moody, together with Senators Aldrich, Sherman and Ingalls (the Republican members of the rule committee) to report as a caucus committee upon the question of changing the rules of the senate so as to provide for a closure of debate at the will of the majority and to ascertain and report how that result can be attained if deemed necessary to the conduct of business.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

A case of alleged cholera is reported at Pittsburg.

Smallpox is causing many deaths at Laredo, Tex.

The building strikers at Hamburg have surrendered.

Highwaymen terrorized a section of Kansas City.

The funeral of Gen. Clinton B. Fisk took place at New York.

South Dakota Independents have nominated a state ticket.

There were 5155 deaths in Boston in the first half of the year.

The population of Cambridge, Mass., is estimated to be 69,200.

John F. Brown of Nantucket, Mass., a forger, is trying to get out on bail.

Chancellor Von Caprivi is preparing an explanation of the Anglo-German convention.

A Paris paper says Gen. Boulanger has asked the government to grant him a pardon.

Postmaster General Raikes promises to rectify the grievances of the London postmen.

Bismarck thinks Germany is giving more for Heligoland than the island is worth.

A favorable report has been ordered on the bill to revive the rank of lieutenant general.

The financial condition at Buenos Ayres is becoming more serious. Gold is at 320 premium.

A large number of Hungarians are at New York, on their way back to their native land.

William Johnson, colored, who murdered his paramour last April, was hanged at New Orleans.

A fire at Maiden Nizhnee-Novgorod, destroyed 250 houses, and caused the death of seven persons.

The torpedo steamer Cushing has just made a run of 120 miles in four hours and forty-four minutes.

Louisiana railroads must furnish equal, but separate accommodations for white and colored passengers.

In his investigation of the Travellers' Insurance company Commissioner Fyler finds a surplus of $3,246,908.

A story comes from Kansas City of the suffering of a Catholic priest driven from Ireland by the Balfour regime.

Five of the crew were terribly injured by the premature explosion of a gun on a German war vessel at Christiania.

There is said to be a prospect of a lively rate war between the Canadian Pacific and Pacific Mail steamship lines.

The British parliament is expected to adjourn about Aug. 1. Many Conservatives object to meeting in November.

Ex-Lieutenant Governor Warwick has been nominated for congress by Ohio Democrats, in opposition to Maj. McKinley.

Telegraph service along the Union Pacific road was interrupted by cowboys, who used the insulators and wires for targets.

A wealthy Chinaman has purchased immense tracts of land in Tehuantapec, upon which he proposes to establish Chinese colonies.

The president has transmitted to congress an important communication from Secretary Blaine in regard the dangers from contageous diseases.

The number of licenses under the modus vivendi issued by the Canadian fisheries department to American fishermen is largely in excess of last year's figures.

Two daughters of Zotique Lapord, at Montreal, were smoking cigarettes, when the clothing of one of them caught fire. She was seriously burned, and died in an hour.

Hon. Thomas McCreery, ex-United States senator, died at his home near Owensboro, Ky., in the 74th year of his age. He had been a paralytic for years. Mr. McCreery served in the senate from 1868 to 1879. He was a native of Kentucky.

WHEN YOU GO TO THE
QUINCY DEPOT
—STEP INTO—
C. F. CARLSON'S
FOR A GLASS OF
COLD SODA.

Quincy, June 23. 1m

Old Colony.

On and after June 16, 1890. Trains Leave

QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—4.33, 6.11, 6.55, 7.24, 7.31, 7.37, 7.52, 8.12, 8.34, 8.40, 9.18, 9.59, 10.38, 10.57 A. M.; 12.05, 1.02, 1.30, 2.50, 4.30, 4.48, 4.55, 5.33, 5.50, 6.30, 7.05, 7.19, 8.10, 9.06, 10.19, 10.33 P. M. SUNDAY—9.21, 9.27 A. M.; 1.46, 3.25, 5.50, 6.01, 6.15, 8.14, 9.05, 9.16, 10.29, 11.01 P. M.

RETURN.—5.45, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 10.05, 11.02 A. M.; 12.00 M; 12.02, 1.12, 1.55, 2.30, 2.35, 3.12, 3.52, 4.18, 4.42, 5.10, 5.33, 6.07, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 8.15, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY.—7.30, 8.30, 9.15, 9.30 A. M.; 12.45, 1.30, 5.00, 5.45, 7.00, 10.00 P. M.

WOLLASTON HEIGHTS FOR BOSTON.—6.36, 6.14, 6.59, 7.28, 7.41, 8.15, 8.46, 9.21, 10.02, 11.00 A. M.; 12.08, 1.05, 1.45, 2.53, 4.10, 4.58, 5.43, 6.23, 7.14, 8.13, 9.09, 10.22 P. M. SUNDAY.—9.34 A. M.; 1.49, 6.19, 9.20, 11.04 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.35, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY. 8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR BOSTON.—4.38, 6.19, 7.02, 7.16, 7.44, 8.05, 9.24, 10.04, 11.15 A. M.; 12.11, 1.25, 1.56, 2.56, 4.15, 5.48, 6.31, 7.12, 7.17, 8.18, 9.12, 10.40 P. M. SUNDAY.—9.37 A. M.; 1.52, 6.22, 9.23, 11.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.17, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 12.30, 1.15, 1.55, 2.25, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 4.42, 5.33, 5.40, 6.15, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY.—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

QUINCY ADAMS FOR BOSTON.—4.30, 6.07, 6.51, 7.20, 7.34, 8.08, 9.15, 9.56, 10.54 A. M.; 12.02, 1.38, 2.46, 4.03, 5.37, 6.16, 7.07, 8.07, 9.03, 10.30 P. M. SUNDAY.—9.27 A. M.; 1.42, 6.11, 9.12, 10.57 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY.—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WEST QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—6.08, 7.05, 7.54, 9.11, 11.04 A. M.; 1.46, 3.45, 5.27, 6.20, 10.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.23, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

EAST MILTON FOR BOSTON.—6.12, 7.09, 7.58, 9.15, 11.08 A. M.; 1.50, 3.55, 5.31, 6.24, 10.11 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR EAST MILTON AND WEST QUINCY.—6.48, 8.35, 10.00 A. M.; 12.50, 2.40, 4.42, 5.50, 6.42, 8.20 P. M.

GEO. L. CONNOR,
Gen'l Pass'r Agt.
J. R. KENDRICK,
General Manager.

Quincy and Boston Street Railway.

(ELECTRIC.)

Commencing Monday, June 23, 1890, Cars Leave

West Quincy for Neponset.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 8.55, 9.50, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 1.45, 2.20, 3.00, 3.35, 4.00, 4.45, *5.10, 5.30, 6.00, 6.15, 6.55, *7.15, 7.35, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.40, 10.00, †10.45 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.32, 9.18, 10.08, 10.53, 11.38 A. M.; 12.13, 1.03, 1.29, 2.03, 2.38, 3.23, 4.17, 5.03, 5.55, 6.17, 6.33, 7.13, 7.53, 8.38, 9.00, 9.35, 10.00, 10.18, †10.42, †11.02 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy Point and West Quincy.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 9.00, 9.45, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.30, 3.15, 3.55, 4.20, 4.45, 5.55, 6.15, 6.35, 6.50, 7.50, 8.30, 8.55, 9.20, 10.00, *10.25, †10.55 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.35, 9.18, 10.08, 10.50, 11.38 A. M.; 12.13, 1.03, 1.18, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.17, 4.41, 5.00, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 6.48, 7.13, 7.32, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.33, 10.00, 10.30, 10.45 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—6.25, 6.55, 7.25, 8.08, 8.35, 9.20, 9.55, 10.25, 11.23 A. M.; 12.15, 1.5, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.41, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 7.00, 7.32, 8.30, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—6.40, 7.10, 7.55, 8.20, 8.50, 9.35, 10.10, 10.40, 11.45 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.40, 3.15, 4.05, 5.00, 5.45, 6.15, 6.47, 7.15, 7.45, 8.15, 9.00, 9.45, 10.45 P. M.

SUNDAY.

West Quincy for Neponset.—7.50, 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 1.55, 2.40, 3.25, 4.15, 5.05, 5.50, 6.50, 7.25, 7.55, 8.40, 9.15, 10.05, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.47, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.15, 1.37, 2.12, 2.37, 3.02, 4.02, 4.47, 5.12, 5.57, 6.32, 7.07, 7.42, 8.12, 8.57, 9.32, 10.07, 10.30, †10.12, †11.05 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy and West Quincy.—7.50, 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 1.50, 2.20, 2.55, 3.25, 4.00, 4.35, 5.20, 5.55, 6.30, 7.05, 7.35, 8.20, 8.55, 9.30, 10.05, 10.25, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.22, 7.55, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—8.10, 8.56, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.42, 8.12, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—8.30, 9.20, 10.15, 11.00, 11.45 A. M.; 12.30, 1.10, 1.55, 2.25, 2.55, 3.30, 4.20, 5.10, 5.35, 6.20, 7.10, 8.00, 8.25, 9.00, 9.35, 10.05, 10.45 P. M.

*To Quincy only.
†To Car house only.

At Neponset close connection is made with West End Street Cars to and from Boston.

At Quincy Centre close connection is made with Electric Cars to and from Quincy Point.

Cars are due at Beale street, Wollaston, ten minutes after leaving Neponset and seven minutes after leaving Quincy.

JOHN A. DUGGAN, Superintendent.

OLD PAPERS
—FOR SALE—
10 cts. a Hundred,
At the LEDGER OFFICE.

VOL. 1

$50 F
OFFERED for e
caused other
a laundry at the
Quincy, July 5—1

MOWING B
THE Subscriber i
by the h ur of a
C. L. P
Quincy, June 30.

Commonwealth
NORFOLK, SS.
TO the Next-of-Kin
Persons interested
ALICE
late of Milton, in
Whereas, application
Court to grant a letter
estate of said dec
Murphy, of Milton,
You are hereby cited
Court to be holden at
County of Norfolk, on the
next, at nine o'clock
cause, if any you ha
same should not be
And said petitioner i
public notice thereof, b
once a week, for three
newspaper called the
printed at Quincy, the
days at least, before
Witness, GEORGE W
said Court, this twenty
year one thousand
ninety.
JONAT
July 1, 8, 14.

BARG
Suits, Pantaloo
Goods, Blue
Children's
Fancy
Underwear, B
Neckwear, St
Shirts, Tenn
LARGEST STOC
LOW
QUI
One Price C
Durgin & Me

John
DEALE
FIRST-C
Boots an
ALL K
City Boot and
No. 104 HANCO

Proposals for

QUINC

PROPOSALS for Pa
School Buildings and
costs may be addressed
up to SATURDAY, Jul
and all work is done
manner. The right to
reserved.
GEO. I. A
Superinte
Quincy, July 2—9t

We have about
Odd Oxfo
—AND—
SLIPP
Which will be sold at
PRICE

D. B. ST
54 Washingto
Quincy, May 7.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1. NO. 79. QUINCY, MASS., MONDAY, JULY 14, 1890. PRICE 2 CENTS.

$50 REWARD

OFFERED for evidence that will convict the miscreant who broke the glass and caused other damage to the store occupied as a laundry at the head of Granite street.

HENRY H. FAXON.

Quincy, July 5—1w p,1w

MOWING BY MACHINE.

THE Subscriber is prepared to cut grass, by the h ur or acre, at reasonable prices.

C. L. PRESCOTT, North St.

Quincy, June 30. tf

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

NORFOLK, SS. PROBATE COURT.

TO the Next-of-Kin, Creditors, and all other Persons interested in the Estate of

ALICE McGUE,

late of Milton, in said County, deceased, intestate:

Whereas, application has been made to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased, to Elizabeth A. Murphy, of Milton, in the County of Norfolk.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Dedham, in said County of Norfolk, on the third Wednesday of July next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, against granting the same.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this Citation once a week, for three successive weeks in the newspaper called the Quincy DAILY LEDGER, printed at Quincy, the last publication to be two days at least, before said Court.

Witness, GEORGE WHITE, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this twenty-eighth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

JONATHAN COBB, *Register.*

July 1, 8, 14. 3t

BARGAINS

— IN —

Suits, Pantaloons, Seersucker Goods, Blue Flannel Suits, Children's Knee Pants, Fancy Vests, &c. Underwear, Bathing Tights, Neckwear, Straw Hats, Silk Shirts, Tennis Caps, &c.

LARGEST STOCK!

LOWEST PRICES!

QUINCY

One Price Clothing Co.,

Durgin & Merrill's Block.

John Page,

— DEALER IN —

FIRST-CLASS

Boots and Shoes,

ALL KINDS.

City Boot and Shoe Store,

No. 104 HANCOCK STREET.

Proposals for Painting.

PROPOSALS for Painting the Atlantic School Buildings and Fences with two coats may be addressed to the undersigned up to SATURDAY, July 12.

All materials used must be of best quality, and all work be done in the most thorough manner. The right to reject any bid is reserved.

GEO. I. ALDRICH,

Superintendent of Schools.

Quincy, July 2—9t July 5—2w

We have about FIFTY PAIRS of

Odd Oxford Ties

—AND—

SLIPPERS

Which will be sold at a very LOW PRICE.

D. B. STETSON,

54 Washington Street.

Quincy, May 7. 3mos.

Grand Auction Sale

— OF —

500 ELEGANT

Sea Shore Lots,

— AT —

HOUGHS NECK, QUINCY,

Belonging to the Manet Land Associates, on

Friday and Saturday,

July 18 and 19, at 2 o'clock, P. M.,

EACH DAY.

EVERYONE knows where Houghs Neck is, and what a delightful spot it is. The lots offered are the most desirable in that delightful locality. Large sums of money have been expended by the owners in the improvement of this property. It has been laid out by an experienced landscape gardener in a very attractive manner, with a broad avenue upon Weymouth Fore river, with parkways in the centre of the avenue. An extensive breakwater has been built upon the water front, which adds greatly to the attractiveness of the place. It is bound to be the most attractive resort on the South Shore. Every head of a family within a distance of 25 miles of Houghs Neck should own one or more of these lots, upon which he can build a little house, and give himself and his family the pleasure and healthfulness of a summer at the sea shore. It will save doctors' bills if you do, and not be any more expensive than staying at home, and will give health and happiness to each one of your family.

The 500 lots to be sold are only a small part of a number of lots owned by the Manet Land Associates. The Associates are offering these lots at auction to the highest bidder in this public way, not because the owners do not think the lots would sell at a higher price at a private sale, but because they think that by so doing they can call public attention to the enterprise quicker. The owners know that as soon as they have sold a certain number of these lots to parties interested in buying lots for homes, or holding them for investment, that the value of the remaining lots will be greatly increased. The owners have, therefore, in order to call attention to this attractive resort, made more attractive by the lavish expenditure of money, and in order to get the benefit of the value upon the remaining lots,—which must necessarily result from so doing—have concluded to sell these 500 lots at public auction to the highest bidder and without reserve of any kind. The lots will **absolutely** be sold to the **highest bidder without any protection whatever by the owners,** even if the lots do not bring one-half what the owners think they are worth. Anyone who has ever given the matter any consideration must know that he can buy land cheaper at auction than at private sale, especially at an auction like this, where the owners are selling part of their lots at any price they will bring as a matter of advertisement to interest the public; therefore **now is the time to buy,** whether the person wants the lot to build on at once, or a little later, or whether he wants it as an investment. Any one who buys at this auction sale will get the advantage of the advance in the price of the remaining lots, which he must realize will inevitably follow such a sale. **Quincy is a growing place,** and everywhere in it land is increasing in value very fast, and nowhere will it increase more in value the next few years than at Houghs Neck.

A new Electric Street Railway has just been built from Quincy to Houghs Neck. The running time from Quincy to Houghs Neck will be probably less than twenty minutes, so that persons having business on the line of the Old Colony Railroad, and living for the summer at Houghs Neck, can go to and from their business every day very quickly and very inexpensively.

A Rhode Island Clam Bake will be served free to all holders of tickets each day at one o'clock, in large tents pitched upon the property.

Transportation on the new Electric Railway from Quincy to Houghs Neck and back, will be furnished **free** on the days of sale.

Terms of sale will be most liberal. Ten dollars in cash at time and place of sale.

Balance of purchase price may be paid, if desired, in monthly payments of $5.00 each.

When 25 per cent. of the purchase price has been paid in cash, a deed will be given and a mortgage taken back from the purchaser for the balance, running three year with interest at 6 per cent. per annum.

Terms and conditions of sale will be more definitely stated at time and place of sale.

Information may be had and tickets for the free clambake and transportation on the Electric Railway will be furnished free on application, either in person or by letter to

MANET LAND ASSOCIATES,
82 Devonshire St., Boston.
B. N. ADAMS, Auctioneer, Quincy, Mass.
LEWIS J. BIRD & CO.,
Auct., 244 Washington St., Boston.
H. T. WHITMAN, Quincy, Mass.

Or on application in person at the office of this paper.

For Sale and To Let.

For Sale. A large variety of residences and choice building lots in all parts of the city at prices to suit.

To Let. New house, 10 rooms, all modern conveniences, in Quincy Centre.

Elegant new residence, 11 rooms, on Lincoln avenue, Wollaston.

House, 6 rooms, No. 7 Spear street, Quincy.

Modern house and large stable, No. 112 Washington street, Quincy.

House, 10 rooms and stable on Franklin street, South Quincy.

Also stores and tenements in all parts of the city.

Agents for the Greenleaf Land Associates.

Care of property and collection of rents a specialty.

Geo. H. Brown & Co.,

Insurance, Real Estate and Mortgages,

Adams Building, Quincy.

Branch Office at Williams' Jewelry Store, West Quincy.

INCENDIARY FIRE.

Hay Shed and Carriage House of Frank Brewer Destroyed.

LEDGER NEWS AGENT LOSES.

Box 42 Rung in Just Before Midnight—Fourth Time that an Attempt has been made to Burn the Property—A Chance for an Investigation.

The bright illumination in the direction of Brewer's corner at the time of the midnight alarm from box 42, drew a great many citizens to the burning of the hay shed and carriage house of Frank Brewer, the grocer. There were six or eight tons of hay stored there, which together with three order wagons and the Boston wagon were entirely destroyed. It was quick work too for a gentleman who passed along Copeland street, not fifteen minutes before the alarm detected no smoke. His loss was about $1000; no insurance.

The little dry goods store of Miss A. A. Bartlett within a few feet of hay shed caught fire, and sad havoc was made of the contents. Her loss is estimated at $3000, on which there is an insurance of $1000.

The house owned by the Jones estate caught fire, but was but slightly damaged. It was occupied by D. Jones, John Gallagher, Mrs. Richards and Mrs. Lundergan with their families, who removed most of their furniture, thereby sustaining some loss. The loss to the property of the Jones estate was perhaps $500.

Frank Brewer's stable caught also, but the damage was slight. The only carriage Mr. Brewer saved was his buggy.

Miss Bartlett has made arrangements to open up at once in the building nearly opposite her old stand, occupied by Mrs. Sullivan.

MONATIQUOT CHAMPIONSHIP.

Legs Won by the Posey, the Diadem and the Rocket.

The first championship regatta of the Monatiquot Yacht Club was sailed off Fort Point, Weymouth on Saturday in a light southeast wind. The following is the summary:

Name and Owner.	Length. ft. in.	Actual time. h. m. s.	Corr'd time. h. m. s.
FIRST CLASS.			
Posey, E. S. Hunt and son,	22 03	1 54 05	1 22 17
Secret, E. T. Linton.......	22 06	1 55 42	1 24 11
Moondyne, A. J. Shaw....	24 10	1 57 25	1 28 24
Folly, J. F. Sheppard.....	26 08	1 56 21	1 29 03
White Fawn, H. A. Jones	25 01	1 58 57	1 30 09
SECOND CLASS.			
Diadem, L. A. Hayward..	18 02	1 39 32	1 10 37
Eureka, C. B. Rogers.....	20 08	1 40 20	1 14 10
THIRD CLASS.			
Rocket, H. M. Faxon.....	16 02	1 45 25	1 13 58
Freak, W. F. Maybury....	16 01	1 50 42	1 19 08
Elf, Perry Lawton.	19 05	1 50 17	1 22 47

Card of Thanks.

The publishers and employes of the QUINCY PATRIOT and Quincy DAILY LEDGER, would return their hearty thanks to Mr. John H. Wales of the Quincy cafe, for the generous treat which he gave them Saturday afternoon. All attested that his creams were excellent but took a particularly strong liking for his frozen pudding. Then there was a variety of good cake. Although the force numbered twenty, and the office boy had his plate filled three times, there was enough for all. Allow us again to thank you, Mr. Wales. Such acts will be remembered.

Today's Court.

Frank Custance of Weymouth for the larceny of a purse containing $6.50; case continued until Thursday morning he being put under $100 bonds.

Michael Daily of Weymouth for being drunk paid $5 and costs.

Thomas Branley of Holbrook for being drunk was fined $5 and costs.

John Murphy of Quincy for being drunk plead guilty and paid a fine of $5 and costs.

William Colby of Holbrook loaded up with Randolph bug-juice yesterday and was taken in. Being unable to pay his fine of $5 and costs he was sent to Dedham.

Joseph Bolton of Weymouth for the larceny of a purse containing $14.25 from Patrick Murphy. The latter went to bed and left the purse in his blouse pocket. When he awoke in the morning the money was gone and looking over to Bolton's bed he saw the latter counting it. Bolton claimed that when he found it on the floor he told a number of his fellow workmen and as some of them claimed it he would not give it up until he found the right owner. All the men are employed at the Bradley Fertilizer Works. Mr. Lewis the superintendent said that he did not think Bolton meant to keep it as the latter told him that it was ready for the owner any time he put in an appearance. The defendant was discharged.

—The rate of taxation in Stoughton this year is $14 per $1,000.

—The water service at Stoughton, which supplies about 300 takers, failed yesterday, and people had to resort to their own or neighbors' wells. The water is taken from a well on the Phinney estate and which has run dry. The water company had men at work all night laying pipes to a well on the George Belcher place, Pleasant street, which was never yet pumped dry.

BRAINTREE.

The families living in the close vicinity of the Iron Works school, East Braintree, are under a deep debt of gratitude to Constable Henry M. Storm for scattering a gang of youths, the tallest and oldest of whom hailed from the north part of the town, engaged in playing a regular baseball game in open defiance of law and gospel on Sunday afternoon. "The wicked," it is said "*fly* when no one pursues," so a faint idea may be entertained as to the rate and *kind* of speed made by these *wicked* boys when there were so many and only one in pursuit of them. Handicapped by fences on all sides, save that at which the officer entered, it might be correctly demonstrated a "break-neck" speed, highly laughable in every respect, but terrible destitute of *fun* to the graceless young "law breakers."

"Con" Maguire, sen., who would most certainly have been killed on the South Shore track this morning by the "Daisy" express train for Boston if he had not got out of the way very quick. On making his hair-breath escape "Con" was heard to say, "Them devils won't turn out of the way of anything, even when there is another track." "Con," remember that he who runs to get out of the way may only to run be killed some other day.

Mr. G. H. Arnold owns a farm of forty acres, thirty of which are under crop of various kinds the present year. This morning he employed sixteen additional hands to hoe down weeds. Some of the crops more than others are suffering from the continued drought.

Capt. C. E. Bowker is anxious to get Braintree boys to join the Quincy camp of the Sons of Veterans. Send him your address.

Mr. John Reed having resigned on the School Board a joint convention between the School Committee and Board of Selectmen to fill the vacancy thus created has been summoned for Monday, July 28. The name of Col. A. C. Drinkwater is mentioned as a successor to Mr. Reed.

WEYMOUTH.

Gen B. F. Pratt of North Weymouth has been taken to the Worcester asylum for treatment. During the war he served in company H., 35th infantry, and the 36th U. S. C. P.

On Thursday morning our new postmaster had printed notices posted in the office, which read: This office will be closed at 7 P. M. this evening for repairs. Everyone about thought it would be a few ordinary repairs, and on going to the office Friday morning, lo! a transformation sure had taken place. The old letter boxes (both open and lock boxes) had been removed and replaced with new ones. It is a great improvement, and one that was sadly needed.

Weymouth and Braintree have jointly erected a platform on land formerly owned by W. L. White where it is proposed to have a band stationed to play music for the children. The invention is to make a public park for children only of the place. The location is beautifully situated, and if the original idea is carried out, it will no doubt give great pleasure to the little ones.

HOUGHS NECK.

Miss Annie McKenney and Miss Mary Maguire of Abington are guests of Mrs. J. L. Harvey at Houghs Neck.

C. Philip Tirrell and family are at Houghs Neck.

Messrs. Henry McDonald, W. Deasy, W. Parker, J. Harkins, H. Minchin and J. Crowley, five popular young men, are the occupants of the cottage opposite the hotel. They are going to remain till the 27th and extend a hearty welcome to their friends to give them a call.

Miss L. A. H. writes: "Enclosed find votes for Houghs Neck. It is entitled to its name without votes. Don't see why citizens of Quincy should vote for any thing else. It has been successful under its name. Why should it be changed to Manet Beach. I should say Houghs Neck should stand as firm as the name of Quincy.

Five hundred beautiful sea-shore lots are to be sold at auction on Friday and Saturday, as will be seen by advertisement. The lots are some of the most desirable at Houghs Neck, and fine avenues have been laid out, which gives the place a pleasant and inviting appearance. A free clambake and shore dinner is to be served each day. The electric cars are advertising to run on this occasion, on which a free ride will be given to the place of sale.

HINGHAM.

The First Corps Cadets, M. V. M., are in camp at Hingham. They arrived Saturday afternoon by special train, marching immediately to the camp grounds. Next Friday will be Governor's day.

Fred W. Baker, formerly of Hingham, shot himself in Nashua, N. H., Sunday evening, and cannot live.

—The census returns gives Malden a population of 23,103, but the local assessors make it 24,626.

—The census will give Cambridge a population of 69,346.

The chances are that the Rhode Island potato crop will be a large one.

HOUGHS NECK IT IS.

It Has a Lead of 317 in the Popular Voting Contest.

LARGE VOTE SINCE SATURDAY.

Two Parties Cast Over 500 Each, but One was for Houghs Neck and Other for Manet Beach—Many Citizens Indignant that a Change Should have been Suggested.

It was suggested to a DAILY LEDGER reporter upon a visit to Houghs Neck a few weeks ago, that it would be desirable to have a new name for the place. The gentleman who suggested it was not particular what it should be, but thought Manet beach would be pretty. The LEDGER was requested to head its seashore items Manet beach instead of Houghs Neck, but before doing so thought it would submit the proposition to its readers, and inaugurated a voting contest, asking all to express their preference by the use of a coupon printed daily. Immediately Houghs Neck took the lead and has maintained it throughout, finally polling over 1000 votes to 735 for Manet Beach.

The vote Saturday stood 324 to 90, but the final score is:

HOUGHS NECK	**1052.**
MANET BEACH	**735.**

An attempt was made Saturday afternoon by the champions of Manet Beach, to corner the market. They not only had placed a large order a few days previous, but they bought up all the editions that remained in the office at 4 P. M., and all the old papers with the coupons, but friends of Houghs Neck were not found napping, an order for 500 being placed.

The LEDGER hopes to inaugurate soon another voting contest which will be even more exciting.

New Books in Public Library.

The following is a list of new books recently received at the Thomas Crane Public Library:

	Shelf. No.
Alcott, L. M. A modern Mephistophelie and a whisper in the dark,	314 40
Bigelow, John William Cullen Bryant,	411 29
Birney, W. James G. Birney and his times,	419 14
Black, William Prince Fortunatus,	309 1
Blackall, E. L. Superior to circumstances,	308 19
Brandes, George Impressions of Russia,	131.6
Brownell, W. C. French traits,	70 29
Catherwood, M. H. The story of Tonty,	329 20
Christianity and Agnosticism; a controversy,	531 44
Classic tales, serious and lively. Collected by Leigh Hunt, 5v.,	251 40-44
Corbett, Julian. Monk. (English men of action).	439 26
Crooker, J. H. Problems in American society,	69 24
Dabney, W. D. The public regulation of railways,	68 38
Davis, Reuben Recollections of Mississippi and Mississippians,	391 39
Depew, Chauncey M. Orations and after dinner speeches,	107 27
Dunbar, Newell, editor The "Elixir of Life,	545 18
Dyer, Oliver Great senators of the U. S. 40 years ago,	451 32
Folk lore and legends. Germany, Ireland, Scotland, Orient, 4v.,	251 36-39
Hazlitt, William, essayist and critic. Selections from his writings,	79 1
Henty, G. A. One of the 28th; a tale of Waterloo,	265 35
Henty, G. A. With Lee in Virginia,	265 36
Howland, George Practical hints for the teachers of public schools,	555 46
Hutton, W. S. The practical engineer's hand book,	477 36
Kant, Immanuel Critical philosophy for English reader. Vol. 2. The Prolegomena,	544 5
Lancaster, A. E. "All's dross but love,"	251 34
Letters from Heaven,	251 33
Markham, C. R. Life of John Davis, the navigator,	429 20
Marsh, C. L. Opening the oyster: a story of adventure,	244 28
Pan (*pseud*). Dinnerology: our experiments in diet,	491 33
Platt, James Money.	65 43
Remusat, Paul de. Thiers (Great French writers).	441 45
Say, Leon. Turgot (Great French writers).	441 44
Swimburne, A. C. A study of Ben Jonson,	70 6
Tourgee, A. W. Pactolus Prime,	321 37
Traill, H. D. Lord Strafford. (Eng. men of action).	439 27
Washburn, W. T. Spring and summer (poems).	529 24

The rate of taxation in Hingham has been placed at $12 on $1000.

An Upton (Me.,) man picked and sold last winter 2300 pounds of spruce gum.

The name Gossoon means in Irish foottrey, and in English now and henceforth, in yachting circles go soon, sooner, soonest.

A Wilkesbarre, Pen., hatter has made a straw hat with a brim 14 feet in circumference.

France has more than a quarter of a million carrier pigeons trained for war purposes.

Unusual heat prevailed throughout the White mountain region on Tuesday, the temperature rising to 85 degrees in Bethelehem. It was the hottest day known there for many years.

Card of Thanks.

I wish through the colums of the LEDGER to express my sincere thanks to the Fire Department of Quincy and all those who extended a helping hand and rendered such efficient aid at the fire last night.

MISS A. A. BARTLETT.

Quincy July 14. 1t

Wollaston Park.

—§§—

Lots Sold on Weekly Payments.

A HOME ON $10 CAPITAL.

A Rare Opportunity to secure a home.

WOOD, HARMON & CO.,
13 SCHOOL STREET,
BOSTON, MASS.

Send for Plans and Circulars.

May 31. 2mosM&W

BEST IN THE MARKET!

FOR $6.50 CASH

WE SELL A TON OF THE

WEBSTER NUT COAL,

It is the most Economical Coal sold.

C. PATCH & SON.

[FRANK S. PATCH.]

Quincy, July 9. tf

WANTS.

WANTED.—Immediately, a capable girl for general housework in small family. Must be a good washer and ironer, and bring references. Swede preferred. Apply to MRS. E. J. CUMMINGS, Central avenue, Wollaston. July 12—3t

WANTED.—A young man acquainted with the grocery and provision business for an order team. One that can cut meat preferred. State references. Address Box 728, Quincy. May 26—tf

WANTED.—People to know that it costs but 25 cents the first day and 75 cents a week, for four lines in this column. tf

TO LETS.

TO LET.—In French's building, Chestnut St., opposite the Congregational church, desirable rooms up one flight. Suitable for Dressmaker, Tailor or Barber. Apply at Bussell's Studio, Adams building. 11-tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A New Milch Cow. Apply to Station Agent, West Quincy. July 11. 6t

FOR SALE.—Two good Open Buggies and nice light Express Wagon. Will sell cheap. G. K. LIVERMORE, 26 Spear street. Ju 4t

WANTED.—Two housework girls at JOHN R. GRAHAM'S, Washington street; one for second work.

Quincy, July 5.—6t p12,1w

WHEN YOU GO TO THE

QUINCY DEPOT

— STEP INTO —

C. F. CARLSON'S

FOR A GLASS OF

COLD SODA.

Quincy, June 23. 1m

TO LET.

A pleasant and convenient tenement on Spear street, 2d door from Public Library, now occupied by Geo. H. Brown. Rent $15. Inquire of GEO. W. PRESCOTT, Patriot Office.

Quincy, June 21. tf

B. N. ADAMS,

— AGENT FOR —

Greenleaf

Land

Associates.

Most Desirable Location

Easy terms of Payment. Money Loaned to Build. Fine Roads and best of Neighborhood. Call and see Plans and get your Choice of Lots.

B. N. ADAMS,

REAL ESTATE AND AUCTIONEER.

Quincy, April 21. 12—tf

H. T. Whitman,

CIVIL ENGINEER

— AND —

SURVEYOR,

ADAMS BUILDING, QUINCY.

Hours, 8 to 10 A. M.

Boston Office, - - 85 Devonshire St.

Hours, 12 to 2 P. M.

N. B. Plans of nearly all the Real Estate in the City of Quincy can be found at my offices.

May 28. d3t&w—tf

FLANDERS TONIC
THE MOST WONDERFUL CHEMICAL FOOD EVER COMPOUNDED
A COMBINATION OF MALT - CALISAYA AND HYPOPHOSPHITES
TONIC AND STIMULANT
Greatest of Spring Remedies.
RENEWS THE ACTION OF THE NERVES·BRAIN AND BLOOD
Guaranteed Satisfactory or Money Refunded by All Druggists
$1.00 a Bottle — 6 Bottles for $5.00
MANF'D ONLY BY FLANDERS TONIC CO. WOBURN. MASS. U.S.A

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)
— BY —
GREEN & PRESCOTT,
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REPORTORIAL STAFF.
FRANK F. PRESCOTT, City Editor.
JAMES E. WODDICK, JAMES S. WHITING,
MISS FREEMAN.

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Short advertisements, such as Lost, Found, Wanted, For Sale, To Let, etc., not exceeding four lines in length, 25 cents first insertion; 10 cents each additional insertion.

Births, deaths and marriages free.

Funeral notices 25 cents each; obituary and reading notices 10 cents per line.

TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

The Boston Commonwealth of Saturday had the following editorial on "Local Annexation."

"The subject of annexation is again being agitated in Boston. Our municipal limits enclose today not one-third the area of Philadelphia, and scarcely one-fifth the area included in Chicago. If Boston should follow the example of the latter city in increasing her municipal area, she would have to annex Swampscott, Lynn, Nahant, Saugus, Revere, Winthrop, Chelsea, Everett, Malden, Melrose, Wakefield, Stoneham, Reading, Woburn, Winchester, Medford, Somerville, Arlington, Cambridge, Belmont, Burlington, Lexington, Weston, Newton, Needham, Brookline, Dedham, Hyde Park, Milton, Randolph, Braintree, Quincy and Weymouth.

"What a city this would give us is more easily imagined than described. To those whose only conception of municipal greatness is breadth of area the attraction of making such a city is well nigh irresistable. It would give Boston a population far beyond the possibilities of such cities as Baltimore and St. Louis.

"Most of these towns and cities would probably desire such annexation; it would give them city accommodations of light, school and street, and would not increase, but probably would lower their rate of taxation. Brookline alone, the wealthiest town for its size, not only in the United States, but in the world, would probably have her rate of taxation raised, and it is doubtful if she would be better provided for, than with her present munificent appointments.

"But how about Boston herself? Her tax rate would undoubtedly be raised. To bring up all these outlying towns and cities to the level of Boston's municipal development would require a vast outlay, much of which would undoubtedly fall on Boston's tax payers. It is doubtful therefore if at present, Boston would favor such a step, or the legislature enact it without the approval of all cities and towns concerned. Nevertheless, to this ideal we must look. The growth of population is steadily making the limits of these towns and cities conterminous. Developing life is steadily amalgamating their various interests. We are coming to be one vast community; much would be gained, probably in political purity, and eventually in municipal economy, by bringing the purer outlying towns and villages into the denser and therefore more corrupt political atmosphere of Boston. What is one by natural outlay will eventually be one in form of municipal government."

The LEDGER doubts very much whether these towns and cities desire such annexation. We think we will voice the nearly unanimous sentiment of our citizens, when we say Quincy does not. As a city we are young, but are acquiring city accommodations and conveniences, and they are not costing as much as though we were a part of enlarged Boston. Our tax rate might not be any larger if annexed, but the valuation certainly would be higher. Fortunately Boston does not want Quincy.

Political gossip is simmering in the First district where Mr. Randall will have to do some hustling to keep his fences in safe condition. In the Second district the Hon. Elijah A. Morse is promised a veritable walk over in the convention, what little opposition there was some time ago having entirely vanished in the face of the accomplished facts which no candid man thinks of gainsaying.—Taunton News.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

The oldest member of Lord Salisbury's cabinet is Lord Cranbrook, who is 76. Lord Salisbury himself is 60.

Mr. Edison has invented an instrument by which one may sign a check for any amount at a distance of hundreds of miles.

One of the tallest men in congress is Representative Mansur, of Missouri. He is 6 feet 3 inches in height and is built in proportion.

The richest pension attorney in Washington is George E. Lemon. He is a bachelor with a fortune of $2,000,000, and spends about $25,000 a year.

Otto Goldschmidt is engaged busily in writing a life of his wife, the late Jenny Lind. It is said that some of the memoirs will be very curious.

Signor Crispi is said to have been at one time a subject of the sultan, his father and mother emigrating in the time of Ali Pasha from Janina to Sicily.

John L. Sullivan is to locate in Berkshire county, Mass., on a stock farm, into which, it is said, he has put most of the money that he has saved.

J. B. Haggin, the turfman, is reported to be worth from $8,000,000 to $10,000,000. The greater part of his fortune is invested in a Montana copper mine.

The wealthiest of all the presidents was probably Washington, whose estate when he became chief executive was considered worth from $300,000 to $500,000,

It is not generally known that Maj. McKinley received as a Christmas present in 1889 the handsomest watch ever designed and made in the United States.

Judge J. P. Smith, of Fort Worth, who is now worth $1,000,000, once walked from Kentucky to Texas because he did not have enough money to pay his passage

"Old Hutch," the Chicago speculator, in the midst of an enormous business finds time to devote much attention to reading novels. He is an admirer of good writing.

Searen, a Parisian, who made millions out of the Panama canal, has gone to Egypt in the interest of the project to convert the Desert of Sahara into an inland sea.

A man acknowledged to be the leading philatelist of today is J. B. Moens, of Brussels, Belgium. His investments in his hobby are said to be upward of a million francs.

Senator Call, of Florida, is a Kentuckian by birth. He is 6 feet tall, weighs about 200 pounds, and is erect, dignified and courteous. His hair is black and his eyes blue.

Clement Garnett Morgan is the only Harvard class day orator who has achieved the distinction of having the salient points of his oration telegraphed all over the United States.

Lord Randolph Churchill can answer the old question, "Who reads an American book?" with the prompt reply "I do," for he is said to have a particular fondness for American novels.

Charles Stewart Parnell is a close reader of American newspapers and American literature generally. Balfour, chief secretary for Ireland, is also an omnivorous reader of American newspapers.

Of Professor John Fiske in private life, The Book Buyer says that he has an excellent baritone voice and sings German and English songs with expression, taste and feeling. He can also execute a Beethoven sonata upon the piano.

Col. Sir Edward Bradford, the new chief commissioner of the London police, is a very distinguished military officer and was one of the most celebrated sportsmen of the British army. He has but one arm, the other having been torn off by a tigress which he had attacked in India.

Young Coningsby Disraeli, the nephew and heir of the late Lord Beaconsfield, is developing into a fluent speaker. In personal appearance he much resembles the early portraits of his famous uncle, his features possessing in a marked degree the characteristics of the race to which he belongs.

Cardinal Manning owns a small farm, from which he daily receives dairy produce and such vegetables and fruits as are in season. The library is his working and living room, and here he almost always has a fire, for his decreased vitality makes him feel chilly. The cardinal knows the place of every book.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

There were forty-six graduates from Lehigh university, Bethlehem, Pa., recently. The graduates wore the orthodox cap and gown.

Nearly thirteen thousand volumes have already been offered to the university of Toronto to replace the library recently destroyed by fire.

The Methodist Episcopal church has decided to build a college at Kansas city, and has acquired property worth $1,000,000 for the purpose.

Ninety-four American colleges received in gifts during 1889 the great sum of $3,624,579, and the total of their present endowments is $51,765,449.

At the fifty-fourth annual commencement of Franklin and Marshall college, Lancaster, Pa., June 19, twenty-three graduates received diplomas.

For the first time since its foundation a Jew, Professor Julius Bernstein, has been elected rector magnificus of the Halle university. Up to within a comparatively short time no Jew was permitted even to teach there.

It is a sign of the standing of the graduates of the Harvard annex that the teachers of Greek and Latin in three representative schools for young women in Cambridge, Baltimore and New York are fruits of its training.

The revenue of Cooper union, founded by Peter Cooper in New York city, was $47,286 in 1889, and the expenditure $1,000 less. There were 700 pupils in the scientific departments and 900 in the art classes, all instruction being free.

For the first time since Harvard college was founded the quinquennial record of its alumni is issued in English instead of Latin. During its 254 years of existence Harvard university has graduated 16,930 pupils, of whom little more than one-half (8,627) are still living.

The income of the University of Oxford in 1889 was $331,000. The university police and the special grant to the Oxford city police absorb $10,000 of this amount. The university press is very profitable, $75,000 having been turned over to the university in 1889.

The trustees of Cornell university have decided to award the thirty-six university scholarships for only two years in future, instead of four years. At the end of that period the scholarships will be given for the remaining two years of the course to the students who have done the best average work during the first two years. The scholarships are worth $200 a year.

BIG MARK DOWN
— IN —
HATS.

White Hats, Black Hats, Brown Hats, Blue, Beige, Ecru, Green, Old Rose, &c.

FORMER PRICES:
50c., 75c., $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 Each.
PRICE NOW:
39 Cts. Each,
— AT —
Miss C. S. Hubbard's,
158 Hancock St.,
Quincy, - - Mass.

To the People of Quincy.

GREETING:

Having opened a first-class Furnace and Plumbing establishment in Pierce's Block, cor. of Hancock and Washington Sts. We are prepared to do all kinds of Furnace and Plumbing work in all its branches, either New work or Repairing by Contract or by the Day.

If you have a Furnace and cannot heat certain rooms, we can heat them for you. If you have a Plumbing job that the circulation is poor, water cannot be heated or the sanitary condition is defective, or otherwise poor, as practical experts in our profession, we can obviate those defects.

We have not come among you as itinerant botches, but as thorough, practical mechanics on Heating and Plumbing. We propose to make Quincy our home, as we have come to stay, and by square dealing and strict attention to business, we desire a share o' your patronage, and in order to expediate a better acquaintance with you as to our ability, will say that we have for years and are today performing the work at our other store for many of the leading citizens and corporations of Weymouth and Braintree, a few of which we will name:

A. S. Morrison & Bros., Jenkins' Manufacturing Co., Columbia Rubber Co., Allen Fan Co., Fore River Engine Works, Ambler & Hobart, Hon. Edward Avery, A. E. Avery, Col. A. C. Drinkwater, Joshua Wilkins, T. A. Watson, Dr. G. W. Tinkham, Dr. F. F. Forsaith, Dr. T. H. Dearing, I. Morrison, Horace Abercrombie, Hon. F. A. Hobart, Aubrey Hilliard, C. N. Wallace, A. J. Bates, N. F. Hunt, O. W. Allen, Mrs. B. T. Loring, Mrs. Ellen Stetson, Haywood Bros., Geo. H. Holbrook, Thomas Penniman, William Penniman, Elmer Morrison, and many others. We also carry a full line of Rogers' Oil Stove, Agate and Tin Ware.

We are agents for Magee Furnaces and Ranges, and welcome you one and all to visit our establishment, inpect our goods, compare our prices and find that you can do better at home than you can in Boston.

Respectfully yours,
G. B. BATES, Hancock St., Quincy.
May 27. tf

SAVILLE & JONES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Adams Building.

SEASONABLE GOODS
— AT —
BOSTON BRANCH GROCERY.

CANNED MEATS,
Fruits and Vegetables,
of every kind. Only Good Qualities kept in Stock.

Dried Fruits,
including Evaporated Apples, Peaches, Apricots, etc. Prunes of all Sizes. Raisins. Currants, Figs, Dates, etc.

BUTTER.
All Grades are Cheaper and Quality is Excellent.

Coffees and Teas
are always in order and everyone knows we sell the Best!

FLOUR
is one of our great Specialties, and our Sales are Large because we give the Best at Low Prices.

J. F. MERRILL,
Durgin & Merrill's Block, Quincy
April 17. 9—tf

PASSED THE HOUSE.

Silver Bill Ready for the President's Signature.

WILL SOON BECOME A LAW.

Two More Selections Said to Have Been Made for the New Appraisers' Board. This Week's Congressional Program.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The conference silver bill was passed by the house Saturday, in concurrence with the senate, by a strict party vote, 122 to 90, and now goes to the president, who, it is understood, will sign it and make it the law of the land, to go into effect in thirty days. The bill is the result of a long and hard struggle between the friends of free coinage of silver and the friends of sound currency.

The nearly solid Democratic representation in both senate and house favored free coinage, the exception being one senator and twenty-two representatives, and as there are sixteen Republican representatives who were for free coinage, it looked at one time as if a free coinage bill would go through. Indeed, it probably would if it had not been understood that President Harrison would veto it, and if the sound money leaders of the Republicans had not antagonized it with a proposition to use silver more largely as money in such a way as not to depreciate the currency. Indeed, the senate passed a free coinage bill, and concurrence was received in the house by a majority of only sixteen, and a conference secured, which finally agreed upon the bill which has now passed the senate and house by a solid Republican vote, the Democrats as solidly voting against it.

CONGRESSIONAL FORECAST.

Tariff Bill Will Be Laid Aside for a While—Work in the House.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Although, just before adjournment Saturday, the senate formally took up the tariff bill and thus made it the pending business for to-day, it will forthwith be informally laid aside—according to intention of the majority—while the senate takes up and considers the sundry civil appropriation bill and, probably, the Indian appropriation bill. With the possible intervention of a day for the consideration of routine measures on the calendar, the way is expected to be then clear for the beginning of the debate upon the tariff bill. The execution of the latter part of this program, however, is somewhat conditioned upon the action of the Republican caucus, which is expected to be held to-night, as some senators desire to provide for action upon other measures—notably the river and harbor appropriation bill and even the house election bill—in advance of entering upon the tariff debate.

Another effort is to be made in the house of representatives this week to secure the passage of the original package and the bankruptcy bills under the operations of a special rule, as soon as the pending land grant forfeiture bill is out of the way. The elections committee is still waiting the pleasure of the committee on rules as to when it shall call up the Virginia contested election case of Langston vs. Venable and the South Carolina case of Miller vs. Elliott which are on the calendars, and it is expected that they will both be disposed of in the event that the week is not entirely consumed in the consideration of the measures above mentioned.

THE NEW APPRAISERS.

It is Now Said a Republican Will Represent New England.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—It is expected that the board of custom appraisers will be completed during the present week by the nomination of the four additional appraisers. These will be divided equally between the two political parties. Mr. Stackpole, a prominent lawyer of Boston, and Gen. George N. Snowden, formerly assistant appraiser at Philadelphia, are said to have been already selected for appointment. The former is a Republican and the latter a Democrat. There appears to be a hitch regarding the other two members of the board.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON July 14.—Forecast for New England: Fair; southwesterly winds; warmer.

The signal service reports show Sunday to have been an usually hot day except in New England, the lake region and from Maryland northward to New York. Of 143 stations no less than 108 report a maximum temperature of 80 degrees or more; 46 stations a maximum of 90 degrees or over; while 12 report maximum temperatures of 100 degrees or higher. At Kansas City and Omaha the temperature rose to 104 degrees.

New England Crop Bulletin.

The temperature for New England for the week ending July 11, 1890, has been above the normal, except in some localities in eastern Massachusetts and Rhode Island, where a slight deficiency is reported. A slight frost was reported on the morning of the 10th at Lunenburg, Vt., Grafton, N. H., and Blandford, Mass.

Throughout all the central and southern sections of New England, crops are feeling the need of rain very much, although very few correspondents report any serious damage as yet. Pastures are getting very hard and dry, but grain that has rusted has been benefited, and some observers say that late potatoes are better for the dry weather. The storm of the 8th did a vast amount of damage in northern Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine by blowing down apple and other fruit and shade trees.

Corn is now looking as well as the average. Apples are dropping badly and the crop promises light throughout New England. Oats are recovering somewhat from the rust in the south, but in the north they will prove very light. Rye is being harvested in Connecticut, with a yield fully up to the average. Tobacco is growing well.

New Order of Railroad Conductors.

NEW YORK, July 14.—Delegates representing about 300 conductors on eastern railroads, the disaffected members of the Order of Railroad Conductors who broke from that body because of its action in convention at Rochester recently in rescinding a clause in the by-laws prohibiting strikes met at the Coleman house and organized the Independent Order of Railroad Conductors. No mention of strikes was made in the by-laws adopted. The new order is described as a benefit fraternal insurance organization. In case of disability or death a member is entitled to $1000.

Marked Down Sale
— IN THE —
City of Quincy,
— IN ORDER TO —
Compete with the Times,
AM CATERING FOR THE
City of Quincy
— TO KEEP THE —
PEOPLE AT HOME.

We keep all Styles of
Ranges,
— BUT THE —
Breeze and the Berlins,
which I have manufactured expressly for me, cannot be beat, as I have more than 100 different families in the City of Quincy, that will testify in their favor.

All other Goods equally low in Price.

The Strike
Is virtually to be settled satisfactorily to all Parties. In order to give those who have lost time and money a
Good Bargain
for the next thirty days, I am about to place my Entire Stock of
Woolen Carpets
at such Prices that all who want may not hesitate to purchase.

You have heard of people advertising the Great Gigantic Sales; this I shall call the
GREAT
Gigantic Sale.
1200 yds. of Straw Matting
will be offered from the Lowest Price to the highest grade of
English Straw Matting.

In this Sale you will find
3000 Yards
WOOLEN, TAPESTRY,
— AND —
Brussels
of all Shades and Qualities, and the Prices will be very low, and the Quality cannot be beat for the Prices.

We are right at home on the
Imperial Ice-Chests
— AND —
Refrigerators,
and the Prices can't be beat in Boston or out of Boston.

J. W. Lombard,
PANTON'S BLOCK.

ACROSS THE DUNES.

Across the moaning ocean sea fogs roll
To kiss once more to life the sun parched hills;
The breakers roar aloud; the fog bells toll;
A lonely sea gull's cry the cold air fills.

Across the sandy dunes where lupins, sweet
With golden glory, storm and wind defy,
And bunch grass waves and tangles 'neath the feet,
A man plods wearily and stops to sigh,

And looks with hungry eyes beyond the haze.
The veil of mist he tries to penetrate.
What secret drear is in that famished gaze?
What yearning burns that soul insatiate?

A solitary house the landscape breaks,
And at its door stands one with sorrow worn.
In solitude she waits for death, and aches
Her heart and soul, with grief and longing torn.

What fate has made their pathways cross again?
And yet, though near, their eyes may never meet.
One step he takes. Ah, God! the cry restrain!
His face is turned away—his steps from her retreat.

She sees him not, nor knows he is so near.
Although her soul is fainting for his touch.
Oh, heartless fate that will not heed nor hear,
At times methinks you ask of us too much!
—West Shore.

THE FLOWER GIRL.

It was a fair evening of early summer and in Florence. The sunset rays lingered lovingly it seemed on the broad valley of the Arno, touching in a rosy kiss the spurs of the Apennines and the hills on its banks. The quiet, too,—for the work of the day was over—lent its charm, impressing in particular a traveler who was walking toward an unpretentious inn not far from the river. The stranger, an Englishman his dress proclaimed him, was pleasant to look at in a way. He was tall and well formed, with very blonde hair and blue eyes, and his features, too, unusually good, but the mouth, which a light mustache almost concealed, was a selfish one when seen without its smile of almost effeminate sweetness. Is it not Dr. Holmes who tells us that God made all the features but the mouth, and we alone are responsible for that?

The hand bag he carried bore the name Paul Courtland, but let us take a cursory glance at the owner's early history and see what has brought him to Florence.

Though ill-starred in being born a younger son in an English family of rank, nevertheless on attaining his majority he came into a goodly fortune left him by a relative for whom he was named. This did not last long. Paul Courtland was weak and in Paris most of the time, but for a while all went well; his winning smile earned him many friends. The men courted his society for his ready wit, and the women, whose hearts he so easily won, pitied his misfortunes. At last, however, the day came when he awoke to the fact that he must work for his daily bread. He was gifted with much talent and an almost insane love for painting, so he concluded to set out for Florence, the cradle and grave of so many of our great masters; there, far away from his old wild life, he would start afresh; the teachings of his dead mother occurred to him and a touch of holy shame crept into his heart. He would reform, and, in fact, he began already to look upon himself in that light; it pleased him from its very novelty.

Arriving there, as we have said, just at dusk, his eye was charmed with the simple grandeur of the city. To the north of the river Arno the reader may remember the picturesque bits of ruin that are standing, remains of once mighty walls. As he approached one of these he paused. Was it the glory of the southern sky that pleased him? Was he dazzled by those wondrous ruby tints? His glance was not toward the heavens, but rested on an Italian girl leaning against the crumbling gray stones. A rarely beautiful face it was, shadowed by the heavy black hair; her lips were slightly parted in a smile, and the warm glow of the sunset lighting up the clear olive skin fairly made him tremble lest this lovely vision should fade away, leaving only the ruin in the background.

Cautiously, almost reverently, Paul Courtland advanced, but still the girl did not move. Across her scarlet peasant dress fell a trailing vine of ivy, and in one little brown hand she held loosely a bunch of drooping water lilies. As the young stranger drew nearer he saw that the child was fast asleep.

"Who is she?" he asked in Italian of a passer by.

"'Tis Beatrice Gonzani, our little flower girl. Surely, signor, you have not been in Florence long? Ah, naughty child! see, she has fallen asleep! What will the poor old grandmother be thinking? Beatrice! Beatrice Mia, wake up," and before Courtland could prevent him he had caught her by the arm.

The young man turned away; he wanted to remember the picture as he had first seen it, toned into wondrous harmony by the setting sun. Securing a room at the inn he retired early, not to sleep peacefully, though, but to dream of Beatrice. The artist had found his ideal, he would paint a great work, one that would make him famous not only in Florence but throughout Europe.

Early the next morning he once more directed his steps toward the ruin in the hope of again seeing the beautiful flower girl. Whose fate was it that led him, Beatrice's or his own?

She was in her usual place, and as the artist approached he raised his hat courteously.

"Good morning, signorina," he said in her native tongue, "I have come to buy some of your pretty flowers."

"Thank you, signor, which will you have, roses or lilies?"

"I prefer the lilies, but what is the matter with them, their heads droop?"

"'Tis because they are sleeping, signor; when the sun comes out brighter they will open their little golden eyes. See what a fine bunch this is; that in the center I call the queen and the others are paying court to her."

"A pretty idea, Beatrice; I will take the lilies and the roses also; can you not tell me some story about them?"

And so Paul Courtland talked on; it was not the face nor the passionate beauty of the great Italian eyes that charmed him now; in their place he felt the influence of the low, musical voice and the childlike artlessness of her ways. This was but one of the many visits he paid her; nearly every morning he would meet her at the old ruined wall, and gradually Beatrice began to look for his coming—it made the day seem less long. When at last he asked her to pose as a model for him she did not think of refusing; she was glad to please the signor, who had been so kind to her. He wanted to paint the flower girl as he had first seen her on that summer evening, asleep under a wondrous southern sky. So each morning she would come to his studio for a while, wearing the pretty scarlet peasant dress with some green ivy trailing across the skirt. The young Englishman worked harder than he had ever done before; perhaps the great beauty of his model inspired him, for when the picture that was to bring him fame and fortune stood at last completed the painter felt he could say of his own work that it was good.

"Come here, Beatrice," he said, "and tell what you think of it."

"If you like it, signor, then it pleases me; but what will become of it now that it is all finished? It is really very fine, that picture of ours," and she nodded her head in solemn approval.

He smiled a little at the evident pride she took in "that picture of ours," and then he answered her question.

The world shall have it, Cara Mia, if it pays a good round price, but the little model—she looked so pretty he could not resist saying it—will belong to me?" and he held his hand out to her as he spoke.

Trustingly, confidingly, the young Italian gave him hers, and Paul Courtland raised it to his lips.

"Very well," he said, "remember you promised," and then, changing his tone, "it is time for you to go now, Beatrice, but first let me give you a present for being such a good child and holding so still."

He went to a cabinet and, taking out a tiny sapphire frame, replaced the portrait it contained of a French lady with one of his own.

"This," and he laughed as he gave it to her, "is a poor exchange for yours. Adio till to-morrow."

"How kind you are, signor. I can never thank you enough," and the dark eyes shone with pleasure as she left the studio.

"It is only the jewels that delight her," he said comfortably to himself as he closed the door, "but she is a dear, good little thing, and I must be careful for her sake as well as my own. How foolish I have been for the last few days. I came to Florence to make my fortune, not to fall in love with the first pretty face I met. Beautiful Beatrice! I would not like to make her unhappy, and she trusts me so. But as yet there's no harm done; she is only a child and cares no more for me than I for her." He felt very noble as he leaned out of the window and called after the retreating figure once more, "Adio." This time, though, he did not add "till to-morrow." but "forever." The flower girl heard the first word only.

The next morning Beatrice went to the ruin at the accustomed hour to sell her lilies. Noon passed and made way for evening, but Paul Courtland did not come. The next day and the next, and finally a whole month, crept by; still her young English lover came not, and the pretty face grew paler as the weeks wore on.

She knew nothing had happened to him, for her sharp eyes had described him once or twice in the distance. Surely he had not tired of her? No! he had told her once that he loved her and he was too noble, too good, to utter a falsehood. Perhaps he had been very busy and had not found time to come; Beatrice caught at this as a last hope.

One sultry afternoon the weary girl slipped in through the open doorway of the grand Cathedral of Florence to find consolation in prayer; tired out with watching and waiting she fell asleep. The mighty peal of the organ at last aroused her, and looking up she saw a wedding was about to be celebrated. The scene was one of joy and brilliance; myriads of candles were burning on the altar in front of which stood a stately lady dressed in the purest white. Beatrice recognized her as the Signorina Rinezza, the richest heiress in all Florence. Beside her was a distinguished looking man, very tall and very fair. Something in his attitude as he stood there struck sudden terror to Beatrice's heart; she tried to dispel the wild fear and leaned forward the better to see his face. Just then the service began, she heard his voice and all doubt was at an end—this was Paul Courtland's wedding day.

With tightly folded hands and a face that was terribly white the flower girl heard the service through, heard the priest pronounce the benediction and then knew no more.

Some hours later a priest might have been seen walking toward the Arno, wishing, perhaps, to escape from the hum of the noisy city and be free to reflect in peace, lulled by the rippling of the water transformed to gleaming silver in the moonlight. He paused awhile on reaching the banks, everything was so beautiful; he looked long at the starry heavens, and then his gaze wandered to the shining river at his feet. Suddenly he started, and a shiver ran through his frame—on the shore he had discerned something, a woman's form, which the laughing, cruel waves had left there, having tired of their prey. The priest bent down the better to see her face. Through the tangled black hair, falling across her breast, shone a cold blue light as though a tiny star had fallen there from the sky. But it was not a star, it was only a ray of moonlight reflected from a sapphire locket. With a gentle hand he brushed back the hair and looked earnestly at the girl; it was such a serene face, for the passionate eyes were closed forever now, that at first he hesitated as to who it might be. Then in one hand he saw a bunch of lilies—"Yes," he said, "'tis Beatrice Gonzani, our little flower girl. May the good God rest her soul!"—C. E. D. in Telephone.

Today's An

Important and Minc
and World W

WHICH HAPPENE

In Quincy and Vicin
Fields—Births and D
dents—Incorporation
Cities and Norfolk
Foreign Matters.

1797—Terrific hail storn
of Quincy.
1834—Freshet, horse
down Town brook.
1856—Corner stone of S
laid.

World W

1789—Storming of the Bast
Paris and beginning o
French revolution.
1790—France declared a lin
monarchy.
1817—Death of Baroness
Stael, famous writer.
1853—The Crystal Palace
bition, New York, opene
President Pierce.
1853—Commodore Perry, the
American official to o
an audience with the
peror of Japan, presente
president, whereupon
quently concluded and
granted to the United S
1856—Insurrection in Madrid
shal O'Donnel, who beca
1861—Confederates defeate
W. Va.
1871—$100,000,000 indemnity
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—Detroit Free Press.

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"I've come to find out w
charging one a dollar on
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enty-five cents. Didn't yo
last chance to get one so c
"You mistook me, mad
the ready clerk; "I said i
chance to get one for a dol
for we put them down to s
on Monday morning."—Ar
"Moonshine."

Different Wa

"When a woman gets
night she just pulls the
her head, says she is terr
wits and goes to sleep,"
knows; "but with a man
He says he is not afraid, p
down, and lies tremblingly
or three hours, straining h
sound."—Hamburgnachtr

A Cautious Inq

A—Ah! So you have l
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B—I have not been there
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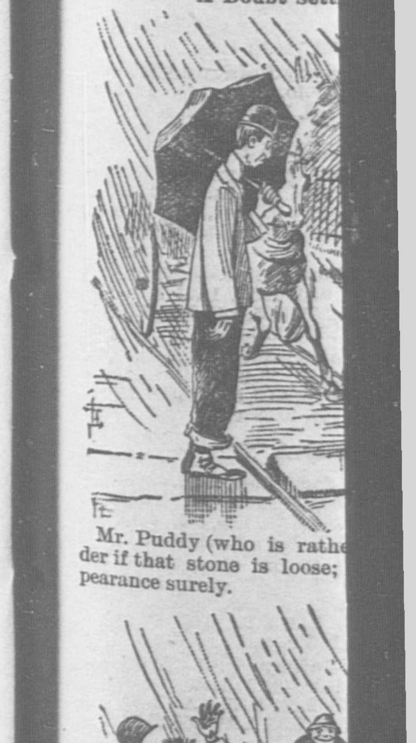
A Doubt Sett



Mr. Puddy (who is rathe
der if that stone is loose;
pearance surely.

VERY LOOSE IND
—Scribner

harmed him now; in their place he felt
he influence of the low, musical voice
nd the childlike artlessness of her ways.
This was but one of the many visits he
aid her; nearly every morning he would
net her at the old ruined wall, and grad-
ally Beatrice began to look for his com-
g—it made the day seem less long.
When at last he asked her to pose as a
odel for him she did not think of refus-
g; she was glad to please the signor, who
ad been so kind to her. He wanted to
aint the flower girl as he had first seen
er on that summer evening, asleep un-
er a wondrous southern sky. So each
orning she would come to his studio
r a while, wearing the pretty scarlet
asant dress with some green ivy trail-
g across the skirt. The young English-
an worked harder than he had ever
ne before; perhaps the great beauty of
e model inspired him, for when the
cture that was to bring him fame and
rtune stood at last completed the
inter felt he could say of his own work
at it was good.
"Come here, Beatrice," he said, "and
ll what you think of it."
"If you like it, signor, then it pleases
; but what will become of it now that
s all finished? It is really very fine,
at picture of ours," and she nodded her
ad in solemn approval.
He smiled a little at the evident pride
e took in "that picture of ours," and
n he answered her question.
"The world shall have it, Cara Mia, if
ays a good round price, but the little
del—she looked so pretty he could not
t saying it—will belong to me?" and
held his hand out to her as he spoke.
nstingly, confidingly, the young
lian gave him hers, and Paul Court-
d raised it to his lips.
Very well," he said, "remember you
mised," and then, changing his tone,
is time for you to go now, Beatrice,
first let me give you a present for
ng such a good child and holding so
."
he went to a cabinet and, taking out
y sapphire frame, replaced the por-
it contained of a French lady with
of his own.
This," and he laughed as he gave it
er, "is a poor exchange for yours.
till to-morrow."
ow kind you are, signor I can
er thank you enough," and the dark
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flower girl. May the good
her soul!"—C. E. D. in Tele-

Today's Anniversaries.

Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

WHICH HAPPENED ON JULY 14.

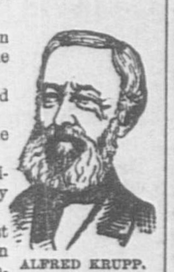
In Quincy and Vicinity—On the Battle Fields—Births and Deaths of the Presidents—Incorporation of Massachusetts' Cities and Norfolk County Towns—Foreign Matters.

1797—Terrific hail storm passed over Centre of Quincy.

1834—Freshet, horse and wagon carried down Town brook.

1856—Corner stone of Sailors' Snug Harbor laid.

World Wide.



ALFRED KRUPP.

1789—Storming of the Bastile in Paris and beginning of the French revolution.

1790—France declared a limited monarchy.

1817—Death of Baroness de Stael, famous writer.

1853—The Crystal Palace exhibition, New York, opened by President Pierce.

1853—Commodore Perry, the first American official to obtain an audience with the Emperor of Japan, presented a letter from the president, whereupon a treaty was subsequently concluded and commercial privileges granted to the United States.

1856—Insurrection in Madrid suppressed by Marshal O'Donnel, who became dictator of Spain.

1861—Confederates defeated at Carrick's Ford, W. Va.

1871—$100,000,000 indemnity paid by France to Germany.

1874—Eighteen blocks of houses burned in Chicago; loss, $4,000,000.

1877—The statue of King Alfred of England unveiled by his descendant, the Prince of Wales.

1887—Death of Alfred Krupp, the great Prussian artillery founder, aged 75.

Lost Opportunities.

"Yes," he said, as he sat in the Russell house office, "it is so with a great many men—foolish fellows! They wait and wait, expecting something to happen, and then, when the very thing they have been waiting for does happen, they fail to act. They miss their opportunity, and then they go on waiting as before. Well, I must go and pay my bill—but say!" he added, looking at his watch, "I haven't time to catch that train—why—how——"

"Which way were you going?" asked his companion.

"Michigan Central—1:20."

"Why, the 'bus for that train left some time ago. The porter called it out while you were talking."

"That's great, too," said the other, holding his watch in his hand and gazing sadly through it into space.

And then he went on waiting as before. —Detroit Free Press.

Her Last Chance.

An irate woman entered a shop the other day and accosted one of the assistants:

"I've come to find out what you mean by charging one a dollar on Saturday night for that table cloth, and selling Mrs. Ferguson one just like it on Monday for seventy-five cents. Didn't you say it was my last chance to get one so cheap?"

"You mistook me, madame," responded the ready clerk; "I said it was your last chance to get one for a dollar. And it was, for we put them down to seventy-five cents on Monday morning."—Americanized from "Moonshine."

Different Ways.

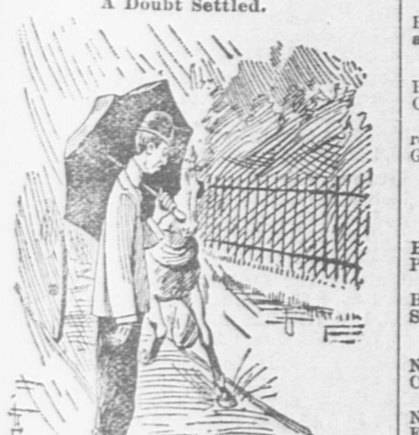
"When a woman gets frightened at night she just pulls the bedclothes over her head, says she is terrified out of her wits and goes to sleep," says one who knows; "but with a man it is different. He says he is not afraid, pushes the clothes down, and lies tremblingly awake for two or three hours, straining his ears at every sound."—Hamburgnachtrichten.

A Cautious Inquirer.

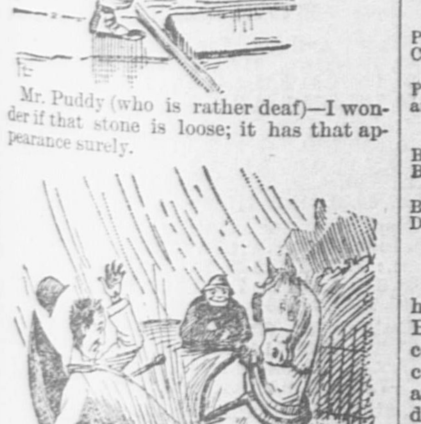
A—Ah! So you have lived in Gelbenberg; then you must have known my father, Schmiedecke, the carpenter?

B—I have not been there for the last ten years, but I knew Schmiedecke, the carpenter. He had two sons; one became a gamekeeper and the other went to the bad. You are not the gamekeeper?—Humoristische Blaetter.

A Doubt Settled.



Mr. Puddy (who is rather deaf)—I wonder if that stone is loose; it has that appearance surely.



VERY LOOSE INDEED.

—Scribner's Magazine.

A TERRIFIC CYCLONE

Strikes a Small Portion of Minnesota, Killing Five and Injuring Ten Persons. Meager Report of the Disaster.

ST. PAUL, July 14.—A few minutes before 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the clouds, which had been threatening a storm, began to collect over the region of Lake McCarron, two or three miles north of this city, soon taking on the rotary motion and the terrible appearance of a cyclone. Hundreds of citizens watched the clouds as they swept together, and followed their course to the northwest, in which direction many friends had gone to spend the day at some of the many little lakes that are scattered over this county.

Anxiety for the absent drew many down town during the evening to learn the first possible particulars of what was thought to be undoubtedly a disastrous storm. And so the reports indicated. A young man drove in from Lake Coleman soon afterward with the information that at least two persons had been killed and over 100 injured at that point. He had been out there with a young lady friend, and having gone after the buggy to drive home, on his return to where she had been standing he found his companion seriously injured by the storm which had so suddenly come upon them. Other reports followed quick, each being a little worse than what had preceded it.

To the north and east of the city there are a great number of little lakes which are sought by the multitude every Sunday, and on the shores of these lakes many campers pass the hot months of the summer. Lake Coleman is one of these and the damage there was very heavy.

When the storm struck the little lake, the boat house was lifted up bodily, and overturned in the water, and also a boat load of persons. Other buildings were demolished, or badly wrecked.

Passing from the starting point the cyclone struck Lake Joanna, Lake Gervais, Lake Vadnais, Little Canada, and passed on about four miles to the east of White Bear lake.

It is said the cyclone was confined to a district only three and a half miles long, and that the worst damage was within a limit of a half mile.

The place where the cyclone struck the ground and caused loss of life was on the shores of Lake Gervais, where J. H. Schuermair of this city had a summer cottage in a little basin, and where Simon Good was also located. The funnel-shaped cloud swooped down on them, demolishing the dwellings and a number of other buildings in the same neighborhood. The camp of Col. H. Elleher of this city, in which was many people, was blown down, but all escaped injury.

In the wreck of the Shurmair house and at the Good cottage five were killed and ten injured. The following were killed: Mrs. J. H. Schurmair and Charles Schurmair of St. Paul and Rev. Mr. Phaefler of Brennan, Tex., who was visiting them; George Miller, of the First National bank of this city; "Pete," Schurmair's driver, whose name was unknown.

AN INTERESTING MUDDLE.

Pennsylvania Politicians Make Startling Charges of Corruption.

PITTSBURG, July 14.—There is great excitement over the alleged bribery in the Twenty-fifth congressional district. John S. Tate, one of the delegates to the late Republican convention, has made affidavit that his vote was purchased in the interests of McDowell, the successful nominee, for $645. Another delegate, Fred Duerr, has confessed and made affidavit that he received $250 to "keep quiet." Thomas Downing acknowledges that he, Shaffer and Tate received $650 each. D. S. Wallace, who it is claimed handled the money, refused to be interviewed regarding the charges.

Maj. McDowell denies the affair in toto. He says his nomination was fairly won, and he will not give it up no matter what are the developments or what charges are proven. The fact that the district is the home of Senator Quay, and Townsend, who was defeated for renomination, was supported by Mr. Quay, adds additional interest to the situation.

BASE BALL.

"Anse" Takes a Game from Boston. Three Straight from Pittsburg.

Chicago	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	3
Boston	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2

Base hits—Chicago 8, Boston 6. Errors—Chicago 5, Boston 7. Batteries—Clarkson and Bennett, Hutchinson and Kittredge.

New York, 18; Pittsburg, 1.

New York	2	0	0	6	1	4	0	3	2	18
Pittsburg	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Base hits—New York 17, Pittsburg 3. Errors—New York 1, Pittsburg 6. Batteries—Welch and Buckley, Bowman and Decker.

Brooklyn, 7; Cincinnati, 1.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	2	3	1	0		7
Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Base hits—Brooklyn 8, Cincinnati 5. Errors—Brooklyn 1, Cincinnati 4. Batteries—Caruthers and Daly, Rhines and Harrington.

Philadelphia, 15; Cleveland, 4.

Philadelphia	10	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	1	15
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4

Base hits—Philadelphia 16, Cleveland 9. Errors—Philadelphia 4, Cleveland 2. Batteries—Gleason and Clements, Wadsworth and Zimmer.

PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

Boston, 15; Pittsburg, 3.

Boston	0	3	2	1	0	2	1	4	2	15
Pittsburg	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3

Base hits—Boston 20, Pittsburg 4. Errors—Boston 8, Pittsburg 6. Batteries—Daley and Swett, Maul and Quinn.

New York, 5; Chicago, 3.

New York	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Chicago	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3

Base hits—New York 9, Chicago 10. Errors—New York 2, Chicago 1. Batteries—Ewing and Ewing, King and Farrell.

Philadelphia, 6; Cleveland, 3.

Philadelphia	1	0	1	1	0	0	3	0	0	6
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	3

Base hits—Philapelphia 7, Cleveland 6. Errors—Philadelphia 3, Cleveland 5. Batteries—Sanders and Milligan, Bakely and Sutcliffe.

Brooklyn, 28; Buffalo, 16.

Brooklyn	6	6	8	0	1	5	2	0	0	28
Buffalo	4	0	1	0	2	0	4	1	4	16

Base hits—Brooklyn 23, Buffalo 18. Errors—Brooklyn 7, Buffalo 6. Batteries—Sowders and Daily, Lewis and Halligan.

Six Persons Killed by a Train.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14.—It is reported here that a terrible accident occurred at Baden, twelve miles from here, near a cemetery in San Mateo county. A wagon containing fifteen persons was run into by a train. The people were tossed in all directions. Six were killed outright and the others were injured.

Lovers' Quarrel Ends in Tragedy.

READING, Pa., July 14.—At Fagleysville, Montgomery county, Clinton Schuneck, aged 35 years, shot and instantly killed Mary Brunet, aged 14 years. He then shot himself and will die. The parties had been lovers, and quarreled.

Panicky Feeling in Brazil.

BUENOS AYRES, July 14.—A semi-panic prevails on the Bourse. There are rumors of failures impending, and fears that the cashing of checks in gold will become obligatory. Gold is at 206.

CAPTURED AT LAST.

A Young Girl Checked in Her Flight From Justice.

DEATH IN A "WHITE HOUSE"

Said to Have Been the Result of a Row Between a Mrs. Cleveland and a Mrs. Harrison—Murder and Confession at Westboro.

BOSTON, July 14.—A young girl was lodged in the Charles street jail yesterday for whom the sharpest detectives have been two years in search, and whose arrest recalls one of the most dreadful tragedies in recent history.

In the village of Wolfstown, Sharbrooke county, Que., lived previous to July, 1888, one Napoleon Michel, as his name implies, a Frenchman. Five months previous to the date at which his name became of interest to the public he had married Leda La Montague, a tall and pretty girl of 18, and had taken her to his humble home as his wife. Their married life was rendered unhappy because of the frequent presence in the household of the wife's brother Remi. Horrible suspicions filled the husband's mind—suspicions too terrible to even hint at—and quarels became frequent and bitter. The wife stoutly denied the husband's accusations, and public sentiment in the locality is divided as to their accuracy.

Two years ago, almost to a day, Napoleon met a dreadful death. The circumstances of it were so thrilling that the newspapers, in far distant cities, dwelt on them with horror. He and his wife had retired for the night, on July 18, when Remi called at the house. He was admitted, and forthwith produced a bottle of whisky, of which the trio partook. At a convenient pause in the festivity the visitor left the house for a moment. When Napoleon went to the door to readmit him it was to encounter death, for he was shot down and then his throat was cut. The dying man was then dragged to the bed, mattresses were piled on him and fire was applied.

The torture of the flames stirred the victim to almost superhuman strength, and he crawled from the now deserted and blazing house to a neighbor's, where he was taken in and cared for until death ended his agonies. His wife and her brother had gone—the former to the house of another neighbor, and the latter to a safe hiding place. Leda was arrested on the following day, and in due time tried on the charge of murder. The jury found her not guilty, and before she could be arrested on the charge of arson she made good her escape to the states. Remi remained in hiding until after the trial of his sister had ended. Then, concluding that his safety was assured, he induced a relative to surrender him and claim the $1000 reward which was outstanding for him. He is now in Sherbrooke jail, and on the 29th inst. he will be tried.

The wanderings of the fugitive girl (she is but 20) have been very puzzling to the officers of the law. The Dominion authorities, after more than a year of hard work, gave the case into the charge of Superintendent Cornish of the Pinkerton Detective agency in this city. It was ascertained that Leda had relatives in Amesbury and in Merrimac, Mass., and these localities have been under constant espionage since last September. A certain road house about 1 1-2 half miles from the village of Newton Junction, N. H., has also been watched, for it was suspected that the girl spent some of her time there. On Friday night two women were followed from the house in Merrimac to that in New Hampshire. One was Leda, and yesterday morning about dawn Superintendent Cornish and one of his men effected her arrest.

The arrest was made by virtue of a warrant issued by Judge Nelson of the United States district court, and the prisoner is now in the custody of the United States marshal.

WAS IT MURDER?

Mr. Cleveland Claims His Wife Was Murdered by Mrs. Harrison.

BOSTON, July 14.—A sudden death, which is supposed to have resulted from violence, occurred at the tenement house numbered 5 Troy street at 4 p. m. yesterday. The house contains several familes, and broils among them are said to have been of frequent occurrence for many months. Two of the tenants seem to have been unable to abide each other, even on different floors.

Very curiously these were the Harrison and Cleveland families—or the maternal heads thereof—and their contentions were of such notoriety as to earn for the wooden hive the title of "The White House." Mrs. Cleveland, wife of Charles C. Cleveland, a carpenter, is supposed to be the victim of this protracted tenement house warfare.

At 6 o'clock Saturday evening Cleveland went home from his work and, it is claimed, found his wife suffering from serious injuries of the head. During the night she was frequently seized with fainting fits and was conscious only part of the time. Cleveland says his wife told him that she went up to the roof of the house to hang out clothing Saturday afternoon, and that she was followed by the Harrison woman and Catherine Garrity, another tenant, and was pushed down stairs; that she received in that way the injuries from which she died.

No doctor was called until the very hour of death, which seemed to reflect so seriously upon Cleveland that he was held for a short time on suspicion. Then the fact came out that he had reported his wife's injuries the night before to the police, telling the same story of the assault by the two women, and he was discharged. Elizabeth Harrison and the Garrity woman were then arrested. The former told a story about hearing Cleveland assaulting his wife Saturday night, which is not credited. Mary Fay, also a tenant of the house in question, was arrested as a witness, but it is doubtful if she saw any assault committed.

HE WANTED TO MARRY.

John Cruse Murders His Employer to Obtain Money.

WESTBORO, Mass., July 14.—Frank Martin, Jr., a young farmer of this town, was fatally shot Saturday in a swamp near this place, where he and his hired man, John Cruse, were at work. Martin had $2130 on his person and Cruse knew it. Since his arrest he broke down and fully confessed his crime. He states that robbery was the motive. He was to have been married Tuesday and had no money, besides being sorely pressed on old debts. He knew that Martin had a large sum of money in his possession, and inveigled him to the fatal spot, intending he says, merely to stun him and secure the booty. He professes contrition for the act and keeps sobbing and asking: "Will they hang me?" He had formerly attempted to get Gilman Davis and Hervey A. Gilmore out into the lots to look at some cattle, with evidently the same motive.

An examination of Martin leaves little hope than he can live more than a few days. Cruse will appear in court to-day.

A THRILLING EXPERIENCE.

Train Thundering Along and the Engineer Engaged in a Fight for Life with a Madman.

JANESVILLE, Wis., July 14.—One hundred passengers thundered toward death on the Chicago and Northwestern through express north of this city. Over switches that were clanged shut barely in time to keep the train from destruction, along stretches of track where other trains were rushed onto side tracks by frightened trainmen who realized something to be wrong, and past depot platforms, where people watched in wonder, the train sped without a pause.

On the floor of the tender lay Engineer Steve Hotelling, a man of massive build, powerless in the grasp of a maniac. The insane man, his clothing almost stripped from his body, in the life and death struggle, brandished a wrench which he had clutched from the engine tool box. Both his arms were in the grasp of the almost despairing man beneath him, but men on the depot platform at Clyman, one of the towns through which the train shot, could see that he had nearly freed himself, and that in another moment, unless some help should come, the murderous blow of the wrench would fall.

The maniac was Engineer Hotelling's fireman, C. L. Hastings. Near Watertown he had stepped from the cab to coal up. He did not return, and Engineer Hotelling reached back from his seat and pulled aside the cab curtain and looked out. As the curtain moved aside Hastings bounded in from the tender. He clutched the engineer by the neck and threw him headlong to the swaying footboard. There the two struggled as the train dashed on under a full head of steam. The engineer could do nothing more than to save himself from the blows of the insane man's weapon. The engine, left without fresh fuel, was slowly losing steam, but still rushed on at a rate that could mean nothing less than a fearful tragedy at the first switch left unturned.

As the train swept past Clyman without stopping, however, the passengers and train crew realized that something was wrong, and a party hurried forward. Writhing and struggling among the blocks of coal, on the tender they saw the engineer and his assailant. Hastings was overpowered and taken to the baggage car. A moment afterward he fainted. Consciousness did not return until twelve hours later. The intensely hot weather, made more trying by the temperature of the cab, is given as the cause of his insanity, and there are fears that he cannot recover.

SHOOTING TOURNAMENT CLOSED.

Visitors to Berlin Enjoy a Banquet in Their Honor.

BERLIN, July 14.—Herr Diersch presided at a banquet given on the occasion of the closing of the shooting tournament. Burgomaster Forckenbeck wrote a letter apologizing for his absence, in which he expressed the wish that the national and friendly ties created by the competitions would ever increase in strength. The sentiment was received with cheers. After the reading of greetings from various sovereigns and princes and remarks by delegates from Austria, Hungary and Italy, Simon Wolf of Washington city, formerly American consul general at Cairo, made an address in which he dwelt upon the inseparable bond which united the Germans of America and the Germans of Germany in a common love for the Fatherland. At the close of the festivities the presiding officer expressed the hope that he would see all the visitors at the next tournament. The emperor's cup was then presented to the winner, Herr Musch of Meran, amid hearty cheers. Prizes in yesterday's contest were won by Messrs. Zimmerman, Mueller and Jacob Scherf of New York and Jvareis of Philadelphia.

AFTER THE SEALERS.

Schooner Seized by a Customs Officer. The Harry Dennis Slides Out.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., July 14.—The sealing schooner, Mattie C. Dyer, Capt. Mockler, was seized at Ounalaska by Deputy Collector Edmunds, and her guns and hunting paraphernalia and skins were taken ashore. Capt. Mockler claims to be able to prove that he has not been inside of Behring sea, and says there is no evidence on which to hold his vessel. The revenue cutter Bear was at Ounalaska when the seizure was made. The Rush had not arrived up to a week ago. The British sealing schooner Harry Dennis also put into Ounalaska, with a large number of skins aboard, but skipped out during the night without giving the authorities a chance to take her. All sealing vessels heard from are reported to have been making good catches.

First Case on Record.

HARTFORD, July 14.—Private Barton, Company F, First regiment, C. N. G., who was tried by field officers court martial for disobedience to orders, has been dismissed from the military service by the governor and disqualified from re-entering the militia for five years. The sentence is without precedent in the military annals of the state.

Russia is Sorry.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 14.—N. Nellidoff, the Russian ambassador, has expressed to Kiamil Pasha, the grand vizier, Russia's regrets at the recent riots at Erzeroum. M. Nelidoff said he feared that the excitement in Armenia would entail trouble both on Russia and on Turkey.

Were Squabbling Over Money.

DETROIT, July 14.—A special from Owosso, Mich., says: Six miles north of Owosso, a comparatively wealthy farmer named Perry Comstock, aged 60, shot and killed his wife and then shot himself. The cause of the tragedy was a quarral over property.

Washington is Growing.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 14.—Full census returns from western Washington show a population of 225,000; estimated population of eastern Washington 125,000; making a total population of the state of 350,000.

Germany May Have the Congo State.

LONDON, July 14.—It is reported that Belgium's acquiring the Congo State is a prelude to the sale of the state to Germany, King Leopold being unable to sell it direct without the consent of France.

Snow in Switzerland.

BERNE, July 14.—The Engadine valley is covered with snow to the depth of twelve inches, necessitating the use of sleds.

LAWTON'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND !

—FOR THE—

Blood, Liver and Kidneys.

This great constitutional remedy has been on the European market for over twenty years, is superior to all others, and proven the greatest Blood Purifier and System Renovator ever compounded by medical skill. Nothing can equal it for putting the vital portions of the body in condition. If your liver is affected do you stop to think how or what your liver is? The liver is subject to more or less little pains or aches. This organ is the sponge of the body, and is continually soaked full of blood rich in poison. Its purpose is the secretion of certain digestive and cathartic elements known as bile, and the transformation of those products of digestion which are absorbed into the blood and carried into the liver before they enter the general circulation and assist in nourishing the body. Inactivity, then, produces numerous diseases. So by using LAWTON'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND, your liver will be free from all diseases. It is also absolutely necessary to know what and where are your kidneys. There are two kidneys, one on each side of the backbone. They are the only organs that purify the blood of the uric acid waste in the system. Every drop of blood courses through a great many times a day, just as through the heart. The waste matter which they should take away contains deadly poison which, if retained, causes fatal results. Sixty-five gallons of blood per hour, in the average man, passes through the kidneys, and to purify it they must be in perfect health. The kidneys are filled with many thousand hair-like tubes. These tubes run into every part of the kidney and, as the blood flows through that organ, the urine passes into these tubes, and is drained into the bladder. If these little tubes are diseased, the uric acid is not removed, and, instead of this poison coming through the blood, the albumen, which is really the life of the blood, comes through these walls and escapes with the urine; in other words, the nerve action is entirely wrong, and instead of taking the poison out of the blood, the life of the blood is taken out and the poison remains.

LAWTON'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND,

By its immediate action upon these vital organs thoroughly cleanses, renovates and restores them to their normal condition.

PALATABLE AS MILK. PLEASANT TO THE TASTE. NO NAUSEA.

100 DOSES,—$1.00

LAWTON COMPOUND COMPANY,

235 Washington Street, Boston,

Male and Female Agents Wanted. Sent to any address on receipt of price, $1, or 6 Bottles for $5.

For Sale at all Drug Stores.

June 6. 3m

THE THOUGHTFUL MAN

Reads, Reflects, and Decides

What is the Best Policy

For him to pursue

TO MAKE HIS BUSINESS

A Large and Prosperous One.

THE HEADSTRONG MAN

Thinks He Knows

Just What is Best !

and he pushes ahead,

works hard,

but

FINDS HIS LABOR

does not produce

GOOD RESULTS,

and he is

Obliged to Fail,

OR GIVE UP BUSINESS,

perhaps both.

Let those who wish to succeed, not work so hard; take more notice; see what others do, and try and improve on their ways and on their own in past years.

ADVICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertise regularly in the LEDGER and reach the people who spend their money in Quincy.

Advertise in a judicious manner. The world reads and studies the daily papers, but only a small proportion of the people ever see the issues of the professional advertising schemes.

Advertise liberally. Hunt's Merchant's Magazine says on this point: According to the character or extent of your business, set aside a liberal percentage each year for advertising, and do not hesitate. Keep yourself unceasingly before the public, and it matters not what business of utility you may be engaged in, for, if intelligently and industriously pursued, a fortune will be the result.

Advertise truthfully. Let your advertisement, in all cases, exactly correspond with what you really propose to sell. Be prepared to show the customer, who inquires, the identical goods, and let the price and terms tally with your announcements.

Advertise sensibly. Use plain language, easily understood, writing as you would talk to a customer. Slang, vulgar expressions, scriptural quotations, and personalities, ought never to have a place in advertisements. They are sure to offend some one, and are never in good taste.

Advertise attractively. The fresher, brighter and more interesting you make your advertisements the more they will be read. Indeed, many advertisements afford so much information on current topics of domestic economy that they are read as a matter of news.

Advertise specifically. It is better to name certain lines of goods rather than a general stock. Most people are bargain-hunters, and an advertisement will meet with more responses if it offers a specific bargain.

Advertise modestly. Neither brag nor exaggerate. Tell the truth and prove it; but tell it interestingly and prove it convincingly. Avoid superlatives, since constant use weakens their effect.

Successful advertisers employ the simplest words and forms of expression. Make lines that will cause your announcement to be talked about among intelligent, well informed and well-to-do people.

Advertise persistently. "To discontinue an advertisement," says John Wanamaker, Philadelphia's great merchant, "is like taking down your sign. If you want to do business you must let the public know it. Standing advertisements are better and cheaper than reading notices. They look more substantial and business-like, and inspire confidence. I would as soon think of doing business without clerks as without advertising."

APHORISMS.

Lying advertisements are and always will be failures in the long run.—*Printer's Ink.*

The man who does not find advertising profitable, generally finds business unprofitable.

Pay as much attention to your advertising, as you do to your purchases, and you will get equally satisfactory results.—*The Money Maker.*

Many business men who advertise expect to see returns directly, and if they do not, feel it is unprofitable. The indirect benefits derived from keeping the name before the trade are out of all proportion to the direct returns received, and the most successfu advertisers are those who keep themselves so constantly before the trade that their names become as familiar as a household word. —*Coal Trade Journal.*

Don't advertise that you are selling an article worth five dollars for twenty-five cents. Such statements emanate either from lying knaves or from fools. The knaves, however, are the ones who advertise such statements, the fools not possessing sufficient sense to appreciate the value of advertising. A truthful, candid statement is the best advertisement of a meritorious article. Learn to regard your advertisement as your bond, and be prepared to fulfil its pledges to the letter.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

FOR SALE BY NEWSBOYS,

and at the following places:

Old Colony Depot,	Boston
Ledger Office,	115 Hancock Street, Quincy
Souther's Store,	Adams Building, Quincy
McGovern Bros.' Store,	Plumer's Block, Quincy
Coram's Store,	Copeland Street, West Quincy
Miss Bartlett's Store,	Jones' Corner
Post Office,	Quincy Point
Depot,	Wollaston Heights
Henry B. Vinton,	Braintree
M. K Pratt,	Weymouth
Post Office,	Houghs Neck

NEWS COLLECTIONS.

QUINCY, at Depot, at 9 A. M.
ATLANTIC, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WOLLASTON, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WEST QUINCY, at Post Office, at 7.30 A. M.
SOUTH QUINCY, at Depot, at 8.30 A. M.
QUINCY POINT, at Post Office, at 8 A. M.

News and advertisements dropped in boxes at the above locations will be collected at the specified times, in season for that day's issue of THE LEDGER. Anonymous articles will not receive consideration.

Today's Almanac.—July 14.

High water at 9.45 A. M. and 9.45 P. M.
Sun rises at 4.20; Sets at 7.20.
Moon rises 2.09 P. M.
New Moon July 16.

THE DAY BOOK.

Interesting Brief Locals Gathered by Ledger Reporters.

Houghs Neck.

Mr. F. P. Luce has returned from Oak Bluffs.

Mr. I. Woodbury Pinkham of Wollaston has returned from Buenos Ayres.

At Atlantic, Saturday—New England Piano Co., 16; Atlantic, 4.

At Merry Mount park—Rice, Kendall & Co., 26; Storrs & Bement, 24.

Miss Belle Hobbs, of Chelsea, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Geo. W. Taylor, of Quincy Point.

Frank Perkins, the gentlemanly clerk at C. W. Guy's, is taking a vacation trip in New York state.

City Council meeting tonight. There may be a breeze over the location of additional poles on Hancock street.

The installation of the officers of Maple Lodge, Knights and Ladies of Honor will take place Wednesday evening.

Miss Lizzie Smith of Packard's lane was awarded a basket by the Indians Saturday evening for being the prettiest girl.

William G. Prescott received a gratuity for raspberries exhibited at the Horticultural show in Boston last week. He also exhibited a dish of fine looking peas.

Chief Ripley and four men had a line of hose from the hydrant at Brewer's corner Saturday evening, to the scene of the Nightingale fire to extinguish a blaze in the ruins.

A mass labor meeting will be held in Tremont Temple, Boston, Tuesday night. Josiah Quincy of this city will preside. Capt. E. S. Huntington of Wollaston will be one of the speakers.

Societies which take their entertainment printing to amatuer job offices because they can get it done a little cheaper, should not expect much free advertising from the newspapers with job offices attached.

Men and boys desirous of joining the volunteer choir of Christ's church, and of obtaining the advantages of chord training are requested to apply to F. Wrigley, organist and choir master, No. 53 Washington street.

Rev. Edward Norton exchanged Sunday with Rev. E. A. Robinson of the Wollaston Congregational church. The congregation at the Centre heard an able sermon, the text being from St. Mark, 11th chapter 22d verse—"Have faith in God."

Saturday evening the Rovers Cycle Club of Charlestown took a run to Houghs Neck, where they spent the night with ex-President Burbeck. On the outward journey they called on Dr. Kendall at Atlantic and were handsomely entertained. Sunday the Cambridgeport club joined the Rovers at Houghs Neck.

The local lodge of Orangemen participated in the celebration by the order at Highland Lake grove on Saturday. Addresses were made by Rev. Mr. Montgomery of Woburn, Rev. Mr. Merrill of Cambridge, Rev. Mr. Dewey of Somerville, and Messrs. Whitet of Boston, James Weymess, Jr., Dolman and E. F. Fisher. There were also base ball and other sports.

Neat new sign boards are being placed on many of the streets of the city. They should be erected at each corner. One of the most ridiculous is "New Road" which has been placed on the street from Quincy avenue to South street. The newness of the street is pretty well worn off, and it looks as if the city was hard up for names. It was meant for an extension, why not call it Extension street?

Several Wollastonians attended on Friday the services held on Boston common, in commemoration of Rev. Jesse Lee's first sermon under the old elm, preached 100 years before. Rev. Mark Trafton stated that he had the Bible, and stand used by Rev. Mr. Lee when he preached in his grandfather's log cabin where his mother was born, in the then town of Bangor. Bishop W. F. Mallalieu made a stirring address.

Mr. W. S. Sayward and family of Wollaston, are in Maine.

Letter Carrier Loud is on a vacation and Substitute Osborne is on his route.

Miss R. Lillian Pinkham of Wollaston, has been spending a few days at Hull.

Mrs. Wm. K. Chubbuck and Mr. Wm. I. Chubbuck of Quincy Point are visiting at Wrentham, Mass.

Miss Anna M. Starbuck is enjoying the vacation of the Bournedale high school at her home at Quincy Neck.

If the present weather continues, there is no doubt but man will speedily resolve into his original element—dust.

The sea serpent not having been located yet, would it not be a good idea to have his snakeship turn up at Houghs Neck.

Mr. and Mrs. Seth H. Arnold of Howard avenue, Quincy Neck were each presented an elegant gold-headed cane by their daughter Mrs. Richards of London, England.

If Mr. Burke who is building a house on the Blue Hill ridge, West Quincy, has not cogitated a way of reaching his new residence, we would suggest a balloon. It seems the only possible way.

The St. Marys played the Emerson Piano Co. nine Saturday afternoon, on the East Milton grounds and defeated them by a score of 9 to 8. Reardon and Gallagher were the battery for the St. Marys.

It is a mystery where the money went which the cash drawer contained in Miss Bartlett's store last night. She said today that she left about six dollars in change and as much more in bills when she ended business Saturday night. When she went to see if it was there after the fire the drawer was found on the floor and the money gone.

Land League Officers.

At a meeting of the Land League in Cahill's hall, last evening, the semi-annual election of officers was held. The following were elected:

President,—George Cahill.
Vice President,—Michael Burns.
Recording Secretary,—George D. Cahill.
Financial Secretary,—Thomas Carroll.
Treasurer,—James Parker.
Executive Committee,—James Collins, James H. Sullivan, Frank Rafferty, Andrew Costa and Peter McConarty.

The St. Johns Won.

The St. Johns defeated the Mt. Pleasants Saturday, in a closely contested game. The score by innings:

Innings,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
St. Johns,	2	0	2	0	3	2	0	1		—10
Mt. Pleasants.	1	0	5	0	0	0	1	1	0	— 8

The Old Colony Railroad Company has made a rebate of 10 per cent. in the freight bills of the Dighton strawberry growers, which amounts to about $1200.

—Marlboro votes on her city charter today.

Metal in Bookbinding.

Metal has for some time been very advantageously used in the binding of books as a substitute for cardboard. A special preparation is first necessary, and the leather may be bent and straightened again without perceptible damage, a course of treatment that would destroy cardboard covers. The metal is covered with any material that taste may dictate, and the finished book shows no difference in appearance excepting in greater thinness of the cover, which is always desirable.—New York Telegram.

They Made a Better Article Themselves.

Woman (to drug store clerk)—Have you an article called a two cent postage stamp on sale?

Drug Clerk (mechanically)—We sometimes keep it, but I think we are out of it just now. There is very little demand for it. Quite inferior, I assure you. Now, we make an article of our own that—oh, it is a postage stamp you want. Certainly; here is one. Have it charged?—Texas Siftings.

It Is Not Cruel.

A college boy at Adrian undertook to ride a bucking broncho. The broncho bucked and kicked and cavorted and stood on both ends by turns, and a citizen had the boy arrested for cruelty to animals. The jury, taking into consideration the characteristics of the broncho, found that it was not cruel and acquitted the defendant.—Detroit Free Press.

Exchange of Courtesies.

Thin Old Man (cramped and cross)—This car ought to charge by weight.

Stout Woman (regarding him contemptuously)—If they did they'd never stop to pick you up.—New York Ledger.

DIED.

HENNESSEY—In Braintree, July 12, Mr. John Hennessey, aged 75 years.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

Unlike Any Other.

As much For INTERNAL as EXTERNAL use.

Many people do not know this.

The Most Wonderful Family Remedy Ever Known.

☞ Positively cures Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Hoarseness, Coughs, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Sciatica, Lame Back and Soreness in Body or Limbs. Stops Inflammation in Cuts, Burns, and Bruises. Relieves all Cramps and Chills like magic. Price, 35 cts. post-paid; 6 bottles, $2. Express prepaid. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

Do You

Advertise

in the

DAILY LEDGER?

Call and Get

Our Special Rates

for June, July and August.

It is Well Posted

on the

Local News.

Do You Read

THE LEDGER

Every Day?

GEN. J. C. FREMONT.

Distinguished American Explorer and Soldier is Dead.

SETTLEMENT OF THE WEST

Largely Due to His Zeal—Wonders Accomplished During His Explorations—Twice Named for the Presidency—His Romantic Marriage.

NEW YORK, July 14.—Gen. John C. Fremont died at his residence, No. 49 West Twenty-fifth street, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. His death was sudden and unexpected, and resulted from an attack of peritonitis. Dr. Martin attended the patient, but was unable to afford relief. The general was out on Friday, in apparently good health. His son, who lives at Sing Sing, was notified of his father's illness, but was unable to reach New York before death occurred.

Gen. Fremont was born Jan. 21, 1813, at Savannah, Ga., his father being a French immigrant. He was graduated at Charleston college, taught mathematics, became an engineer in the government employ in the west, received a commission as lieutenant of engines, explored the Rocky mountain region, and gained great fame by his successful penetration to the Pacific coast through almost incredible hardships.

He took a prominent part in the conquest of California, was elected as one of the first United States senators from that state (1849-51), was the first Republican candidate for president, in 1856, served in the Union army as a major general (1861-62), was nominated for the presidency by the Cleveland convention of 1864, but declined the nomination, and has not since taken an active part in politics, though he was appointed governor of Arizona in 1878. Of late years he has been engaged in promoting western railway enterprises.

His wife, formerly Jessie Benton, daughter of the famous Thomas Benton of Missouri, survives him. Her marriage was a romantic one. She eloped with Fremont when she was but 16 years old, and just before his famous Rocky mountain expedition. Senator Benton did not oppose the match, except on the grounds of his daughter's youth. Mrs. Fremont became nearly as famous as her husband and father by her brilliant writings.

Mrs. Fremont is at present in Los Angeles, Cal., with her daughter Elizabeth. A son, Frank P. Fremont is at Fort Snelling, Minn. Gen. Fremont died at the residence of his adopted daughter Nina, wife of Col. H. M. Porter. His sickness dates from last Tuesday, when the thermometer reached 100 degrees. He took a trip to Sea Bright, and felt the effects of the heat and exertion. On Friday a chill ensued and inflamation of the bowels rapidly developed.

Gen. Fremont ceased to be a factor in American history fully a quarter of a century ago. But with his death disappears one of the most unique and sturdy figures in it. His name will always be associated with the great west, and to his early zeal and exploration the early settlement of that vast region is largely due. As the first standard bearer of the Republican party he will be held in affectionate remembrance by many, as an earnest worker against slavery by all. His mistakes were largely the result of his great zeal for what he believed to be right.

Fremont projected a geographical survey of the entire United States from the Missouri river to the Pacific ocean. The war department, however, gave him instructions to explore the Rocky mountains and especially to examine the south pass. He left Washington, May 2, 1842, and in four months he had completed his work. It was then that he ascended the highest point of the Wind mountains, now known as Fremont's peak. He made his report to congress in 1841-43, and the results of the exploration attracted wide attention both in this country and abroad.

Flushed with the success of this expedition he planned the next year a still more comprehensive one. This was the exploration of the then unknown regions lying between the Rocky mountains and the Pacific ocean. He started on this trip in May, 1843, and on Sept. 6 he came in sight of the Great Salt Lake. His company consisted of only thirty-nine men, and the journey was one of 1700 miles.

Without any guide he succeeded in making the passage in forty days, reaching Sacramento early in March. But himself and his men had been reduced almost to skeletons during the terrible march. He resumed his journey March 24, and, proceeding southward, skirted the western base of the Sierra Nevada. He crossed that range through a gap and then entered the great basin, revisiting Salt Lake and continuing through the South Pass to Kansas. This he reached July 14, 1844, after an absence of fourteen months.

When near Teamath lake, May 9, 1846, he received orders to return to California, as there were rumors that the province was to be transferred to Great Britain and that the Mexicans had threatened to destroy the American settlements on the Sacramento. The result of this was that under Fremont's leadership all northern California within a month was freed from Mexican authority. Fremont in the meantime had been made lieutenant colonel. He then raised his celebrated "California Battalion," and, in conjunction with the navy, was proceeding to conquer California, himself acting as commandant and civil governor of the territory.

On Jan. 13, 1847, the war in California was brought to an end, Articles of capitulation were signed by which the territory was left permanently in the possession of the United States. Conflict of authority arose between him and Gen. Kearney, and the result was that by a court martial Jan. 31, 1848, he was found guilty of "mutiny, "disobedience of the lawful command of a superior officer," and "conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline," and sentenced him to be dismissed from the service.

The majority of the court recommended him to clemency, and President Polk refused to confirm the verdict of mutiny, but approved the rest of the verdict and the sentence, of which, however, he immediately remitted the penalty. In 1848 Fremont made another expedition across the continent at his own expense, in the course of which he lost his way and suffered untold hardships.

Labor Difficulties Settled.

CLEVELAND, July 14.—The proprietors of three rolling mills in the Mahoning valley, two at Youngstown, and one at Miles, have signed the scale and will resume operations to-day.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 14.—The differences between the Big Four company and its yard employes here have been settled by the company meeting the demands of its employes.

The Boat Upset.

GAINESVILLE, Fla., July 14.—A party of thirteen people were out in a sail boat on Alachua lake, when the craft upset, and Mrs. L. J. Burkheim and her 3-year-old son and Miss Tillie Brown became entangled in the rigging and were drowned.

STANLEY IS MARRIED.

The Great Explorer So Weak That He Had to Be Carried Into Church—He is Now Sick Abed.

LONDON, July 13.—The marriage of Henry M. Stanley and Miss Dorothy Tennant took place yesterday in Westminster abbey. Mr. Stanley showed the effects of the illness by which he was attacked, and he was compelled to use a stick to assist him in walking to and from the altar.

The bride wore a rich white silk, with a front of white satin, embroidered with pearls and trimmed with orange blossoms. She wore the queen's miniature set in diamonds suspended from a superb collarette of rare Brazilian stones, also a present from her majesty. Mr. Stanley wore the traditional morning suit. The bride looked very handsome, with her black hair dressed on the top of her head, which sparkled with a magnificent diamond ornament. Her eyes are dark and full and her face has plenty of color. Her figure is graceful, but inclined to embonpoint.

At the close of the marriage service an anthem, "The Blessing of the Lord," was sung. The address was followed by the hymn, "Father of Life," and the blessing was then pronounced.

Mr. Stanley was so weak that he had to be carried into church.

Thousands must have been present when the doors opened. The invited guests began to arrive at noon at the other entrance. The bridal procession then entered in the order announced. The bride, leaning on the arm of her brother, followed by the bridesmaids and pages, Mrs. Tennant, Stanley, accompanied by his man, Count d'Aroch and the groomsmen. Then came the bishop of Ripon, with the dean of Westminster on his right and on his left Canon Farar.

The ceremeny was somewhat shortened on account of the illness of Mr. Stanley, who remained seated. The bridal party then drove to Richmond terrace, to partake of the wedding breakfast, where nearly 1000 guests had assembled to attend the reception. The neighbors of the Tennants had offered their grounds, so that all were thrown into one great garden.

Confined to His Bed.

LONDON, July 14.—Mr. Stanley has not recovered from the prostration which threatened the postponement of his marriage. He was greatly fatigued on his arrival at Melchet court and remained in bed all day Sunday.

STARTING INTO BUSINESS.

Eruption of Bogostoff, After Nearly a Hundred Years of Inactivity.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., July 14.—Mount Bogostoff is in a state of activity. About two months ago there was a violent eruption on all the islands in the Aleutian group, and soon after Bogostoff, which is on Ounmark Island, began emitting steam, smoke and lava. Bogostoff has been inactive since 1796, when the island upon which it is situated is said to have risen from it, and although always marked on charts as extinct, several times in the year smoke and steam have been seen issuing from the crater. From the original height of 1169 feet the volcano has dropped to 889 feet above the sea level. Professor Elliott of the Smithsonian institut has visited the island upon which the volcano is situated and has made important scientific investigation. The flames of the fire, thousands of feet in height, can be seen issuing from the mountain.

Mount Sheldon, on Analga, 5053 feet high, is emitting steam and smoke and it is thought will soon be in a state of eruption. This mountain can be seen at sea for nearly 100 miles and will be of great good to navigation if it should become active, as the pillar of fire can be seen for a great distance.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

There are fears of a failure of crops in England.

London postmen who have been on strike beg to be reinstated.

The senate on Saturday passed the Frye subsidy and shipping bills.

W. Gassier broke the American quarter-mile safety bicycle record at Buffalo.

Secretary Blaine urges the adoption of the metric system in the customs service.

Gen. Nettleton of Minnesota is to become assistant secretary of the treasury.

The Marquis Casa la Iglesia has been appointed Spanish ambassador at London.

The Djaalins have rebelled against the mahdi, who is defended by the Baggaras.

John W. English won the five-mile running championship for the Hudson river valley.

Hon. Benjamin Butterworth of Ohio will be secretary of the World's fair directors.

Knapp proved his title of the "worrier" at the tennis tournament of the West Chester club, New York.

The rights of delegates from Wyoming and Idaho to seats in the of house representatives are to be questioned.

Fire at Brunswick, Ga., destroyed wharves and storehouses. Loss, $200,000. The military is on guard in the streets.

The contest between the regular Democrats and the Tillman faction of South Carolina is becoming exceedingly bitter.

The annual French national picnic, to commemorate the fall of the bastile, has begun at Montreal, and will last three days.

The steamship Benguella, from New York for Lisbon and the Azores, was wrecked on her last voyage out. No lives were lost.

Rev. Fr. Mahoney died at the residence of his sister at Denver of asthma and heart disease. He was well known in eastern cities.

It is reported that the grand jury has found an indictment for forgery against William V. Burt, a son of the former postmaster of Boston.

The London Chronicle says that the German foreign office has been advised that Prince Ferdinand is not likely to return to Bulgaria.

Ground has been broken for the Corpus Christi and South American railway, a step toward the great Pan-American road between North and South America.

Carey's extensive wall paper factory, H. T. Atkinson's planing and turning mill and other adjacent property in Philadelphia were burned, involving a loss of about $600,000.

In consequence of a Carlist manifesto against the Spanish cabinet the pope has instructed the papal nuncio to censure any one attacking the cabinet under the cover of religion.

Floods in northerh Italy are causing immense damage, especially in the valley of the Adige. Troops are assisting in repairing breaches in the river's banks at Verona and Brandzoll.

The superior council of agriculture of France has approved proposals of the tariff commission, increasing the duty on live oxen 64 francs, on coons 48 francs, and on beef 4 francs per 100 kilos.

Quincy City Grain Store.

BEST GRADES OF

FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY AND STRAW,

Brick, Lime, Cement and Drain Pipe.

Agent for the Celebrated

Bowker's Fertilizer.

Superior to all others.

Edward Russell.

PROPRIETOR.

24 Washington St., cor. Coddington.

Branch store at South Quincy, near Railroad Station.

☞ Telephone Connections.

April 8 1—3m

Old Colony.

On and after June 16, 1890, Trains Leave

QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—4.33, 6.11, 6.55, 7.24, 7.31, 7.37, 7.52, 8.12, 8.34, 8.40, 9.18, 9.59, 10.38, 10.57 A. M.; 12.05, 1.02, 1.20, 1.42, 2.50, 4.00, 4.07, 4.48, 4.55, 5.33, 5.40, 6.20, 7.05, 7.10, 8.10, 9.06, 10.19, 10.33 P. M. **SUNDAY**—9.21, 9.31 A. M.; 1.46, 5.53, 6.01, 6.15, 8.14, 9.05, 9.16, 10.20, 11.01 P. M.

RETURN.—5.45, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 10.05, 11.02 A. M.; 12.00 M; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.30, 2.35, 3.12, 3.52, 4.18, 4.42, 5.10, 5.33, 6.07, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 8.15, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY**—7.30, 8.30, 9.15, 9.30 A. M.; 12.45, 1.30, 5.00, 5.45, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WOLLASTON HEIGHTS FOR BOSTON.—4.36, 6.14, 6.59, 7.28, 7.41, 8.15, 8.46, 9.21, 10.02, 11.00 A. M.; 12.08, 1.05, 1.45, 2.53, 4.10, 4.58, 5.43, 6.23, 7.14, 8.13, 9.09, 10.37 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.34 A. M.; 1.49, 6.19, 9.20, 11.04 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.35, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR BOSTON.—4.38, 6.19, 7.02, 7.16, 7.44, 8.05, 9.24, 10.04, 11.15 A. M.; 12.11, 1.25, 1.56, 2.56, 4.15, 5.48, 6.31, 7.12, 7.17, 8.18, 9.12, 10.40 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.37 A. M.; 1.52, 6.22, 9.23, 11.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.17, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 12.30, 1.15, 1.55, 2.25, 3.12, 4.18, 4.22, 4.42, 5.33, 5.40, 6.15, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

QUINCY ADAMS FOR BOSTON.—4.30, 6.07, 6.51, 7.20, 7.34, 8.08, 9.15, 9.56, 10.54 A. M.; 12.02, 1.38, 2.46, 4.03, 5.37, 6.16, 7.07, 8.07, 9.03, 10.30 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.27 A. M.; 1.42, 6.11, 9.12, 10.57 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WEST QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—6.08, 7.05, 7.54, 9.11, 11.04 A. M.; 1.46, 3.45, 5.27, 6.20, 10.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

EAST MILTON FOR BOSTON.—6.12, 7.09, 7.58, 9.15, 11.08 A. M.; 1.50, 3.55, 5.31, 6.24, 10.11 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR EAST MILTON AND WEST QUINCY.—6.48, 8.35, 10.00 A. M.; 12.50, 2.40, 4.42, 5.50, 6.42, 8.14 P. M.

GEO. L. CONNOR,
Gen'l Pass'r. Agt.

J. R. KENDRICK,
General Manager.

Quincy and Boston Street Railway.

(ELECTRIC.)

Commencing Monday, June 23, 1890, Cars Leave

West Quincy for Neponset.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 8.55, 9.50, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 1.45, 2.20, 3.00, 3.35, 4.00, 4.45, *5.10, 5.30, 6.00, 6.15, 6.55, *7.15, 7.35, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.40, 10.00, †10.45 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.32, 9.18, 10.08, 10.53, 11.38 A. M.; 12.13, 1.03, 1.38, 2.00, 2.38, 3.18, 3.55, 4.17, 5.03, 5.55, 6.17, 6.33, 7.13, 7.53, 8.38, 9.00, 9.35, 10.00, 10.18, †10.42, †11.02 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy Point and West Quincy.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 9.00, 9.45, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.: 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.30, 3.15, 3.55, 4.20, 4.45, 5.55, 6.15, 6.35, 6.50, 7.30, 8.20, 8.55, 9.20, 10.00, *10.25, †10.35 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.33, 9.18, 10.08, 10.56, 11.38 A. M.; 12.15, 1.03, 1.18, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.17, 4.41, 5.09, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 6.48, 7 13, 7.32, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—6.25, 6.55, 7.25, 8.08, 8.35, 9.20, 9.55, 10.25, 11.23 A. M.; 12.15, 1.05, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.41, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 7.00, 7.32, 8.30, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—6.40, 7.10, 7.55, 8.20, 8.50, 9.35, 10.10, 10.40, 11.45 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.40, 3.15, 4.05, 5.00, 5.40, 6.15, 6.47, 7.15, 7.55, 8.45, 9.45, 10.38 P. M.

SUNDAY.

West Quincy for Neponset.—7.50 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50 A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.55, 2.40, 3.15, 3.45, 4.20, 4.55, 5.40, 6.15, 6.50, 7.25, 7.55, 8.40, 9.15, 10.05, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.47, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.15, 1.37, 2.12, 2.57, 3.32, 4.02, 4.37, 5.12, 5.57, 6.32, 7.07, 7.42, 8.12, 8.57, 9.32, 10.07, 10.30, †10.12, †11.05 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy and West Quincy.—7.50, 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50, A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.50, 2.20, 2.55, 3.25, 4.00, 4.35, 5.20, 5.55, 6.30, 7.05, 7.35, 8.20, 8.55, 9.30, 10.05, 10.25, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.22, 7.55, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—8.10, 8.56, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.42, 8.12, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—8.30, 9.20, 10.15, 11.00, 11.45 A M.; 12.30, 1.10, 1.55, 2.25, 2.55, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.15, 5.55, 6.30, 7.10, 8.00, 8.25, 9.00, 9.35, 10.05, 10.45 P. M.

*To Quincy only.
†To Car house only.

At Neponset close connection is made with West End Street Cars to and from Boston.

At Quincy Centre close connection is made with Electric Cars to and from Quincy Point.

Cars are due at Beale street, Wollaston, ten minutes after leaving Neponset and seven minutes after leaving Quincy.

JOHN A. DUGGAN, *Superintendent.*

Quincy City Grain Store.

Best Grades of

FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY AND STRAW,

Brick, Lime, Cement and Drain Pipe.

Agent for the Celebrated

Bowker's Fertilizer.

Superior to all others.

Edward Russell.

PROPRIETOR.

4 Washington St., cor. Coddington.

Branch store at South Quincy, near Rail-
ad Station.

☞ Telephone Connections.

April 8 1—3m

Old Colony.

n and after June 16, 1890.
Trains Leave

QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—4.33, 6.11,
5, 7.24, 7.31, 7.37, 7.52, 8.12, 8.34, 8.40, 9.18,
9, 10.38, 10.57 A. M.; 12.05, 1.02, 1.20, 1.42,
0, 4.00, 4.07, 4.48, 4.55, 5.33, 5.40, 6.20,
5, 7.10, 8.10, 9.06, 10.19, 10.33 P. M. SUN-
AY—9.21, 9.31 A. M.; 1.46, 5.53, 6.01, 6.15,
4, 9.05, 9.16, 10.20, 11.01 P. M.

RETURN.—5.45, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35,
0, 10.05, 11.02 A. M.; 12.00 M; 12.02, 1.15,
5, 2.30, 2.35, 3.12, 3.52, 4.18, 4.42, 5.10, 5.33,
7, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 8.15, 9.10, 10.00,
00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY—7.30, 8.30,
5, 9.30 A. M.; 12.45, 1.30, 5.00, 5.45, 7.05,
00 P. M.

WOLLASTON HEIGHTS FOR BOS-
ON.—4.36, 6.14, 6.59, 7.28, 7.41, 8.15, 8.46,
1, 10.02, 11.00 A. M.; 12.08, 1.05, 1.45, 2.53,
0, 4.58, 5.43, 6.23, 7.14, 8.13, 9.09, 10.37 P. M.
NDAY.—9.34 A. M.; 1.49, 6.19, 9.20,
04 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40,
2 A. M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.35, 3.12, 4.18,
2, 5.33, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00,
0, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY.—8.30 A. M.;
45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR BOSTON.—4.38, 6.19,
2, 7.16, 7.44, 8.05, 9.24, 10.04, 11.15 A. M.;
1, 1.25, 1.56, 2.56, 4.15, 5.48, 6.31, 7.12, 7.17,
, 9.12, 10.40 P. M. SUNDAY.—9.37 A. M.;
2, 6.22, 9.23, 11.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.17, 9.40,
2 A. M.; 12.02, 12.30, 1.15, 1.55, 2.25, 3.12,
, 4.22, 4.42, 5.33, 5.40, 6.15, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55,
, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY.—
A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

QUINCY ADAMS FOR BOSTON.—
, 6.07, 6.51, 7.20, 7.34, 8.08, 9.15, 9.56, 10.54
M.; 12.02, 1.38, 2.46, 4.03, 5.37, 6.16, 7.07,
, 9.03, 10.30 P. M. SUNDAY.—9.27
M.; 1.42, 6.11, 9.12, 10.57 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.;
2, 1.15, 1.55, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33,
, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15
M. SUNDAY.—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00,
, 10.00 P. M.

WEST QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—
, 7.05, 7.54, 9.11, 11.04 A. M.; 1.46, 3.45,
, 6.20, 10.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30,
, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

EAST MILTON FOR BOSTON.—
, 7.09, 7.58, 9.15, 11.08 A. M.; 1.50, 3.55,
, 6.24, 10.11 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30,
, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR EAST MILTON
D WEST QUINCY.—6.48, 8.35, 10.00
.; 12.50, 2.40, 4.42, 5.50, 6.42, 8.14 P. M.

GEO. L. CONNOR,
Gen'l Pass'r. Agt.

R. KENDRICK,
General Manager.

uincy and Boston Street Railway.

(ELECTRIC.)

mmencing Monday, June 23,
1890, Cars Leave

est Quincy for Neponset.—6.40, 7.25,
8.55, 9.50, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45,
1.45, 2.20, 3.00, 3.35, 4.00, 4.45, *5.10, 5.30,
6.15, 6.55, *7.15, 7.35, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.40,
, †10.45 P. M.

uincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—
6.58, 7.43, 8.32, 9.18, 10.08, 10.53, 11.38
.; 12.13, 1.03, 1.38, 2.00, 2.38, 3.18, 3.55,
5.03, 5.55, 6.17, 6.33, 7.13, 7.53, 8.38, 9.00,
10.00, 10.18, †10.42, †11.02 P. M.

eponset for Quincy Point and West
ncy.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 9.00, 9.45, 10.35,
, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.30, 3.15,
4.20, 4.45, 5.55, 6.15, 6.35, 6.50, 7.30, 8.20,
9.20, 10.00, *10.25, †10.35 P. M.

incy for West Quincy.—6.15, 6.58,
8.33, 9.18, 10.08, 10.56, 11.38 A. M.; 12.15,
1.18, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.17, 4.41, 5.09,
5.56, 6.32, 6.48, 7 13, 7.32, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15,
10.26 P. M.

incy for Quincy Point.—6.25, 6.55,
8.08, 8.35, 9.20, 9.55, 10.25, 11.23 A. M.;
1.05, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.41, 5.27, 5.56,
7.00, 7.32, 8.30, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

incy Point for Quincy.—6.40, 7.10,
8.20, 8.50, 9.35, 10.10, 10.40, 11.45 A. M.;
1.20, 2.00, 2 40, 3.15, 4 05, 5.00, 5.40, 6.15,
7.15, 7.55, 8.45, 9.45, 10.38 P. M.

SUNDAY.

st Quincy for Neponset.—7.50
9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50 A. M.; 12.30,
.55, 2.40, 3.15, 3.45, 4.20, 4.55, 5.40, 6.15,
.25, 7.55, 8.40, 9.15, 10.05, †10.48 P. M.

incy (City Hall) for Neponset.—
8.10, 9.00, 9.47, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07,
1.15, 1.37, 2.12, 2.57, 3.32, 4.02, 4.37,
5.57, 6.32, 7.07, 7.42, 8.12, 8.57, 9.32,
10.30, †10.12, †11.05 P. M.

ponset for Quincy and West
cy.—7.50, 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50,
12.30, 1.20, 1.50, 2.20, 2.55, 3.25, 4.00,
.20, 5.55, 6.30, 7.05, 7.35, 8.20, 8.55, 9.30,
10.25, †10.48 P. M.

incy for West Quincy.—7.30, 8.10,
.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37,
.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47,
.55, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

ncy for Quincy Point.—8.10, 8.56,
0.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12,
.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.42,
.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

ncy Point for Quincy.—8.30, 9.20,
11.00, 11.45 A. M.; 12.30, 1.10, 1.55, 2.25,
.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.15, 5.55, 6.30, 7.10, 8.00,
.00, 9.35, 10.05, 10.45 P. M.

Quincy only.
Car house only.

Neponset close connection is made with
End Street Cars to and from Boston.
Quincy Centre close connection is made
Electric Cars to and from Quincy Point.
are due at Beale street, Wollaston,
inutes after leaving Neponset and
minutes after leaving Quincy.

HN A. DUGGAN, *Superintendent.*

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1. NO. 80. QUINCY, MASS., TUESDAY, JULY 15, 1890. PRICE 2 CENTS.

MOWING BY MACHINE.

THE Subscriber is prepared to cut grass, by the hour or acre, at reasonable prices.
C. L. PRESCOTT, North St.
Quincy, June 30. tf

John Page,

— DEALER IN —

FIRST-CLASS

Boots and Shoes,

ALL KINDS.

City Boot and Shoe Store,

No. 104 HANCOCK STREET.

BARGAINS

— IN —

Suits, Pantaloons, Seersucker Goods, Blue Flannel Suits, Children's Knee Pants, Fancy Vests, &c. Underwear, Bathing Tights, Neckwear, Straw Hats, Silk Shirts, Tennis Caps, &c.

LARGEST STOCK!
LOWEST PRICES!

QUINCY
One Price Clothing Co.,
Durgin & Merrill's Block.

We have about FIFTY PAIRS
of
Odd Oxford Ties
—AND—
SLIPPERS
Which will be sold at a very LOW PRICE.

D. B. STETSON,
54 Washington Street.

Quincy, May 7. 3mos.

OLD PAPERS
—FOR SALE—
10 cts. a Hundred,
At the LEDGER OFFICE.

Grand Auction Sale

— OF —

500 ELEGANT

Sea Shore Lots,

— AT —

HOUGHS NECK, QUINCY,

Belonging to the Manet Land Associates, on

Friday and Saturday,

July 18 and 19, at 2 o'clock, P. M.,

EACH DAY.

EVERYONE knows where Houghs Neck is, and what a delightful spot it is. The lots offered are the most desirable in that delightful locality. Large sums of money have been expended by the owners in the improvement of this property. It has been laid out by an experienced landscape gardener in a very attractive manner, with a broad avenue upon Weymouth Fore river, with parkways in the centre of the avenue. An extensive breakwater has been built upon the water front, which adds greatly to the attractiveness of the place. It is bound to be the most attractive resort on the South Shore. Every head of a family within a distance of 25 miles of Houghs Neck should own one or more of these lots, upon which he can build a little house, and give himself and his family the pleasure and healthfulness of a summer at the sea shore. It will save doctors' bills if you do, and not be any more expensive than staying at home, and will give health and happiness to each one of your family.

The 500 lots to be sold are only a small part of a number of lots owned by the Manet Land Associates. The Associates are offering these lots at auction to the highest bidder in this public way, not because the owners do not think the lots would sell at a higher price at a private sale, but because they think that by so doing they can call public attention to the enterprise quicker. The owners know that as soon as they have sold a certain number of these lots to parties interested in buying lots for homes, or holding them for investment, that the value of the remaining lots will be greatly increased. The owners have, therefore, in order to call attention to this attractive resort, made more attractive by the lavish expenditure of money, and in order to get the benefit of the value upon the remaining lots,—which must necessarily result from so doing—have concluded to sell these 500 lots at public auction to the highest bidder and without reserve of any kind. The lots will **absolutely** be sold to the **highest bidder without any protection whatever by the owners,** even if the lots do not bring one-half what the owners think they are worth. Anyone who has ever given the matter any consideration must know that he can buy land cheaper at auction than at private sale, especially at an auction like this, where the owners are selling part of their lots at any price they will bring as a matter of advertisement to interest the public; therefore **now is the time to buy,** whether the person wants the lot to build on at once, or a little later, or whether he wants it as an investment. Any one who buys at this auction sale will get the advantage of the advance in the price of the remaining lots, which he must realize will inevitably follow such a sale. **Quincy is a growing place,** and everywhere in it land is increasing in value very fast, and nowhere will it increase more in value the next few years than at Houghs Neck.

A new Electric Street Railway has just been built from Quincy to Houghs Neck. The running time from Quincy to Houghs Neck will be probably less than twenty minutes, so that persons having business on the line of the Old Colony Railroad, and living for the summer at Houghs Neck, can go to and from their business every day very quickly and very inexpensively.

A Rhode Island Clam Bake will be served free to all holders of tickets each day at one o'clock, in large tents pitched upon the property.

Transportation on the new Electric Railway from Quincy to Houghs Neck and back, will be furnished **free** on the days of sale.

Terms of sale will be most liberal. Ten dollars in cash at time and place of sale.

Balance of purchase price may be paid, if desired, in monthly payments of $5.00 each.

When 25 per cent. of the purchase price has been paid in cash, a deed will be given and a mortgage taken back from the purchaser for the balance, running three years with interest at 6 per cent. per annum.

Terms and conditions of sale will be more definitely stated at time and place of sale.

Information may be had and tickets for the free clambake and transportation on the Electric Railway will be furnished free on application, either in person or by letter to

MANET LAND ASSOCIATES,
82 Devonshire St., Boston.
B. N. ADAMS, Auctioneer, Quincy, Mass.
LEWIS J. BIRD & CO.,
Auct., 244 Washington St., Boston.
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Or on application in person at the office of this paper.

BEST IN THE MARKET!

FOR $6.50 CASH

WE SELL A TON OF THE

WEBSTER NUT COAL,

It is the most Economical Coal sold.

C. PATCH & SON.

Quiney, July 9. [FRANK S. PATCH.] tf

THE CITY COUNCIL.

A Salary of $150 Per Member Proposed for Board of Health.

SIDEWALK ORDER DEBATED.

A New Ordinance and Several Amendments to Old Ones—The Amount Received from the State Comes in Play for Several Things—To Meet Next Monday Again.

An adjourned meeting of the City Council was held Monday evening and it proved one of the longest of the year. The absentees were Messrs. Shea, Slade and Souther.

The Sidewalk Order.

The order appropriating $6,000 for asphalt sidewalks, $1,000 to be spent in each ward, was taken up.

Councilman Newcomb thought there were superfluous restrictions if the money was to be spent under the betterment act as contemplated.

Councilman Sherman, who had introduced the order, was willing it should be modified and moved accordingly; he wanted to see sidewalks constructed in each ward.

Councilman Newcomb thought the amount should not be $1,000 in addition to the one per cent. of the abutting property.

Councilman Sherman believed that sum small enough.

Councilman Green had heard that the last gentleman wanted the city to build sidewalks, because he anticipated it would put one in front of property in which he was interested. Thought brick sidewalks even preferable to asphalt.

Councilman Sherman resented the personal attack. It was not from any selfish motive that he desired sidewalks built, and was willing an amendment should be inserted saying they should not be built in front of his property. Was not particular that asphalt sidewalks should be built, and moved that binding gravel be inserted in its place.

Councilman Newcomb thought it should be left discretionary with the Commissioner or abuttors. Believed there were many places where asphalt sidewalks were not necessary.

Manet Poles.

The Committee on Streets reported an order granting a location for poles on Quincy avenue, Hancock, Temple, Washington and Saville street.

Councilman Green opposed an additional line of poles. The question he thought was whether the Telephone company should run the city or the city control the Telephone Company.

Councilman Duffield, Jones and Fallon favored the order that the Manet Street Railway which was ready to run, might not be delayed.

Councilman Green said the railway had run its wires temporarily and cars could be run. It matters not whether the location was rushed through or not.

Councilman Morton said the Manet Company was liable to be ordered off the Quincy & Boston poles any day, and therefore hoped a location would be granted.

On the order locating the Manet Company the Committee on streets reported adversely, as the City Solicitor had given an opinion that the city had not the authority. The order was rejected.

State Aid and Licenses.

The application of Thomas Monroe for State Aid was referred to the Committee on State Aid.

The Committee on State Aid recommended the payment of $4 a month to Mrs. Freeman Joseph. Accepted.

The application of George Moore for a junk license was referred to the Committee on Licenses.

The Committee on licenses reported an order authorizing the City Clerk to issue Wilson Tisdale a carriage license, which was adopted.

Bates Avenue Drain.

The order appropriating $1200 for the completion of the Bates avenue drain was passed to be engrossed, and upon motion of Councilman Burke the rule was suspended and it was passed to be ordained.

Street Sprinkling.

The Committee on Streets reported inexpedient to sprinkle streets.

Councilman Duffield offered as a substitute the following order:

ORDERED—That the sum of $1000 be and hereby is appropriated to be expended under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works to water the following streets, viz: Washington, Hancock, Water, Beale and Copeland streets, and the City Treasurer is hereby authorized to pay the same from any money now in the Treasury unappropriated.

Councilman Hall queried how far on Hancock street.

Councilman Duffield championed his order. The doctors of Boston considered street sprinkling necessary from a sanitary standpoint. It was a nuisance which should be abated. It would also be economy and a convenience.

Councilman Wilde offered an amendment to include the entire length of Hancock street.

Councilman Newcomb did not think the appropriation would last ten days.

Councilman Duffield thought perhaps the Almighty might help us out.

The amendment of Councilman Wilde was adopted.

Councilman Fallon favored watering the principal streets.

Councilman Warner queried if it was necessary to offer amendments that the whole of each of the streets mentioned.

President Fairbanks ruled that the whole street was understood.

Councilman Burke would like to see all streets watered, and wanted it done systematically.

Councilman Faunce said the Committee on Streets had taken into consideration the lateness of the season and thought much could not be accomplished.

Councilman Jones opposed because many streets not included were just as dusty and needed watering.

At the request of Councilman Duffield, Commissioner Alexander took the floor. He believed sprinkling would be economical if done properly. The city should have its own plant.

Councilman Duffield sought to increase the amount, but in these attempts failed, but his order for $1,000 was substituted in place of the report by the committee.

Bishop Claim.

The Committee on Finance reported that the order to settle the Bishops claim ought to pass, and it was engrossed and then ordained.

Belmont Street.

The Committee on Streets reported in favor of spending $500 on Belmont street, ward five, and the order was passed to be ordained.

The order was passed to a second reading.

Paid Board of Health.

The joint committees on Salaries and Ordinance reported the following salaries for a Board of Health of three members, viz: $150 each per annum and $50 for clerk. An ordinance authorizing the election of a clerk was passed to be ordained.

Whitwell Street.

There was a little breeze over the order appropriating $200 to pay deficiency, but the order was passed to a second reading.

Concerning Ordinances.

The Committee on Ordinances reported amendments to the ordinance concerning Fire Department, increasing the number of members from 68 to 69; establishing the office of superintendent of fire alarm; making the superintendent's pay $16 per week and assistant engineer $14; and defining duties of the superintendent. Order passed to second reading.

The Committee on Finance reported an amendment to the order appropriating $309 for an additional fireman, providing the amount be taken from the $2000 paid the city by the State. Amendment adopted and order ordained.

The Committee on Ordinance offered an order amending the ordinance concerning salaries providing for the pay of the Board of Health as above. Passed to second reading.

An order appropriating money to pay salaries of Board of Health for six months was passed to be ordained.

The ordinance concerning salaries was amended to include that for milk inspector.

The Telephone Wires.

Councilman Green offered the following order:

Ordered, That the Commissioner of Public Works present to the Council at its next meeting a plan which shall relocate the poles and wires in underground conducts along thoroughfares or highways where the exingencies of the case demand and where they conflict with other wire used for electrical purposes.

The order was rejected.

Beale Street Wall.

Councilman Sherman offered an order appropriating $300 to point the retaining wall on Beal street, ward five. It was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Councilman Green moved to adjourn to the second meeting in September.

Councilman Burke believed the Manet Railway should have a location, and his motion to adjourn without date was carried, and the Council will meet next Monday evening.

Crop Bulletin.

The New England Meteorological Society says of the crops for the week ending July 11th:

Haying is progressing rapidly and a large amount has been secured during the week in good condition. One correspondent in Massachusetts says that more and better hay has been gathered in the past week than for years in the same length of time. Corn has improved very much and is now looking as well as the average. Early potatoes are being dug in Massachusetts and yield good quality and nearly average quantity. Apples are dropping badly and the crop promises light throughout New England. Oats are recovering somewhat from the rust in the south but in the north they will prove very light. Rye is being harvested in Connecticut with a yield full up to the average. Tobacco is growing well and all garden crops promise fair. The maggot is injuring the onion crop in Vermont, but in Rhode Island the crop is looking very well.

The population of Somerville by the new census is 38,437. The gain in five years, has been 8,466. During the previous five years it was 5,038. Mr. Wadlin thinks that Somerville's per cent. of growth is larger than that of any other city, if not town, in the State. We doubt it.

THE BANNER LODGE.

Maple Lodge, Knights and Ladies of Honor, Win Many Prizes.

The excellence of Maple Lodge of this city was maintained at the union picnic at Downer Landing Monday. Fifty or more ladies and gentlemen were in the Quincy party, most of whom went by barge to the gardens in the morning. A series of seven athletic sports were arranged. Maple Lodge was represented in four and won the first prize in each.

There were eight lodges in the bean bag contest, which contested for a prize of $5. Five bags were used, the distance was twenty feet, and only once round. Three teams scored 90 but that of Maple Lodge scored 100 and won the prize. The winning team was composed as follows: Mrs. William Field, Miss M. L. Furnald, Mr. W. F. Loud and Mr. Horace O. Souther.

Three lodges competed in the ladies' potato race, which was won by Miss Furnald. The distance was 26 feet and there were nine potatoes, which she picked up in 1 minute and 15 seconds. Prize $3.

Miss Furnald also won the ladies' foot race of 150 feet, in which three lodges were represented. Prize $3.

A contest in which much interest centered was the bowling. Ten lodges were represented. The Maple Lodge team was composed of Mr. and Mrs. Elwood Litchfield, Miss M. L. Furnald and Mr. Horace O. Souther. When they went in they had 344 to beat and they rolled up a score of 414 and captured the prize of $5.

The sports in which Maple Lodge was not represented, were the boat race, the men's race and the potato race.

THE MANET RAILWAY.

The First Trip by an Electric Car Made Last Evening.

Four o'clock yesterday was the time set by Superintendent Morton of the Manet Street Railway for a trial trip of an electric car on the new railway between Quincy and Houghs Neck. At exactly that hour the current was let on at the Electric Light and Power station, but the connections on the car, a new box one, were not made until after six P. M. Without any serious hitch a run was made from the car house at Houghs Neck to Manet avenue. The car then returned, and later in the evening made a trip over the entire length, or rather, as far as Spear street on Coddington street, and return. The test on the whole was very satisfactory.

This morning the car was taken out, but jumped the track near the Germantown road.

Everything will probably be in good working order by the latter part of the week, when the grand land sale will take place.

If I were a Boy.

The Home Magazine, (Mrs. John A. Logan, editor,) is printing brief replies from prominent public men. Below is the reply of Congressman Morse of Massachusetts.

First for my health: I would have reasonable exercise. I should keep good hours at night, and I should be very careful of the company which I kept. Good company and good books ennoble character, while bad company debases and degrades. I should avoid the use of all stimulants, and if I were to live my life over again, I should use neither tea nor coffee, and above all things, I should never use intoxicating drinks in any form. I should entirely avoid the use of tobacco, which is a dangerous, poisonous narcotic. It dwarfs the body and the mind, brings on premature old age, creates an unnatural appetite which water cannot satisfy, and is the direct stepping stone to intemperance. While it is true that many good men use tobacco, they would be better and abler men if they did not, and but very few men who have made their mark in the world, began to use tobacco when they were boys. General Grant, I am told, never began to use tobacco until after the war began, and it takes a heap of fun smoking to pay for a cancer at the base of a man's tongue, such as he, and the Crown Prince of Germany, (a smoker), and other smokers have died of.

For my education: If I were poor, and could not have the advantages of the institutions of learning, I would improve my leisure time, not in trashy novel reading, but with solid, substantial reading. The free libraries are so abundant now that there is ample opportunity. Many of our greatest men had the most meagre educational advantages when young, but became learned and great, by improving their leisure time in the manner I have indicated.

For my future career: I should start right; I should lay the foundation of my character well. I should establish a reputation for integrity, honesty, truthfulness, industry. If I were in the employ of some other man, I should make my services so valuable that he could not dispense with them. These principles in our country, where there is no royal road to learning, and where "honor and fame from no condition rise," carry in their hands the prestige of certain victory and success. Finally, and over and above all, if I had a voice that would drown the thunder of Niagara, I should repeat to every boy in America the words of the Book: "Remember now thy Creater in the days of thy youth."

Finally, if I were a boy, I would set my mark high, I would enter upon its pursuits at once. I would persevere.

Mr. Rankins of South Easton has raised over eight thousand ducks this season and has sold thirty thousand eggs for hatching.

A PERPETUAL MOTION PUMP.

Converting the Rolling Sea Waves Into Power for Pumping Water.

Underneath the pier of the Bond Wave Power company at Ocean Grove, N. J., a mammoth iron egg floats upon the top of the waves. In mild weather the egg bobs up serenely, rising to a height of about fourteen inches above the dead level of the sea, but when the weather is rough and great rollers come rushing in the egg rises forcefully upward five feet or more. It cannot get loose, for it is made fast to the pier by long, strong arms of iron. Up from the top of the mammoth egg a rope runs, and after it has passed over a pulley it stretches on shoreward, and at last enters a wooden building situated upon the beach. In the building is a pump, and the rope is in connection with it. The pump is lifting about 3,000 gallons of water a minute, raising it distances equivalent to the height of the waves.

The explanation of the apparatus and the work it is doing is that Mr. N. O. Bond, whose namesake the Bond Wave Power company is, has successfully completed an experiment undertaken primarily to determine if it were possible to make the ocean, by the motion of its waves, pump enough of itself into Wesley lake to make that lake a body of salt water. There are people living in Asbury Park and Ocean Grove who, considering that the sources of the water of Wesley lake are in the swamp lands, judge that the lake is to some extent a health menacing body of water, and they have for some time wished that it might be salted. Mr. Bond says that he will have no difficulty in making Lake Wesley salt, and he expects to do it. He says that he is perfectly satisfied that his new wave machine will not only do the work which it was especially devised to do, but he is also assured that it will be found a valuable machine for doing other things which need to be done economically.

He says that the machine is strong enough to work comfortably in the roughest weather and that it is built with an especial view to making it run with very little supervision. He says that the wave gate which is in use as the motive power of the street sprinkling system at Ocean Park ran all through the winter of 1889-90 without getting out of order, and that its operations were not in the slightest interfered with by the great storm, which, it will be recalled, was spoken of as "the greatest storm for thirty years." The wave egg, Mr Bond says, will be as little liable to disarrangement by heavy weather as the wave gate was.

The new machine may be used whereever waves rise and fall, and there need not necessarily be a pier to hold it to its work. It may be kept in place by piles quite as well as by a pier, for, while the force of a great wave is immense, it is not so exerted upon the egg as to give a shock, such, for example, as the shock of a cannon ball.

The wave egg may be made as its uses may demand. The one in operation at Ocean Grove has a major diameter of ten feet, a minor diameter of seven feet, and its weight, conjoined with the arms by which it is fastened to the pier, is about two tons. The length of the arms is thirty-three feet.—New York Times.

Trials of Mail Smuggling.

"I have known," said Deputy Ben Armstrong at the postoffice, "of whole suits coming in letters. You smile? I will explain. A garment that has been cut to fit a customer can be sent by piecemeal. We discovered one-half a trousers leg in a big letter once, and we decided to lay for the rest of the suit. Sure enough, eight big, thick letters followed, addressed to the same man. Our first idea was to send for the man and compel him to pay duty, but then the joke was too good and had to be played to its legitimate conclusion.

"We sent him a piece of the pants, a piece of the vest and a coat sleeve."

The deputy went on to say that on the following day the young fellow came in, all of a perspiration. He was expecting some foreign mails from "Lunnon, don't you know," and at least five letters were missing. He was told to come on the following day and the letters might be found.

He came, and Postmaster Van Cott forced him to open in his presence the three letters they had discovered, and out came the dutiable goods and the swell had to foot.

"But," concluded the deputy, "these were not all the letters, and we made him worry for two weeks over the missing pants leg and one little coat tail, on all of which he finally paid duty."—New York Journal.

The Ideal Suburban Site.

Stating it directly, the best work enables us to approach by a drive upon one side, alight at an entrance porch, enter by an entrance hall, advance thence into the hall, and through it out upon the veranda, and so on upon the lawn. This is the simple result, and the reason is as simple. The entrance is for access; the hall, veranda, lawn and the prospect beyond belong to the private life of the house. Tradesmen or visitors, however welcome, cannot be dropped into the midst of the family group. Even the welcome guest wishes to cross the threshold and meet the outstretched hand and cordial greeting within. Even Liberty hall must have its defense.—Bruce Price in Scribner's.

Struck Six Times by Lightning.

There is an old three story tenement house in Randolph, Mass., that is known the country round as the "lighthouse." This house has been struck by lightning six times since 1882, and thrice partly burned. Yet no one of the numerous tenants has ever been killed, although the current has traversed the house a different way each time.—Boston Globe.

ROOMS AND BOARD

CAN be obtained at No. 21 Chestnut street, Quincy. July 15—1t

WANTS.

WANTED.—Immediately, a capable girl for general housework in small family. Must be a good washer and ironer, and bring references. Swede preferred. Apply to MRS. E. J. CUMMINGS, Central avenue, Wollaston. July 12—3t

WANTED.—A young man acquainted with the grocery and provision business for an order team. One that can cut meat preferred. State references. Address Box 728, Quincy. May 26—tf

WANTED.—People to know that it costs but 25 cents the first day and 75 cents a week, for four lines in this column. tf

TO LETS.

TO LET.—In French's building, Chestnut St., opposite the Congregational church, desirable rooms up one flight. Suitable for Dressmaker, Tailor or Barber. Apply at Bussell's Studio, Adams building. 11-tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A New Milch Cow. Apply to Station Agent, West Quincy. July 11. 6t

FOR SALE.—Two good Open Buggies and nice light Express Wagon. Will sell cheap. G. K. LIVERMORE, 26 Spear street. Ju 4t

TO LET.

A pleasant and convenient tenement on Spear street, 2d door from Public Library, now occupied by Geo. H. Brown. Rent $15. Inquire of GEO. W. PRESCOTT, Patriot Office.

Quincy, June 21. tf

WHEN YOU GO TO THE
QUINCY DEPOT
— STEP INTO —
C. F. CARLSON'S
FOR A GLASS OF
COLD SODA.

Quincy, June 23. 1m

For Sale and To Let.

For Sale. A large variety of residences and choice building lots in all parts of the city at prices to suit.

To Let. New house, 10 rooms, all modern conveniences, in Quincy Centre.

Elegant new residence, 11 rooms, on Lincoln avenue, Wollaston.

House, 6 rooms, No. 7 Spear street, Quincy.

Modern house and large stable, No. 112 Washington street, Quincy.

House, 10 rooms and stable on Franklin street, South Quincy.

Also stores and tenements in all parts of the city.

Agents for the Greenleaf Land Associates.

Care of property and collection of rents a specialty.

Geo. H. Brown & Co.,
Insurance, Real Estate and Mortgages,
Adams Building, Quincy.

Branch Office at Williams' Jewelry Store, West Quincy.

B. N. ADAMS,
— AGENT FOR —
Greenleaf
Land
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Most Desirable Location

Easy terms of Payment. Money Loaned to Build. Fine Roads and best of Neighborhood. Call and see Plans and get your Choice of Lots.

B. N. ADAMS,
REAL ESTATE AND AUCTIONEER.

Quincy, April 21. 13-tf

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)
— BY —
GREEN & PRESCOTT,
115 HANCOCK STREET.

REPORTORIAL STAFF.
FRANK F. PRESCOTT, City Editor.
JAMES E. WODDICK, JAMES S. WHITING,
MISS FREEMAN.

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One inch, one insertion, 50 cents; one week, $1.50; one month, $5.00.
Short advertisements, such as Lost, Found, Wanted, For Sale, To Let, etc., not exceeding four lines in length, 25 cents first insertion; 10 cents each additional insertion.
Births, deaths and marriages free.
Funeral notices 25 cents each; obituary and reading notices 10 cents per line.

TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

Towns and cities are taking steps to rid themselves of unlicensed dogs. The mayor of Quincy has issued an order to Constable Hunt "to proceed forthwith to kill or cause to be killed" all dogs within the city not duly licensed and collared and to enter a complaint against the owner or keeper of every such dog. In this city uncollared dogs are seen running the streets every day. They run over lawns and through flower beds, destroying choice plants, and commit a nuisance almost everywhere. Fences won't stop them. Indeed, there is no protection except in their extermination.

If the plan to annex to Boston all territory within twelve miles of the State House should ever materialize what would become of the tax dodgers? Several towns in this vicinity would lose their attractiveness at once to these people. They would not be depopulated, however, for there are plenty of people who would be willing to reside in them though they should become wards of an enlarged city of Boston. The consolidation system appears to be very popular with the large cities of the country.—*Lynn Item.*

Wyoming will enjoy the proud distinction of being the first State in which the restriction of suffrage to one sex is abolished. It is claimed that as a territory this state of things has resulted in doing away with rowdyism at the polls. This, however, was perhaps rather an incident of its new condition. There is no rowdyism of any account at the polls in the older States.

Wyoming, too, has the smallest percentage of illiteracy of any State, and not only has no public debt, but on the 10th of January, this year, had $230,000 in her treasury. She begins her career of statehood under new and favorable auspices.

The high price of ice has the effect to reduce the consumption of water in Boston; and this may account for the diminished mortality there this season, so that the scarcity of ice is not without its advantages, after all, and ice may be dispensed with without so much inconvenience as is generally supposed. It is of much more value to preserve meats and vegetables from speedy decay than for excessive use in our beverages.—New Bedford Standard.

The Salem Gazette says: All of the Essex street wires—electric light, telephone and Naumkeag trolley system—are to be placed on the lofty wooden poles which have been erected this week on that thoroughfare. Yet in Quincy each corporation has separate poles, and it is possible that on Hancock street, the two street railways may have separate poles.

The Buffalo Commercial says: "If you ever have occasion to speak of Haverhill, Massachusetts, remember it is pronounced Ha-veril." This calls to mind says the Somerville Journal, the fact that not one Westerner in ten thousand can pronounce "Quincy" in the Massachusetts style the first time trying.

The "Fall of Babylon" is proving a great success in Boston, as hundreds of country visitors are going to see it under the idea that it is a sort of continuation of the West End boodle investigation, and that the members from their districts figure in the show.—Fall River Globe.

ROW ABOUT MONEY MATTERS

Results in the Fatal Stabbing of John McDonough at Boston—The Murderer Under Arrest.

BOSTON, July 15.—A fatal assault on Commercial street occurred at 11.30 last niht, the participants being laboring men. The difference between the two parties had its origin in money matters, one maintaining that the other would not pay a small sum of money which he owed him. Blows and the stabbing was the result. John J. McDonough was the man who lost his life, and Martin, alias "Patsy" Conly is charged with taking it.

McDonough was walking up Commercial street with Christopher O'Brien, and stopped at the corner of Foster street. They were engaged in conversation there when (at 11:30 o'clock) Conley came along. What took place between them is related by two young men named William McDonald and John Foley, who state that they were only a few feet distant. They say that Conley opened the quarrel by asking McDonough if he knew what he (Conley) called him; that he supplemented his question with the answer, which included a hard name; that he charged him with not paying money he owed him, and repeated the offensive name; that McDonough replied that he would not stand to be so called, and struck at Conley; that several blows were exchanged when the latter drew a knife from his pocket and stabbed McDonough in the left side; that McDonough fell to the sidewalk, Conley walking off.

As nearly as can be ascertained McDonough did not move after falling, and in all probability died at once. It is thought the knife blade, or whatever weapon was used, penetrated the heart. There was naturally a commotion on the street at once, although there were not very many people out at that hour. The police were attracted by the excitement, Patrolmen Hilton and Blazo of division One being on the scene within two or three minutes after the fatal blow was struck. It seems that Conley had gone directly to his home, 463 Commercial street, after the affair was over. One of the young men referred to saw him enter his door, and so informed the officers.

Upon entering the premises indicated Conley was found at the sink washing his hands, it is said. He offered no resistance. The search for the knife with which the stabbing was supposed to have been done was futile. It was probably thrown away. Conley was placed in the patrol wagon and taken to the Hanover street station.

Dr. Elliott was summoned to the station as soon as information of the stabbing reached there—the fatal result not then being known. Upon the arrival of McDonough's body the doctor expressed the opinion that death had taken place several minutes previously.

Conley has been employed by the city for a considerable time, is about 39 years old and was recently married. McDonough was a steyedore, lived on Thatcher street, near Henchman, and leaves a widow and two children.

Cholera Spreading in Spain.

LONDON, July 15.—The Herald correspondent of The News says that cholera is spreading to more towns in the province of Valencia. There were thirty-five new cases and ten deaths reported yesterday, one death occurring in the city of Valencia. The authorities of Castello de Rugat concealed the fact that the disease raged there for a fortnight. It has been learned that fifty cases occurred at that place, seventeen of which proved fatal. The fact that the disease was prevalent was not made known in order to avoid the isolation of the place. A suspicious case has been received at the general hospital in Madrid.

Freestone Contractors' Terms.

WORCESTER, July 15.—The Freestone Contractors' association met here and made formal answer to a letter submitted to them by the Journeymen Freestone Cutters' association. In summing up, the contractors say:

The condition to-day is simply this: Journeymen stonecutters can obtain employment of us on the terms agreed upon by the joint committee of the Freestone Contractors' association of New England and the Progressive Association of New England, and none other.

This rules out all negotiations with the old freestone cutters' association.

Near a Settlement.

NEW YORK, July 15.—At a meeting of the cloakmakers and their employers, the two points at issue were discussed, and the one concerning pay for time lost by the strike was settled by a concession in wages sufficient to make up the loss in time. The other point, namely, the discharge of non-union men who had taken strikers' places, was not quite settled when the meeting adjourned, but it had practically been agreed that the non-union men should be induced to join the union and take their chances of continued employment.

Afraid of the McKinley Bill.

LONDON, July 15.—At Sheffield the mayor of that town presided over a meeting attended by 12,000 persons called to protest against the McKinley tariff bill, as seriously affecting Sheffield's manufacturing interests. A resolution was passed asking the government to take protective measures against the McKinley tariff bill, which, it was stated, threatened to become the means of destroying Sheffield's trade with America.

An Alleged Bank Wrecker.

NEW YORK, July 15.—James A. Simmons was arrested here charged with aiding and abetting President Claassen of the Sixth National bank in the embezzlement of $600,000 in bonds at the time of the late bank wrecking operations. Simmons was arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields and held in $25,000 bail for examination.

Stanley's Condition.

LONDON, July 15.—Mr. Stanley is still very ill. Last evening Surgeon Parke told a reporter that his patient was no worse, but weak on his legs, and only able to leave his room with Parke's assistance to walk through the house and conservatory, and he can take only the lightest nourishment.

City of Marlboro.

MARLBORO, Mass., July 15.—Marlboro voted to accept a city charter by a vote of 1370 to 26. The city will be divided into seven wards and the first election will be held in December. Approval was expressed by a display of fireworks, firing of cannon, music, etc.

Sent to State Prison.

BOSTON, Jluy 15.—Thomas Coyle, who on the 5th inst. threw a brick through the teller's window in the Lincoln National bank and grabbed $350, was sentenced to state prison for 3 1-2 years.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Forecast for New England: Fair; southwesterly winds; warmer, except in Vermont and western Massachusetts stationary temperature.

All Sizes

Ladies' Calico Sacques,

50c. Each,

— AT —

Miss C. S. Hubbard's,

158 Hancock St.,

Quincy, - - Mass.

To the People of Quincy.

GREETING:

Having opened a first-class Furnace and Plumbing establishment in Pierce's Block, cor. of Hancock and Washington Sts. We are prepared to do all kinds of Furnace and Plumbing work in all its branches, either New work or Repairing by Contract or by the Day.

If you have a Furnace and cannot heat certain rooms, we can heat them for you. If you have a Plumbing job that the circulation is poor, water cannot be heated or the sanitary condition is defective, or otherwise poor, as practical experts in our profession, we can obviate those defects.

We have not come among you as itinerant botches, but as thorough, practical mechanics on Heating and Plumbing. We propose to make Quincy our home, as we have come to stay, and by square dealing and strict attention to business, we desire a share of your patronage, and in order to expediate a better acquaintance with you as to our ability, will say that we have for years and are today performing the work at our other store for many of the leading citizens and corporations of Weymouth and Braintree, a few of which we will name:

A. S. Morrison & Bros., Jenkins' Manufacturing Co., Columbia Rubber Co.. Allen Fan Co., Fore River Engine Works, Ambler & Hobart, Hon. Edward Avery, A. E. Avery, Col. A. C. Drinkwater, Joshua Wilkins, T. A. Watson, Dr. G. W. Tinkham, Dr. F. F. Forsaith, Dr. T. H. Dearing, I. Morrison, Horace Abercrombie, Hon. F. A. Hobart, Aubrey Hilliard, C. N. Wallace, A. J. Bates, N. F. Hunt, O. W. Allen, Mrs. B. T. Loring, Mrs. Ellen Stetson, Haywood Bros., Geo. H. Holbrook, Thomas Penniman, William Penniman, Elmer Morrison, and many others. We also carry a full line of Rogers' Oil Stove, Agate and Tin Ware.

We are agents for Magee Furnaces and Ranges, and welcome you one and all to visit our establishment, inpect our goods, compare our prices and find that you can do better at home than you can in Boston.

Respectfully yours,

G. B. BATES, Hancock St., Quincy.

May 27. tf

SAVILLE & JONES,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Adams Building.

SEASONABLE GOODS

— AT —

BOSTON BRANCH GROCERY.

CANNED MEATS,

Fruits and Vegetables,

of every kind. Only Good Qualities kept in Stock.

Dried Fruits,

including Evaporated Apples, Peaches, Apricots, etc. Prunes of all Sizes. Raisins, Currants, Figs, Dates, etc.

BUTTER.

All Grades are Cheaper and Quality is Excellent.

Coffees and Teas

are always in order and everyone knows we sell the Best!

FLOUR

is one of our great Specialties, and our Sales are Large because we give the Best at Low Prices.

J. F. MERRILL,

Durgin & Merrill's Block, Quincy

April 17. 9—tf

ABOUT CUBAN SUGAR.

Mr. Blaine Argues Against Removing the Tariff.

THE WEST INDIES FAVORED

By a Heavy Balance of Trade—Practical Exclusion of American Breadstuffs from Cuban Markets—Republican Caucus.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The following letter from Secretary Blaine has been received by Senator Frye:

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 11, 1890.

DEAR MR. FRYE—I have just received intelligence from the highest commercial authority in Havana that American flour, under the new duties imposed by Spain, can't reach the Cuban market under a cost of $11.46 a barrel—counting the shipping price in New York at $4.80 a barrel. Spain holds the market for herself and is able to send European flour at a price which totally excludes the American flour from the markets of Cuba and Porto Rico. Other articles of American growth are likewise taxed by Spain to the point of prohibition. This one-sided commerce will seriously injure the shipping routes which are still in American hands, largely, if not exclusively.

It would certainly be a very extraordinary policy on the part of our government just at this time to open our market without charge or duty to the enormous crops of sugar raised in the two Spanish islands. Cuba and Porto Rico furnish the United States with nearly or quite one-half of the sugar which we consume, and we are far larger consumers than any other nation in the world. To give a free market to this immense product of the Spanish plantations at the moment Spain is excluding the products of American farms from her market, would be a policy as unprecedented as it would be unwise.

Our trade with the American republics as well as with the West India islands has been for many years in a most unsatisfactory condition. The aggregate balance of trade with all Latin-America is heavily against us. A single illustration will suffice. Since we repealed the duty on coffee in 1872, we have imported the products of Brazil to the extent of $821,806,000 and have sold to her only $156,135,000 of our own products. The difference—$665,671,000—we have paid in gold or its equivalent, and Brazil has expended the vast sum in the markets of Europe.

You can readily see how different the result would have been if in return for the free admission of Brazilian coffee in our markets we had exacted the free admission of certain products of the United States in the Brazilian market. To repeat this error with sugar (to an amount three times as large as with coffee) will close all opportunity to establish reciprocity of trade with Latin-America.

The charge against the protective policy which has injured it most is that its benefits go wholly to the manufacturer and the capitalist, and not at all to the farmer. You and I well know that this is not true, but still it is the most plausible and therefore the most hurtful argument made by the free trader. Here is an opportunity where the farmer may be benefited—primarily, undeniably, richly benefited. Here is an opportunity for a Republican congress to open the markets of 40,000,000 of people to the products of American farms. Shall we seize the opportunity or shall we throw it away?

I do not doubt that in many respects the tariff bill pending in the senate is a just measure and that most of its provisions are in accordance with the wise policy of protection. But there is not a section or a line in the entire bill that will open a market for another bushel of wheat or another barrel of pork. If sugar is now placed on the free list without exacting important trade concessions in return, we shall close the door for a profitable reciprocity against ourselves. I think you will find some valuable hints on this subject in the president's brief message of July 19, with as much practical wisdom as was ever stated in so short a space.

Our foreign market for breadstuffs grows narrower. Great Britain is exerting every nerve to secure her bread supplies from India, and the rapid expansion of the wheat area in Russia gives us a powerful competitor in the markets of Europe. It becomes us, therefore, to use every opportunity for the extension of our market on both of the American continents. With nearly $100,000,000 worth of sugar seeking our market every year, we shall prove ourselves most unskilled legislators if we do not secure a large field for the sale and consumption of our breadstuffs and provisions. The late conference of American republics proved the existence of a common desire for closer relations. Our congress should take up the work where the international conference left it. Our field of commercial development and progress lies south of us.

Very sincerely yours,
JAMES G. BLAINE.

Hon. W. P. Frye, U. S. Senate.

THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

Change in Rules and Passage of Federal Election Bill Favored.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Thirty-one Republican senators met in caucus last night to receive the report of the committee appointed at the caucus held last Thursday to consider a change in the rules of the senate, by which debate can be limited, for the purpose of passing the federal election bill. The committee, through Senator Aldrich, presented a proposed modification of the rules under which, when a measure had been under discussion for three legislative days, a majority of the senate could order general debate closed; after that, thirty minutes to be given to each side for debate, no senator to speak more than once.

Objection was made to this rule on the ground that it would look to the country as though the Republicans were proposing under it to hurry the election bill through the senate in three days. After debate it was determined to change the proposed rule so as to have debate closed after a reasonable time instead of after three days. In this form the rule was referred back to the caucus committee to be revised and reported to a future caucus. The vote taken on this proposition showed a decisive majority of those present in favor of a change in the rule and the passage of the federal election bill.

Signed by the President.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The president approved the silver bill immediately upon its receipt at the White House. He also signed the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill and the agricultural appropriation bill.

Stole Stanley's Spoons.

LONDON, July 15.—Among those who attended Mr. Stanley's wedding reception on Saturday was a wealthy widow named Hatchard. While there she stole several silver spoons from the room in which the wedding gifts were displayed. She was detected, and sentenced to two weeks' imprisonment.

Miss Goodrich, Aged 110, is Dead.

HARTFORD, July 15.—Miss Nancy Goodrich, 110 years of age, died in Bloomfield, her birthplace. She has been in good health and could read without spectacles. On Friday last she took to her bed and said that she was going to die.

Marked Down Sale

— IN THE —

City of Quincy,

— IN ORDER TO —

Compete with the Times.

AM CATERING FOR THE

City of Quincy

— TO KEEP THE —

PEOPLE AT HOME.

We keep all Styles of

Ranges,

— BUT THE —

Breeze and the Berlins,

which I have manufactured expressly for me, cannot be beat, as I have more than 100 different families in the City of Quincy, that will testify in their favor.

All other Goods equally low in Price.

The Strike

Is virtually to be settled satisfactorily to all Parties. In order to give those who have **lost time and money** a

Good Bargain

for the next **thirty days,** I am about to place my Entire Stock of

Woolen Carpets

at such Prices that all who want may not hesitate to purchase.

You have heard of people advertising the Great Gigantic Sales; this I shall call the

GREAT

Gigantic Sale.

1200 yds. of Straw Matting

will be offered from the **Lowest Price** to the highest grade of

English Straw Matting.

In this Sale you will find

3000 Yards

WOOLEN, TAPESTRY,

— AND —

Brussels

of all Shades and Qualities, and the Prices will be very low, and the Quality cannot be beat for the Prices.

We are right at home on the

Imperial Ice-Chests

— AND —

Refrigerators,

and the Prices can't be beat in Boston or out of Boston.

J. W. Lombard,

PANTON'S BLOCK.

SUNDAY'S CYCLONE.

Further Particulars of the Ruin Wrought in Minnesota.

NUMBER OF DEAD NOT KNOWN,

But Will Be in the Neighborhood of a Hundred—Terrible Scenes on the Shores of the Lakes Near St. Paul—Suffering of the Little Colony at Lake Gervais—The Wreck of the Sea Wing.

LAKE CITY, Minn., July 15.—Surrounded by beautiful bluffs and pleasant farming lands, Lake Pepin's unruffled surface gives little evidence of the fierce struggle with the elements and the death-dealing fury of the storm that raged off this peaceful little city Sunday night. With scarcely a note of warning there burst upon this region one of the severest storms ever known in its history, and the loss of life is probably greater than any other single calamity that has ever visited any part of the northwest. The list of dead already numbers sixty-eight and may exceed 100.

The excursion steamer Sea Wing of Diamond Bluff had carried a party of 200 or more excursionists from Red Wing to the camp of the First regiment, Minnesota National guard, just below this city. When the day was coming to a close, Capt. Wetheren prepared to return the boat load to their homes. Many among them feared an approaching storm, and asked that he delay his departure, but he, believing that nothing serious would occur, started up the lake toward Red Wing, about 8 o'clock, with nearly all the passengers on board. The wind was blowing a gale, into the teeth of which the Sea Wing tried unsuccessfully to make her way.

A point of land runs out from the Minnesota shore just above this place, across from what is known as Maiden Rock. To pass around this point it was necessary for the steamer to turn slightly towards the Wisconsin shore. Immediately the hurricane seized hold of the already struggling and cracking vessel and twisted her out of the control of her engines and crew. An attempt to beach her failed, and

Over She Went

with her great load of passengers. The barge, Jim Grant, which was in tow and on which about one-quarter of the excursionists had crowded, was also seized, her awning being crushed in and the passengers thrown into the water.

This happened just below the point, and as the helpless hulks drifted before the gale, the steamer righted herself for a moment, but again keeled over and was so badly torn by the storm that she lay helpless, the waves washing over her. The barge had broken loose from the steamer and drifted down opposite the town, and those still on board, about twenty, were rescued. The steamer drifted in back of the point and sank, with most of those on board.

Many were saved, however, and the heroism of a few rescuers cannot be slighty praised. Corp. B. L. Perry of St. Paul compelled the spectators to assist him and saved the lives of eighteen persons who were still clinging to the wreck. He went out on the lake when the storm was at its height and seemed to know no fear. There were others like him and they rescued over sixty from what seemed certain deaths. Sailboats cruised around for several hours and picked out some three score of struggling but still living victims of the storm.

As soon as the news of the disaster reached the camp

Every One Volunteered

to assist in rescuing the living or searching for the dead. Adjt. Gen. Mullen took charge of the regiment and the search was begun. Body after body was taken from the water, some alive, others unconscious, but others still, dead. An invaluable aid in the work, both of resuscitation and of laying out the dead, was rendered by the excellent ambulance corps, which had but recently organized. As fast as the bodies were taken from the water they were identified by mourning friends and relatives, and placed in coffins for transportation to their homes.

By 2 o'clock yesterday morning fifty bodies had been recovered, identified and sent to Red Wing. By 8 o'clock eight more had taken the same mournful journey, and at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon seven others were added to the gruesome number that had been carried by boat to Red Wing. Peterson's body was found about a mile up the shore, but the others were all taken out of, or close around, the wreck. The watches on the different bodies had stopped at from 8:15 to 8:30, showing pretty accurately the time of the wreck, but Peterson's watch had kept going for some three hours in the water and stopped at 11:30.

The barge lay quietly on the water just above town yesterday. She had toppled over on the port side, and had drifted against her tow. With axes, holes were chopped in the decks and ropes fastened to the bodies under the water and these drawn to the surface, carried ashore and turned over to the ambulance corps. The

Bodies of Those Who Went Down

with the steamer were taken out of the cabin, through a hole cut in the pilot house and through the the cabin doors. Believing that still more bodies were to be found in the half dismantled wreck, Gen. Mullen ordered the tearing away of the upper decks of the vessel and the pushing of the wreck further toward the shore, where she was righted.

There were a good many on the Sea Wing who made use of the life preservers. Robert Adams, the 17-year-old son of Dr. Adams of Lake City, and another boy, whose home is in Red Wing, secured three life preservers and were

In the Water for Six Hours

before being rescued. Young Adams could swim, but his companion could not. They were buffeted by the billows and blown hither and thither by the gale. They first drifted about a mile down past town, and then a change in the wind carried them up the river to Frontenac, seven miles from here, where they were rescued by Dr. Kaine's party, considerably the worse for their hard experience.

Gen. Mullen and his military helpers then went all through the Sea Wing, recovering three more bodies, bringing the total up to sixty-five. The shattered old hulk was then left to drift at will.

During the morning a systematic patrol of the water over which the hulls had drifted was kept up by citizens of Lake City. After the last bodies had been taken from the wreck, Gen. Mullen pressed into service all the row boats within reach and, with four soldiers in each boat, began a thorough dragging of the lake all about the scene of the disaster. No bodies were found, and at dark the search was abandoned for the day. Dynamite will be used to-day.

AT LAKE GERVAIS.

The Terrific Storm Lays the Summer Cottages in Ruins.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 15.—Several minutes before the cyclone made its appearance at Lake Gervais the members of the Good and Schurmier families and several parties visiting them, were either rowing or sailing on the lake or sitting outside their cottages. Threatening clouds were rising and the cottages were sought. In the Good cottage were thirteen persons; in the Schurmier residence nine. The heavens grew darker, and old Mr. Good, seeing the cone-shaped cloud far away in the north, predicted a cyclone.

All the inmates of the Good residence, with the exception of Dr. Eachus, went down into the small cellar under the cottage. Dr. Eachus was urged by his wife to go, too, but he refused. When, however, he saw the cone-shaped cloud coming over a hill half a mile north of the cottage, twisting huge trees out of the ground and carrying them forward pell-mell in its path, he made for the cellar. Soon there was a crash. The barn belonging to Mr. Good had struck the house, both going to pieces on the little colony of safety seekers. They were all more or less injured. During the storm they remained in the cellar. To the people in the two Schurmier residences

Fortune Dealt a Worse Blow.

Their places of shelter were twisted to pieces by the first and most violent gusts, and none of them having previously sought safety in the cellars, they were at the mercy of the storm. George Miller, cashier of the First National bank, St. Paul, was carried forty feet and thrown to the earth and killed. His wife was carried some distance and found buried under the wreck with serious injuries. Mrs. J. H. Schurmier, Rev. Pfafle and Charlie Schurmier were evidently hurled into the lake and drowned, as their bodies could not be found among the debris. J. H. Schurmier, Hub Schurmier and wife and the female servant were carried but a short distance and landed under some trees.

The following is a complete list of the killed at this point: Peter Meisen, driver for J. H. Schurmier, George Miller, Rev. Dr. Pfafle of Brennan, Tex., Gharlie Schurmier, Mrs. J. H. Schurmier.

About twenty-five were seriously injured.

The sites of the Good and Schurmier cottages are marked only by their foundations, while the ground for a radius of an acre or more is strewn with debris of all kinds. Near the cellar of the Schurmier house lies a driven well with twenty feet of cast iron pipe which was literally torn from the ground, while on the shore of the lake, fully 100 feet away, is the piano which formerly stood in the parlor of the cottage. Huge trees, some of them 3 1-2 feet in diameter, have been broken off close to the ground and are scattered about in all directions, and saplings, which bent before the gale, stand completely stripped of their bark.

In the lake, fifty feet from shore, are two horses which were carried there from the Schurmier stable. Chickens without a feather left on them litter the ground and articles of wearing apparel are to be seen sticking in trees and bushes half a mile away. In the swamp near the lake shore are a number of splinters and boards sticking bolt upright like a field of corn.

All along the road from Gervais to Vadnais the houses have been more or less damaged. Nearly all of the houses and hotels in the vicinity have been turned into temporary hospitals. At Paul Melette's residence at Little Canada are Moses Melancon, Lydia Ann, his wife, and Frank, George and Jennie, his children, all more or less injured. Frank is so seriously crushed about the body that he cannot live. At Kohlmann's hotel are Minnie Meiss and Joseph Barnard. Miss Meiss is suffering intensely from a wound in her chest, made by an iron spike, which was driven almost through her body, and her recovery is considered impossible.

A camping party was on the southwest shore of Lake Gervais. They ran from their tent and sought the shelter of an overhanging bank just in time to save their lives. The storm really commenced between Snail and Turtle lakes, passed over them and striking the northern part of Little Canada, thence on to Schurmier and Good cottages, across Lake Gervais to Gutzke's place, then in a northeasterly direction to Farmer William Brown's place, where it lifted and disappeared. Its track was about forty-five miles long and from a quarter to a half mile in width. The bodies of Mrs. Schurmier and her son Charles, and the Rev. Mr. Pfafle had not been recovered up to a late hour last night.

United States Ahead.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.—The annual cricket match between Canada and the United States has begun on the Wissahickon grounds. When play stopped at 6 o'clock last evening the United States had completed an inning with a score of 269, and Canada's score with the loss of one wicket was 14.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Latest Quotations of the New York and Boston Stock Markets—July 14.

Wall street prices ran off all around, the granger shares being the principal sufferers and Rock Island getting the largest share of depreciation. The Boston and Maine group of stocks was the particular strong feature of the Boston market.

The New York Market.

Atchison	46¼	Nor Pac. pref	82⅞
Central Pacific	32¾	Oregon Navi	104
Chi & Northwest	111¼	Oregon Trans	47½
Del Lack & West	147¾	Pacific Mail	45¾
Del & Hudson	169½	Reading	46¼
Illinois Central	117	Texas Pacific	20⅞
Lake Shore	109⅞	Union Pacific	63½
Missouri Pacific	73⅞	Wabash St. L. & P.	12½
N. J. Central	125½	do pref	26⅜
N. Y. Central	108	Wheel & Lake Erie	38½
Northern Pacific	36⅝	Western Union	84¼

The Boston Market.

Aspinwall Land	8¾	Fitchburg pref	89¾
Fremn's Bay Land	6⅝	Flint & Pere Mar	33¼
Newport Land	3	Maine Central	160½
West End Land	28⅝	Mexican Central	27½
Atchison	46⅛	N Y & N E	49⅞
Atlantic & Pacific	6½	do pref	119½
Boston & Lowell	....	Old Colony	172½
Boston & Maine	....	Union Pacific	63½
Boston & Prov	....	Wisconsin Central	28
Chicago, B & Q	106½	American Bell	228
Central Mass	19¼	New England Tel	54¼
do pref	....	Erie Tel	49¾
Eastern	167½	Mexican Tel	1

The Produce Market.

NEW YORK, July 14. — FLOUR — Firm: city mills $4 40 to 4 60; city mills patents $4 75 to 5 25; winter wheat, low grades, $2 45 to 3 00; do fair to fancy, $3 15 to 4 80; do patents $4 40 to 5 25; Minnesota clear $3 65 to 4 50; do straights $3 65 to $4 85.

WHEAT—Steady; No 2 red 95 to 95¼c elevator; No 3 red 87½ to 88c.

CORN—Easy; No 2, 44 to 44½c elevator; steamer mixed 43¾ to 44¼c.

OATS—Stronger; No 3, 35c; mixed western 34 to 38c.

COFFEE—Rio Firmer; fair cargoes 20c.

SUGAR—Raw quiet; refined firm, granulated 6 5-16c, cubes 6 7-16c.

POTATOES—Seady; Long Island 3 00; Southern prime 2 50 to 3 00.

PORK—Steady; mess, $13 25 to $14 75; prime 10 00 to 10 50.

BEEF—Quiet; beef hams weak; cut meats steady; pickled bellies 5⅛ to 5¼c.

LARD—Quiet; Western steam 6 00½.

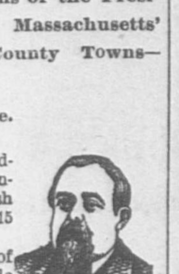
Today's Anniversaries.

Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

WHICH HAPPENED ON JULY 15.

In Quincy and Vicinity—On the Battle Fields—Births and Deaths of the Presidents—Incorporation of Massachusetts' Cities and Norfolk County Towns—Foreign Matters.

World Wide.



TOM THUMB.

1779—Stony Point, on the Hudson, captured by Mad Anthony Wayne. The British lost 600; the Americans, 15 killed, 83 wounded.

1808—Joachim Murat, one of Napoleon's marshals, made king of Naples.

1815—Bonaparte, escaping from Waterloo, surrendered to Capt. Maitland, of the English frigate Bellerophon, at Rochefort, west coast of France; Aug. 8 sailed for St. Helena to remain for life.

1819—The Savannah, first steamship to cross the ocean, arrived in Liverpool.

1834—Death of S. T. Coleridge, English metaphysician and poet, aged 62.

1870—France decided to declare war against Prussia because of the nomination of the Prince of Hohenzollern to the Spanish throne; declaration signed July 17.

1871—Death of Thomas Lincoln (Tad), son of Abraham Lincoln, aged 18.

1871—Prince Jerome Napoleon expelled from France.

1883—Death of Tom Thumb (Charles S. Stratton), native of Bridgeport, Conn.

A Cold Weather Story.

I have a story of cold weather which may serve instead of ice. It was the coldest day of last winter, and a trip across the Boston common was a short Arctic journey. Around a big fire in a Beacon street house were a jolly lot of young people, when to them entered one of the Hale boys —Edward Everett Hale's sons. Lawrence Steven's famous saying was under discussion: "The Lord tempers the wind to the shorn lamb."

"Yes, I know the saying," said young Hale, gravely, "and I've often thought of having a shorn lamb tethered out on the common near Park square, to try and make things just a little warmer there."—Chatter.

A Timely Job.

Old Gentleman—No, I can give you no money. I don't like to encourage idleness. Why don't you go to work?

Tramp—It's easy to say that, but it isn't so easy to get a job. I've been trying to get work all the year.

Old Gentleman—What kind of a job have you looked for?

Tramp—Winding an eight day clock.—Snacks.

He Knew by Experience.

Teacher—John, of what are your boots made?

Boy—Of leather, sir.

Teacher—Where does leather come from?

Boy—From the hide of the ox.

Teacher—What animal, therefore, supplies you with boots and shoes and gives you meat to eat?

Boy—My father.—Chatter.

At the Annamite Theatre.

Here the female parts are performed by men in disguise. One evening the play was slow in commencing and the audience grew impatient. At length the manager advanced to the footlights and said: "I must ask the audience to excuse us a few minutes; the queen is not yet shaved!"—Gil Blas.

A Contented Client.

"I tell you what, Heymann, the lawyer is a cute fellow, and no mistake! I ought to know, for he lately defended my son."

"How's that? I thought your son had been sentenced?"

"Yes, but only for a twelvemonth!"—Kladderadatsch.

Posted in Navy Matters.

Clara—What do you think? That young naval cadet Sibmore sent me a "true lover's knot" in gold cord yesterday.

Maud (all sympathy)—What did you do?

Clara (scornfully)—Sent him back a scarf pin representing a pair of sister hooks.—Boston Post.

There's Much in a Name.

Van de Milk—What are you going to call your new steam yacht?

Van de Water—I was going to name her the Wave, but as I was looking over my books last night a more appropriate name occurred to me. I think I'll call her the Breaker.—Detroit Free Press.

No Discount.

Simpson—I saw a great bargain in a buggy down town.

Simmons—Why didn't you invest in it? How was it?

Simpson—Splendidly lovely, young and worth half a million.—Detroit Free Press.

A Matter of Location.

"I feel sick at heart," said the rejected lover, as he leaned upon the railing of the Margate boat.

"I'm with you," remarked a fellow passenger, "only mine is further down."—London (Eng.) Pink-un.

Great Expectations.

Dashaway—I think I shall go up in the Adirondacks this summer.

Cleverton—What do you expect to get there?

Dashaway—In debt, mostly.—Clothier and Furnisher.

Love—Figuratively Told.

True love is 1 derfully nice,
  Oft un 2 lovers sworn,
The earth 3 sembles paradise,
  And sometimes it's 4 lorn.

Some lovers can't sur 5 alone,
  And love 6 symptoms show;
Some think it's 7 with their own,
  And some cre 8 their woe.

Some, when their sweethearts look be 9,
  Feel such a 10 der thrill;
Some, when they don't, for 0 will pine
  And seek a grave 2 fill.

A weighty maid fell down at length;
  Her beau rushed 2 assist her;
She was 2-80-4 his strength,
  So 10 derly he kissed her.

She candy 8 be 4 her beau,
  And had a toothache 4 it;
When her 2-30 cried, although
  With 40 tude she bare it.

"4-0-I've waited long," cried Will,
  "Now halve me, I would wed thee."
"You'll have 2-8-4 me until
  You've 1 a 4 tune," said she.
—H. C. Dodge in Detroit Free Press.

THE TURF.

The report that August Belmont is going to retire from the turf is premature.

Brown Hal, the pacer, is said to be moving quarters at an amazing gait, and Johnston's record is said to be in danger.

Another shattered turf idol like Tenny, the Suburban favorite, was Surefoot, the hottest English Derby favorite on record.

Pierre Lorillard will buy racing stock from the Duke of Portland's stud under the condition that he is not to race in England.

The very people that last year were declaring Isaac Murphy could not ride a little bit are those who, since he rode Salvator in the Suburban and the match with Tenny, are saying that he is the greatest living artist in the pigskin.

According to the Australian papers the fastest mile ever trotted in that country was 2:30¾, by the chestnut stallion Honesty, by Priam. Honesty had a record of 2:25¾ in America. He was disposed of at a late sale in Sydney for $2,100.

George Taylor has been for some time a more or less popular jockey, but if he rides as many winning mounts as he has lately he will become the popular favorite, vice Bergen, Hamilton and some others. The public is even more fickle in this than in most respects.

There seems to be a lamentable want of harmony in action between the eastern and western racing associations as regards the enforcement of the sentences on delinquent jockeys. It creates an exceedingly bad precedent to ignore the rulings of any race track of good standing and may lead to serious complications in the future.

Within a radius of five miles of Nashville, $5,000,000 would not cover the value of the horses and the means for taking care of them. Among the prominent breeding establishments are Belle Meade, Hermitage Stud, Melrose, Morrowdale, Maplewood, Whitlands, Two Rivers, Clifton, Oak Hill, Springbrook, Ewing, Haysview and Heart of Oaks.

That Axtel and Sunol will meet in one race and possibly three before the close of the season is almost an assured fact. The champion stallion will not be in condition before September, although Doble finds that he still possesses his wonderful burst of speed, while Marvin gave the public a line on Sunol recently when he sent her a quarter in 31 1-5 seconds.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The Park theatre, Brooklyn, has been redecorated at an expenditure of $50,000.

Clara Morris has given the play "Helene" back to its author, Martha Morton, and decided not to use it any more.

The minister of the interior has prohibited the playing of Tolstoi's comedy, "The Fruits of Enlightenment," in the Russian theatres.

The annual profits of the "Passion Play" at Oberammergau amount to 250,000 marks, which sum must be divided among 700 persons.

Alice Dunning Lingard is to come to America next year, bringing her own London company and appearing in a repertoire of society comedies.

George Pauncefort, an English actor, well known in the United States years ago and for a time a member of the stock company of the Boston theatre, is now keeping a restaurant near Yokohama, Japan.

The fourth year of "The Old Homestead" at the Academy of Music, which begins in October, will be marked by the introduction of a revolving scene. Other new and attractive features will also distinguish the production.

An Italian version of Balfe's "Bohemian Girl" is announced for next season at the Sannazzaro theatre in Naples, where revivals of Mozart's "Flauto Magico" and Piccini's "Cechina" are also promised as specimens of the old style of opera.

FASHIONS FOR MEN.

A rough straw hat of fine quality, both in white and black, is the latest novelty in tiledom.

There are a number of excellent stand up tab collars, such as the "Mingo," "Spokane" and others.

In the most recent Ascots and DeJoinvilles the patterns are in similar designs to those of the outing flannels and cloths, being of soft silk texture and in varying widths of stripes upon a white background.

This is a detail that should be noted in the purchase of a neglige shirt: A skimpy collar on a neglige shirt, one that is not cut so as to show well above the outing coat, will produce a very sorry and inadequate effect.

With the colored shirts a quiet, solid color in cravats is most effective. But there is a great multiplicity of patterns and colorings to choose from. They are not to be worn with the neglige shirt.

The unexpected acceptation of the cravat is but another indication of the growing demand for tieable goods. The cravats have indeed quite superseded the buckle made up goods. The reigning widths are from 1¼ to 1½ inches.

A good fingermark of the turndown tendency is the fact that a number of the custom made shirts, with collars attached, have recently been ordered with turndown collars, and these, concurrently, were cut especially high in the neck.

ROYAL FLUSHES.

Prince Bismarck is said to still cling to his love for snuff. He has been a confirmed user of it for years.

It is understood that the title to be bestowed by Victoria upon Prince George of Wales is that of duke of Sussex and Inverness.

The king of the Belgians is said to be very anxious that his youngest daughter, Princess Clementine, should marry one of the sons of the Prince of Wales.

It takes the sultan about forty minutes to say his prayers in the regular form. After they are finished he occupies a position at one of the windows of the mosque and reviews the troops.

Marguerite, the pretty princess who is going to marry her cousin, the Duc d'Orleans—"the prisoner of Clairvaux"—has a good temper, good manners, and various musical and artistic accomplishments.

The young crown prince of Italy is deeply devoted to his clever and beautiful mother. He sends her two long telegrams every day when he is away from her; and he also writes to her each day a letter giving full accounts of his day's work.

The Princess Louise has more skill than an Indian in handling a canoe and often lands without assistance a salmon weighing as much as thirty pounds. When she kills a particularly fine fish she carefully packs it in ice and sends it to her royal mother, the queen.

SWEET MEMORIES.

When winter hurls her bitter sleet
  Across the unprotected moor
The traveler, with hasty feet,
  Speeds on toward his cabin door;
But though the sharp fanged, nipping air
  May crust his beard with icy rime,
It cannot from his memory tear
  The sweet delights of summer time.

So every memory borne of joy
  Will live as long as life shall last;
No changes can the charm destroy—
  'Tis proof 'gainst every arrow cast.
A backward view recalls the hours
  That once our youthful pulses thrilled,
As aromatic summer flowers
  Live in the scent from them distilled.

The memory of a childhood passed
  Beneath a gentle mother's sway,
With love's sweet mantle o'er it cast,
  Can never wholly pass away.
Whatever adult fate we earn,
  Whate'er the censure or the praise,
Still will the fond heart sometimes turn
  Back to those careless, happy days.

Then let us, as we journey on,
  Endeavor some sad heart to cheer;
'Twill be an act to think upon
  When ending our probation here—
A joy to know that after death
  Has set the restless spirit free
There still lives in our mortal breath
  Some fondly cherished memory.
—New York Weekly.

FETTERED.

In Cheyenne's early days the sheriff was one of the most important personages in the country. In fact, he still holds a conspicuous position in most cities of the vigorous, impetuous west.

Some years ago Sheriff Black, of Cheyenne, was much annoyed by the persistence and determination of sundry suitors for the hand of his fair daughter, Miss Helen.

As is always the case in mining districts the male population far outnumbered the gentler sex, and Miss Helen, who was a handsome brunette, would have been a belle among far severer critics than the youths of Cheyenne.

She had graduated at St. Louis, and besides being a gifted musician was a devout worshiper of nature and fond of outdoor exercise.

Almost any fine evening in summer a passer by might hear her rich mezzo voice accompanying her guitar to some ringing "ballad of the plains."

Unconscious was she of the fact that the melody floated out from the shadows of the cottonwood trees and mingled with the broad, effulgent moonlight, and that many a luckless youth dated a hopeless love from the first evening when he had dropped in to help the sheriff and the old servant in making an audience.

Miss Helen cared little for the admiration of men, but accepted it as a matter of course, having been brought up among them. She enjoyed herself in a fashion of her own, with her books, guitar, sketch book and her spirited horse, Wildfire.

Two of her lovers, however, seemed to gain more favor than the rest. In fact, popular opinion was puzzled as to which would win.

One of them was a tall, athletic young westerner, who was as bright and invigorating of presence as the air he breathed, and in whose clear blue eyes not a shadow of deceit was visible. Handsome, for true, but so sturdy and independent that he impressed one as a young giant.

He was an ardent geologist, could analyze a "find" as well as an expert, loved his mountains and worshiped—Miss Helen.

But with all his devotion Joe was a discreet young fellow, and held his curly head up in defiance of mankind in general and his rival in particular, and he never let the fair Helen feel too sure of her conquest.

The aforesaid rival was a wealthy young mine owner from Chicago—all that is conveyed in the term "a polished gentleman!" He had laughed heartily when on departing for his new home his Chicago friends had jokingly predicted that he would lose his heart to some western beauty. But here he was, eager to lay his fate and fortune at the feet of the sheriff's queenly daughter.

One bright, breezy day in September Helen cantered off soon after dinner with her sketching material, ostensibly to make some sketches of the autumn scenery, but really to commune with nature, the only mother she had ever known, and to decide what answer she should give on the morrow to her wealthy lover, who that day had asked her to be his wife. She told him that she must read her own heart before she could answer, and he hoped for a favorable reply.

Joe had been offended by one of her hasty speeches a week before. They were talking about Russell, and she had asserted somewhat warmly that she knew of no one whose society she preferred. As soon as the impulsive words were spoken she repented, but Joe rode away with a look in his blue eyes that had haunted her ever since.

Somehow Joe's haughty head, flung back like a stag at bay, kept looming up before her mental vision, when duty demanded that she be thinking of Russell and his flattering offer.

The hours wore on, and so preoccupied was she that she did not observe the heavy clouds that were rolling black and massive down the mountain sides.

Suddenly a large drop splashed in her face, and she looked about her in alarm. A heavy equinoctial storm seemed almost upon her.

Wildfire sprang forward at the touch of the whip, and literally flew in the direction of the house.

The great clouds were rolling over the hills like giant ogres clad in mist. Thunder and sharp, vivid lightning followed, and then the deluge.

Wildfire dashed on until they came to the creek, and then the girl drew back in dismay.

The creek was a foaming torrent, and she could not see the bridge.

Suddenly she heard a man's voice shouting to her, and in a few minutes Joe on his tough little mustang was beside her. He wore a buffalo overcoat and threw a large cloak of her own about her shoulders. She did not wait to ask how he happened to come for her. She forgot that he was angry and hurt. She reached out her firm, white hand and caught Joe's extended fingers, and side by side the two horses were urged across the bridge.

They galloped home in silence, and when they reached there and Helen stepped into the friendly shelter of the broad veranda she noted the fact that Joe led both horses to the stable and put them up.

Half an hour later Joe, arrayed in Sheriff Black's dressing gown and slippers (articles brought by Miss Helen from the east), was explaining to the rosy, demure young mistress of the house that her father had been suddenly called to the next town, and might not return before early morning. "He asked me to keep a sort of lookout over the place, and when I rode over to ask you to invite me to tea and found you gone I hastened after you."

This speech over an embarrassed silence followed. It was broken by Joe, who looked straight at his hostess and said:

"If I am intruding, Miss Nellie, why, just give the word and I'll go."

Helen assured him in a constrained sort of way that she was glad of company, and went out to prepare the little supper herself, for in those days, as now, servants were rare and inefficient in the west.

After supper, in an awkward pause of the conversation, Joe took up a little case from the table and began examining its contents—a bright new pair of hand cuffs.

They were a new kind just from the east, and Helen began explaining the spring lock which opened with a skeleton key.

Somehow one of the bands was on Joe's wrist as she slipped the other bright circlet over her firm, white hand, when lo! the lock snapped and they were locked together.

Helen blushed crimson and commenced searching for the key in nervous haste.

But no key was to be found. Suddenly the truth dawned upon her. The key was in her father's pocket and he was on the other side of Crow creek, which was now a foaming torrent and dangerous to cross in the storm and darkness.

She tried to smile and treat the matter lightly, but it was just the ghost of a smile, and it was a very doleful voice that said: "I am afraid, Mr. Gordon, that we must break the lock. Father has the key."

Joe felt tempted to indulge in a hearty laugh over their queer situation, but a glance at the distressed face across the table sobered his mirth. A great throb of sorrow came over him. If she loved him she would not care so much.

He gazed at the shining fetter on her wrist so long and so earnestly that Helen lifted her eyes wonderingly, but dropped them again.

What woman ever failed to read the story that she saw in the honest blue depth of her humble young giant's eyes?

Her confusion encouraged Joe, but there was almost a tremor in his voice as he laid his great brown hand over her fettered one and said softly: "Nell, if you only loved me I would believe that it was fate that bound us together. I would take it as an omen that fate would grant me my dearest wish. But, Nellie, I dare not hope."

The girl looked up slowly into her lover's eyes, looked steadily, though she still saw that look in them: "Joe," she said, "it is fate."

The cool and cultured Mr. Russell would have marveled had he seen "that queenly girl" sobbing for very joy on Joe Gordon's shoulder, and, perhaps, he would have marveled still more had he known that at that moment the thought of him and his millions did not once enter her mind.

When the sheriff returned in the gray of the morning he found an interesting picture.

The lamp still burned in the corner and the fire was smoldering away. On the broad lounge by the fireplace sat Helen and her lover. She had fallen asleep from sheer weariness and Joe sat like a statue lest he might disturb the fair sleeper whose cheek was so near his own.

The old gentleman's face was a study. When the truth dawned upon him he flung himself into the nearest chair and laughed until he waked the echoes—likewise Miss Helen.

She was at first bewildered by her novel position, but soon remembered the true situation and relapsed into silence, leaving Joe to tell the story.

"And now, sheriff," concluded he, "you may loose these fetters with the understanding that they will soon be replaced by more enduring ones. I must not let my prisoner escape."

Helen's father had always liked young Gordon, and his blessing was forthcoming.

The announcement of the approaching nuptials gave Mr. Russell a conclusive answer, and he settled up his affairs in short order and returned east.

The old sheriff used to tell with great gusto how Gordon won his perverse daughter and how gracefully she wore her fetters after she was won.—Atlanta Constitution.

The largest corpse ever conveyed to a grave in Missouri was, perhaps, that of the negress known as Big Jude, buried at New Madrid. The coffin was 36 inches broad, 6 feet long and 36 inches deep. She weighed 750 pounds. It required the strength of sixteen pallbearers to place her in the wagon, made for the occasion, and lower her into the grave.

The barrister's wig is giving much trouble in the warm colonies of England. He is a bold judge as well as a sensible one who takes off his own wig and suggests to other members of the bar to do the same. Special wigs are now made for warm climates, which are extremely light, being a mere horsehair net.

Unprepossessing Female (to photographer)—How much would you take me for?

Photographer—About sixteen, madam. He got the job.—Texas Siftings.

LAWTON'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND !

—FOR THE—

Blood, Liver and Kidneys.

This great constitutional remedy has been on the European market for over twenty years, is superior to all others, and proven the greatest Blood Purifier and System Renovator ever compounded by medical skill. Nothing can equal it for putting the vital portions of the body in condition. If your liver is affected do you stop to think how or what your liver is? The liver is subject to more or less little pains or aches. This organ is the sponge of the body, and is continually soaked full of blood rich in poison. Its purpose is the secretion of certain digestive and cathartic elements known as bile, and the transformation of those products of digestion which are absorbed into the blood and carried into the liver before they enter the general circulation and assist in nourishing the body. Inactivity, then, produces numerous diseases. So by using LAWTON'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND, your liver will be free from all diseases. It is also absolutely necessary to know what and where are your kidneys. There are two kidneys, one on each side of the backbone. They are the only organs that purify the blood of the uric acid waste in the system. Every drop of blood courses through a great many times a day, just as through the heart. The waste matter which they should take away contains deadly poison which, if retained, causes fatal results. Sixty-five gallons of blood per hour, in the average man, passes through the kidneys, and to purify it they must be in perfect health. The kidneys are filled with many thousand hair-like tubes. These tubes run into every part of the kidney and, as the blood flows through that organ, the urine passes into these tubes, and is drained into the bladder. If these little tubes are diseased, the uric acid is not removed, and, instead of this poison coming through the blood, the albumen, which is really the life of the blood, comes through these walls and escapes with the urine; in other words, the nerve action is entirely wrong, and instead of taking the poison out of the blood, the life of the blood is taken out and the poison remains.

LAWTON'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND,

By its immediate action upon these vital organs thoroughly cleanses, renovates and restores them to their normal condition.

PALATABLE AS MILK. PLEASANT TO THE TASTE. NO NAUSEA.

100 DOSES,—$1.00

LAWTON COMPOUND COMPANY,

235 Washington Street, Boston,

Male and Female Agents Wanted. Sent to any address on receipt of price, $1, or 6 Bottles for $5.

For Sale at all Drug Stores.

June 6. 3m

THE THOUGHTFUL MAN

Reads, Reflects, and Decides

What is the Best Policy

For him to pursue

TO MAKE HIS BUSINESS

A Large and Prosperous One.

THE HEADSTRONG MAN

Thinks He Knows

Just What is Best!

and he pushes ahead,

works hard,

but

FINDS HIS LABOR

does not produce

GOOD RESULTS,

and he is

Obliged to Fail,

OR GIVE UP BUSINESS,

perhaps both.

Let those who wish to succeed, not work so hard; take more notice; see what others do, and try and improve on their ways and on their own in past years.

ADVICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertise regularly in the LEDGER and reach the people who spend their money in Quincy.

Advertise in a judicious manner. The world reads and studies the daily papers, but only a small proportion of the people ever see the issues of the professional advertising schemes.

Advertise liberally. Hunt's Merchant's Magazine says on this point: According to the character or extent of your business, set aside a liberal percentage each year for advertising, and do not hesitate. Keep yourself unceasingly before the public, and it matters not what business of utility you may be engaged in, for, if intelligently and industriously pursued, a fortune will be the result.

Advertise truthfully. Let your advertisement, in all cases, exactly correspond with what you really propose to sell. Be prepared to show the customer, who inquires, the identical goods, and let the price and terms tally with your announcements.

Advertise sensibly. Use plain language, easily understood, writing as you would talk to a customer. Slang, vulgar expressions, scriptural quotations, and personalities, ought never to have a place in advertisements. They are sure to offend some one, and are never in good taste.

Advertise attractively. The fresher, brighter and more interesting you make your advertisements the more they will be read. Indeed, many advertisements afford so much information on current topics of domestic economy that they are read as a matter of news.

Advertise specifically. It is better to name certain lines of goods rather than a general stock. Most people are bargain-hunters, and an advertisement will meet with more responses if it offers a specific bargain.

Advertise modestly. Neither brag nor exaggerate. Tell the truth and prove it; but tell it interestingly and prove it convincingly. Avoid superlatives, since constant use weakens their effect.

Successful advertisers employ the simplest words and forms of expression. Make lines that will cause your announcement to be talked about among intelligent, well informed and well-to-do people.

Advertise persistently. "To discontinue an advertisement," says John Wanamaker, Philadelphia's great merchant, "is like taking down your sign. If you want to do business you must let the public know it. Standing advertisements are better and cheaper than reading notices. They look more substantial and business-like, and inspire confidence. I would as soon think of doing business without clerks as without advertising."

APHORISMS.

Lying advertisements are and always will be failures in the long run.—*Printer's Ink.*

The man who does not find advertising profitable, generally finds business unprofitable.

Pay as much attention to your advertising, as you do to your purchases, and you will get equally satisfactory results.—*The Money Maker.*

Many business men who advertise expect to see returns directly, and if they do not, feel it is unprofitable. The indirect benefits derived from keeping the name before the trade are out of all proportion to the direct returns received, and the most successful advertisers are those who keep themselves so constantly before the trade that their names become as familiar as a household word. —*Coal Trade Journal.*

Don't advertise that you are selling an article worth five dollars for twenty-five cents. Such statements emanate either from lying knaves or from fools. The knaves, however, are the ones who advertise such statements, the fools not possessing sufficient sense to appreciate the value of advertising. A truthful, candid statement is the best advertisement of a meritorious article. Learn to regard your advertisement as your bond, and be prepared to fulfil its pledges to the letter.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

FOR SALE BY NEWSBOYS,

and at the following places:

Old Colony Depot,	Boston
Ledger Office,	115 Hancock Street, Quincy
Souther's Store,	Adams Building, Quincy
McGovern Bros.' Store,	Plumer's Block, Quincy
Coram's Store,	Copeland Street, West Quincy
Miss Bartlett's Store,	Jones' Corner
Post Office,	Quincy Point
Depot,	Wollaston Heights
Henry B. Vinton,	Braintree
M. K. Pratt,	Weymouth
Post Office,	Houghs Neck

NEWS COLLECTIONS.

QUINCY, at Depot, at 9 A. M.
ATLANTIC, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WOLLASTON, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WEST QUINCY, at Post Office, at 7.30 A. M.
SOUTH QUINCY, at Depot, at 8.30 A. M.
QUINCY POINT, at Post Office, at 8 A. M.

News and advertisements dropped in boxes at the above locations will be collected at the specified times, in season for that day's issue of THE LEDGER. Anonymous articles will not receive consideration.

Today's Almanac.—July 15.

High water at 10.45 A. M. and 10.30 P. M.
Sun rises at 4.20; Sets at 7.19.
Moon rises 2.53 P. M.
New Moon July 16.

THE DAY BOOK.

Interesting Brief Locals Gathered by Ledger Reporters.

The Lane boy who was injured at Shea's quarry on Friday, is getting along nicely.

Mr. John Carver of South Quincy left for Pike, Wis., on Monday of this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Cook have been visiting with Mr. Cook's parents in Provincetown.

D. D. G. Charles Bowker and staff installed officers in Highland Lodge, K. of H. of Roslindale last night.

The petition of the remonstrants to free delivery for West Quincy will be printed in full in Wednesday's LEDGER.

Miss May Kendrick, of Franklin street, leaves today for Fall River, where she intends to stop for a week.

Mr. Cushing is on the move on the new Willard schoolhouse. He is to start more stone-cutters to work, and will also run a blacksmith's shop on the spot in order to rush the stone work.

On Saturday evening a mad dog ruled a part of Ward Four until Mr. George Elcock ended his career with a little powder and shot. It is thought that he had not bitten any other dogs before he was killed. It is not known who owned the animal.

A gentleman of this city, accompanied by his daughter, enjoyed one of the harbor excursions the other day. It was the first time for forty-five years that this gentleman had been in a boat for a sail, and he was much pleased with the trip.

The Sunday school teachers, members of the two choirs and others, who helped at the festival held by St. Mary's church the Fourth, are to go to Nantasket on Thursday to spend the day. The party will be conveyed there in barges and a "tally-ho." Dinner will be procured at the Vine cafe.

The members of the Methodist church Sunday School W. Quincy will hold their annual picnic at Houghs Neck Thursday. Tickets for sale at E. H. Doble's store. If any desire to go at Noon they will please leave their names at E. H. Doble's store before Wednesday noon. All are cordially invited.

A fakir struck West Quincy last evening, accompanied by a banjo player and loaded with shoe blacking and cheap jewelry, intending to take the place by storm. The crowd listened to the music, but when the seller started to dispose of his stock in trade, Officer Barry notified him that he would be obliged to ask him to pack up his grip and git. The fellow offered some objections at first, but finally extinguished his lights and moved.

After Box 42 Sunday night the firemen thought they would have a rest. But last night Box 75 was pulled in at 8.15. When the department rasponded they found the blaze was in a pile of rubbish on a vacant lot near that box which is used as a dump. Their services were not required. This alarm starts what is called by the firemen "another Series" as it has been the case when one alarm was rung in two more would surely follow before any length of time would elapse.

Citizens were a little surprised yesterday afternoon when the five o'clock whistle on the fire alarm blew, for it sounded different. It had been changed during the day from the Water Works to the Electric Light station. In the evening there was an alarm from Box 75 which tested it. It worked all right for two rounds but after that the valve did not close and it was a continued blast, but will be all right when adjusted. The neighbors in the new location don't want it so near but it will undoubtedly give better service as there is a high steam pressure at all times and the location is more favorable.

Base Ball.

The St. Mary's go to Rockland on Saturday to play the King Philip nine of that place. The managers of the latter club were in West Quincy last night and made all arrangements with the manager of the St. Mary's and offered a good guarantee The St. Mary's have other games with strong clubs in Abington, Whitman and other places.

QUINCY'S YOUNGEST SISTER.

Marlboro Accepts a City Charter by Vote of 1370 to 26.

Yesterday was a big day in Marlboro. But 26 of the 1396 voters who went to the polls voted against the acceptance of the city charter. At 7 last evening, says the Globe, a full wide Fourth of July set in so far as concerned horns, firecrackers and small arms.

At 7.30 pandemonium got astray seemingly, for every church and engine house bell began to ring, two score whistles contested for supremacy in unearthly screeches, the ubiquitous small boy went about in all his noisy glory; guns were fired, and all demonstration indicated the pleasure of the people that Marlboro was about to enter a higher class in the great school of the State.

All the stores in the new city closed, the streets were lined with thousands of people, bands went through the city on electric cars, houses and places of business were illuminated, fireworks shot across the sky, red aed green fires burned brightly, the roar of cannon is heard above the din, and all in honor of Marlboro's step in advance.

At 8.30 there was speech making, interspersed with music on the high school common, followed by more fireworks, bell ringing, cannon firing, and a general observance of the day when Marlboro crossed the threshold into a new experience.

The assessors give Marlboro a population of 13,360.

Today's Court.

William Felch, of East Weymouth, for an indecent assault on Thomas Fitzpatrick a small boy of that place. Felch was held in $1,000 for his appearance at Superior Court to be held in Dedham in September next. Being unable to furnish bonds, he was committed to jail.

John Digner for being drunk paid $5 and costs.

Joshua Parker a tramp, was given six months at the State Farm at Bridgewater, to get straigntened out.

Patrick Boyne for an assault on Officer Fallon of Braintree, was fined $10 and cost. For being drunk was fined $5 and costs.

William Maloney for being drunk paid $5 and costs.

LARGE LAND SALE. Do not forget that there is to be an auction of houselots at Houghs Neck on Thursday and Friday of this week. The new electric cars will be in good running order and a Rhode Island clam-bake will be served. The public are invited to be present and make a purchase of some of the finest lots in that vicinity.

HOUGHS NECK.

The road to this pleasant summer resort is in a very bad condition and the dust is something fearful.

Messrs. Reuben Corson and Gerald Morrison with their families from Hyde Park, are occupying their cottage at this hamlet.

Mr. John Cashman and family of West Quincy are to be located in a cottage on Bay View avenue.

In Enfield taxes are only $5 on $1000 this year; but then in Enfield they get only what the taxes pay for—just such roads, schools, public buildings, improvements as the income will warrant.

As there are always new mothers, it is well to be reminded of Mellin's Food which has been so thoroughly and successfully tried for years. It's strongest endorsement is the multitude of healthy, active children reared upon it. A mother says "My child began the use of Mellin's Food when a month old, and is one of the largest and strongest children I ever knew."

SOMETHING WRONG.

It Proved to Be His Duster and He Promptly Gave It the Shake.

Yesterday forenoon a tall, slim man, wearing a faded Greeley hat and well enveloped in a linen duster of ancient date, entered the Woodbridge street station and said to the sergeant:

"I just came in on the train. Look at me and see if I resemble Capt. Kidd or Charlie Ross."

"I can't see that you do," replied the sergeant.

"But people are all looking at me and grinning. Anything wrong in my dress?"

"Well, that—that duster is a little off, perhaps."

"Oh! it's the duster. People don't wear 'em any more, eh?"

"Not that style and color."

"I see. I'm a little ancient?"

"A trifle."

"Well, off she comes. I bought it in this town six years ago. The man warranted it to me as a combination of duster, hammock, flying jib, liver pad, bed blanket, burglar alarm, life preserver and certificate of moral character, and it has pulled me through a steamboat explosion, two railroad smashups, a hotel fire and half a dozen free fights. Kinder hate to go back on her, but style is style. If the style has changed, then I've got to change with it."

He pulled it off, rolled it into a bundle and laid it on a chair and said:

"Give it to some poor and disconsolate man—some one who hasn't a sensitive soul. It has kept out the flies, warded off the moths and saved me from rattlesnakes and mad dogs, but the time has come when we must part. When I strike Detroit and hear a boy call out 'Is that thing alive?' I know he means me and that duster. When I go up street and a man calls out, 'Schooner ahoy!' I know he means that duster and me. When I get into a car and see the women look me over and then hitch away I know they are wondering which of us is who and whether it will bite or not. I'm too sensitive by half, but I can't help it. I leave her in your hands. Good-by."—Detroit Free Press.

DIED.

BICKNELL—In North Weymouth, July 14, Mr. Thomas Bicknell.

Do You

Advertise

in the

DAILY LEDGER?

Call and Get

Our Special Rates

for June, July and August.

It is Well Posted

on the

Local News.

Do You Read

THE LEDGER

Every Day?

BEATIN IS BEATEN.

Pitched Like a Tired Man and Boston Won the Game.

THE BUFFALOS DEMORALIZED.

They Fall Easy Victims to the Boston Brotherhood Men — Brooklyn Bridegrooms Win Their Eleventh Straight.

BOSTON, July 14.—Beatin acted like a tired man to-day, and the whole Cleveland team played like school boys, so they were easy victims. Nichols was hit hard in the first inning, after colliding with Davis, but pitched the rest of the game in good shape. Attendance 1645.

BOSTON	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Long, ss	6	4	3	6	0	2	2	1
Tucker, 1b	6	2	4	6	1	5	0	0
Sullivan, lf	5	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Brodie, rf	6	1	4	4	0	4	0	0
Hines, cf	5	1	0	0	1	3	0	0
McGarr, 3b	6	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
Bennett, c	3	2	2	3	0	8	1	0
Smith, 2b	3	2	1	1	0	2	3	0
Nichols, p	5	3	4	4	0	0	2	0
Totals	45	17	19	25	4	27	9	2
CLEVELAND	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
McKean, ss	5	2	3	3	0	0	2	1
Dailey, rf	4	1	2	2	0	2	0	1
Gilks, lf	5	0	2	2	0	2	0	0
Davis, cf	5	2	1	1	1	1	0	0
Zimmer, c	5	1	3	4	0	9	1	1
Dowse, 1b	5	0	1	1	0	11	1	0
Smalley, 3b	4	1	2	2	0	0	2	1
Ardner, 2b	4	1	2	2	0	3	6	0
Beatin, p	4	0	0	0	0	1	3	1
Totals	41	8	16	17	1	27	15	5

Innings.............. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Boston............... 4 0 0 3 0 1 5 0 4—17
Cleveland........... 4 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 1—8

Earned runs—Boston 7, Cleveland 6. Home run—Long. Two-base hits—Bennett, Zimmer. Three-base hit—Tucker. Stolen bases—Boston 1, Cleveland 2. Base on balls—Boston 6, Cleveland 1. Base on errors—Boston 3, Cleveland 1. Struck out—Boston 6, Cleveland 6. Double plays—Smith, Long and Tucker; Ardner and Dowse. Umpire—Powers.

Philadelphia, 17; Pittsburg, 1.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.—Heard, formerly of the Milwaukee club, was in the box for the Pittsburgs and pitched far better ball than the score indicates. His support was miserable, a great many of hits made off him being secured after chances had been offered to retire the side. The visitors could do nothing with Vickery. Attendance 1432.

Philadelphia........ 2 0 4 3 0 2 2 2 2—17
Pittsburg............ 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1

Earned runs—Philadelphia 3. Base hits—Philadelphia 16, Pittsburg 3. Errors—Philadelphia 2, Pittsburg 2. Batteries—Vickery and Clements, Heard and Decker.

Brooklyn, 10; Chicago, 3.

BROOKLYN, July 14.—The Bridegrooms won their eleventh consecutive game at Washington park. Lovett pitched in fine form and his support was all but perfect. Genalvin played with Chicago and made a good showing. Attendance 1470.

Brooklyn............ 2 0 2 1 0 2 3 0 —10
Chicago.............. 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0—3

Earned runs—Brooklyn 4, Chicago 1. Base hits—Brooklyn 13, Chicago 6. Errors—Brooklyn 1, Chicago 6. Batteries—Lovett and Daly; Luby, Franc and Nagle.

Cincinnati, 6; New York, 1.

NEW YORK, July 14.—The Porkopolitans defeated the New Yorks easily, hitting opportunely and being materially assisted by the umpire, who was repeatedly hissed for his partiality. Attendance 694.

Cincinnati........... 0 1 0 2 0 3 0 0 —6
New York............ 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Earned runs—Cincinnati 4. Base hits—Cincinnati 8, New York 8. Errors—Cincinnati 2, New York 4. Batteries—Foreman and Harrington, Rusie and Clark.

PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

Boston Piles Up Thirteen Runs, While Buffalo Gets but Two.

BOSTON, July 14.—The Buffalos turned up again to-day in a more demoralized condition than they were a week ago, and were easy victims for the home team. Haddock got his customary pounding, while Gumbert was unusually effective. Richardson's batting and fielding were the features of the game. Attendance 1024.

BOSTON	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Brown, cf	6	2	3	6	0	1	0	0
Stovey, rf	3	3	2	4	0	2	0	0
Kelly, ss	6	2	2	2	1	3	4	1
Brouthers, 1b	5	1	1	1	3	7	1	0
Richardson, lf	6	2	4	7	0	4	0	0
Nash, 3b	2	2	0	0	1	2	2	0
Quinn, 2b	5	1	3	5	0	6	1	1
Swett, c	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Gumbert, p	5	0	0	0	0	1	3	0
Totals	41	13	15	25	5	27	12	2
BUFFALO	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Hoy, cf	5	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Mack, c	4	0	1	1	0	4	1	0
Wise, 2b	4	0	0	0	0	2	4	0
Beecher, lf	4	1	1	3	0	2	0	0
Rowe, ss	4	0	0	0	1	2	3	0
Rainey, 3b	4	1	1	1	0	4	3	1
Halligan, rf	4	0	3	4	0	0	3	0
Carney, 1b	4	0	0	0	0	12	1	1
Haddock, p	3	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
Totals	36	2	7	10	2	27	13	2

Innings.............. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Boston............... 1 0 0 2 5 2 0 3 0—13
Buffalo.............. 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0—2

Earned runs—Boston 6, Buffalo 2. Home runs—Richardson, Brown. Two-base hit—Halligan. Three-base hits—Stovey, Quinn, Beecher. Stolen bases—Boston 7. Base on balls—Boston 9, Buffalo 10. Base on errors—Boston 1, Buffalo 2. Struck out—Boston 2, Buffalo 1. Umpires—Gaffney and Sheridan.

Brooklyn, 6; Pittsburg, 2.

BROOKLYN, July 14.—Brooklyn and Pittsburg played an interesting game. Ward's men won by a lucky bunching of hits in the opening inning. After that Galvin settled down and did excellent work. Weyhing pitched a capital game and was superbly supported. Owing to a blunder Ferguson and Holbert reported at the grounds, and four men umpired.

Brooklyn............ 5 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—6
Pittsburg............ 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0—2

Earned runs—Brooklyn 4, Pittsburg 2. Base hits—Brooklyn 8, Pittsburg 5. Errors—Brooklyn 1, Pittsburg 4. Batteries—Weyhing and Kinslow, Galvin and Carroll.

Philadelphia, 12; Chicago, 7.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.—Manager Buffinton pitched good ball, and as a result Philadelphia won easily. Baldwin was away off, giving many bases on balls, and the local men hit his delivery hard. The game was full of brilliant plays and was very interesting to the 3413 spectators present.

Philadelphia........ 2 0 1 0 4 0 0 5 0—12
Chicago.............. 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 5 0—7

Earned runs—Philadelphia 6, Chicago 2. Base hits—Philadelphia 14, Chicago 14. Errors—Philadelphia 3, Chicago 7. Batteries—Buffinton and Hallman, Baldwin and Farrell.

Cleveland, 10; New York, 5.

NEW YORK, July 14.—The Cleveland men took a good lead in the opening inning and held it. Keefe did so poorly in the first that he retired in favor of Crane. The game was rather slow and uninteresting. Attendance 763.

Cleveland............ 4 0 1 4 1 0 0 0 0—10
New York............ 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 1 1—5

Earned runs—Cleveland 2, New York 2. Base hits—Cleveland 15, New York 10. Errors—Cleveland 5, New York 4. Batteries—Gruber and Sutcliffe, and Keefe, Crane and Ewing.

Other Games.

At New Haven—New Haven, 6; Washington, 2.

At Hartford—Hartford, 2; Newark, 1.

At Worcester—Worcester, 2; Jersey City, 1.

At Baltimore—Newark, 11; Baltimore, 10.

A DOZEN PERSONS INJURED.

Freight Runs Into an Accommodation Train; Wrecking It.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., July 15.—As the local freight on the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago was going down Smithville hill, it collided with the accommodation from French Lick. The accommodation was demolished and several freight cars were smashed. A dozen passengers and train hands were injured, some fatally. The most seriously hurt are Conductor W. Brown, probably fatally crushed; Grant Johnston, head and back dangerously crushed; Billy Mitchell, conductor on the Air line, wrist broken; Henry Whithall, engineer, dangerously hurt in back; James Myers, engineer on the accommodation, cut on head and face.

LEPROSY IN CANADA.

Family on the Island of Anticosti Afflicted with the Loathsome Disease.

OTTAWA, July 15.—It is feared that leprosy has obtained a foothold on the Island of Anticosti. Some time ago an English family from New Brunswick settled on the south side of the island, in a place called English Bay, and recently a second case has broken out in the family.

Rev. Abbe Thibult, a Catholic missionary on the island, has reported the matter to the government. The family wherein the loathsome disease has taken a foothold is large, and many of the daughters have reached womanhood. The government will isolate the family, and endeavor to prevent the spread of leprosy on the island.

FROM CHURCH TO PRISON.

Prominent Resident of Long Island Convicted of Embezzlement.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., July 15.—Joseph B. Huntley, a justice of the peace and lawyer of East Williston, North Hempstead, pleaded guilty to one of several indictments charging him with embezzling $21,000 belonging to clients who had given him the money for investment. Judge Garretson sentenced him to nine years in state prison with hard labor. Huntley belonged to one of the oldest Long Island families and was an elder of the Roslyn Presbyterian church and superintendent of the Sunday school.

IN A STATE OF SIEGE.

San Salvador Ready for a War with Gautemala—Natives Euthusiastic.

LA LIBERTAD, San Salvador, July 15.—The government has issued a proclamation declaring the country in a state of siege and announcing that passports will be required in order to travel from one town to another.

War with Gautemala is imminent. Nearly 20,000 men are stationed along this side of the frontier. Great enthusiasm prevails.

With a Capital of $13,000,000.

TRENTON, N. J. July 15.—The Pennsylvania Railroad company has, it is announced gained control of the Chicago stock yards. The Chicago Junction railroad and Union Stock Yards company has been incorporated here with a capital stock of $13,000,000, of which $25,000 was paid in. The principal incorporators are W. J. Sewell of the Pennsylvania railroad and John Hoey of the Adams Express company. The business of the company is to buy and sell and otherwise deal in the capital stock of the Chicago Union Stock Yard and Transit company.

More Water Wanted.

NORWALK, Conn., July 15.—This borough, with three immense reservoirs, two of which are in Lewisboro and the other in New Canaan, full and overflowing, is threatened with a water famine because of the inadequacy of the pipe leading to the third or distributing reservoir in this town. At a rousing borough meeting, $30,000 was appropriated for laying a proper pipe, and contracts will immediately be called for.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

A fire in Colchester, Conn., caused about $10,000 loss.

Masked thieves robbed a Chicago express office of about $10,000.

A drunken American shot and killed a waiter in the City of Mexico.

An unsuccessful competitor at the German scheutzenfest shot himself.

Lord Wolseley is to take command of the troops in Ireland in October.

French wine growers are warned of the dangerous competition in California.

The recent ministerial crisis in Spain, it is said, was not due to foreign influence.

Four Italian laborers were drowned in the Connecticut, opposite Stratford, N. H.

The probable loss of the schooner William W. Rice of the Iceland fleet is reported.

The Gloucester schooner Samuel R. Crane was seized in Newfoundland and fined $400.

There was a $1,000,000 fire in Dallas, Tex.

The defeat of the followers of the mahdi is reported.

Helen Mathers, author of "Cherry Ride," wrote two novels in six months, for which she received $10,000.

Bowling Bowser, a colored barber of Hartford, was nominated as consul at Sierra Leone, Africa.

Bandits have captured the son of Mahmoud Djelaleddin Pasha, a relative of the sultan, and demand as his ransom 19,000l.

Wholesale desertions from the cruiser Charleston are reported at Honolulu, but all but eight of the men were recaptured.

New York's new Croton aqueduct is completed. It has a flowing capacity of 318,000,000 gallons a day and will cost $95,000,000.

It is understood that the president has not decided finally who shall be the New England member of the new board of appraisers.

The Gould headquarters, Merchants' Exchange and Henderson buildings at Dallas, Tex., were burned. Loss, $157,000; insurance, $83,700.

The Paris Siecle says France will never consent to abandon the bounty system in order to secure a settlement of the Newfoundland troubles.

It is reported that two Spanish commissioners are in this country to learn the disposition of the United States toward the purchase of Cuba.

President Gilman of the Johns Hopkins university has returned to Baltimore much improved in health after an extended tour through the northern states of Africa.

Senator Hoar has prepared a resolution applying closure in the senate, which it is proposed to bring forward at any time the Democrats show a disposition to delay legislation by dilatory speechmaking.

William B. E. Lockwood of Norwalk, Conn., in a wagon drove a pair of livery horses thirteen miles in forty-seven minutes, rnining both animals. A civil and a criminal suit will be brought against Lockwood.

Quincy City Grain Store.

BEST GRADES OF

FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY AND STRAW,

Brick, Lime, Cement and Drain Pipe.

Agent for the Celebrated

Bowker's Fertilizer.

Superior to all others.

Edward Russell.

PROPRIETOR.

24 Washington St., cor. Coddington.

Branch store at South Quincy, near Railroad Station.

☞ Telephone Connections.

April 8 1—3m

Old Colony.

On and after June 16, 1890. Trains Leave

QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—4.33, 6.11, 6.55, 7.24, 7.31, 7.37, 7.52, 8.12, 8.34, 8.40, 9.18, 9.59, 10.38, 10.57 A. M.; 12.05, 1.02, 1 20, 1.42, 2.50, 4.00, 4.07, 4.48, 4.55, 5.33, 5.40, 6.20, 7.05, 7.10, 8.10, 9.06, 10.19, 10.33 P. M. SUNDAY—9.21, 9.31 A. M.; 1.46, 5.53, 6.01, 6.15, 8.14, 9.05, 9.16, 10.20, 11.01 P. M.

RETURN.—5.45, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 10.05, 11.02 A. M.; 12.00 M; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.30, 2.35, 3.12, 3.52, 4.18, 4.42, 5.10, 5.33, 6.07, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 8.15, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY—7.30, 8.30, 9.15, 9.30 A. M.; 12.45, 1.30, 5.00, 5.45, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WOLLASTON HEIGHTS FOR BOSTON.—4.36, 6.14, 6.59, 7.28, 7.41, 8.15, 8.46, 9.21, 10.02, 11.00 A. M.; 12.08, 1.05, 1.45, 2.53, 4.10, 4.58, 5.43, 6.23, 7.14, 8.13, 9.09, 10.37 P. M. SUNDAY.—9.34 A. M.; 1.49, 6.19, 9.20, 11.04 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.35, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY.—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR BOSTON.—4.38, 6.19, 7.02, 7.16, 7.44, 8.05, 9.24, 10.04, 11.15 A. M.; 12.11, 1.25, 1.56, 2.56, 4.15, 5.48, 6.31, 7.12, 7.17, 8.18, 9.12, 10.40 P. M. SUNDAY.—9.37 A. M.; 1.52, 6.22, 9.23, 11.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.17, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 12.30, 1.15, 1.55, 2.25, 3.12, 4.18, 4.22, 4.42, 5.33, 5.40, 6.15, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY.—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

QUINCY ADAMS FOR BOSTON.—4.30, 6.07, 6.51, 7.20, 7.34, 8.08, 9.15, 9.56, 10.54 A. M.; 12.02, 1.38, 2.46, 4.03, 5.37, 6.16, 7.07, 8.07, 9.03, 10.30 P. M. SUNDAY.—9.27 A. M.; 1.42, 6.11, 9.12, 10.57 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY.—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WEST QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—6.08, 7.05, 7.54, 9.11, 11.04 A. M.; 1.46, 3.45, 5.27, 6.20, 10.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

EAST MILTON FOR BOSTON.—6.12, 7.09, 7.58, 9.15, 11.08 A. M.; 1.50, 3.55, 5.31, 6.24, 10.11 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR EAST MILTON AND WEST QUINCY.—6.48, 8.35, 10.00 A. M.; 12.50, 2.40, 4.42, 5.50, 6.42, 8.14 P. M.

GEO. L. CONNOR,
Gen'l Pass'r. Agt.

J. R. KENDRICK,
General Manager.

Quincy and Boston Street Railway.

(ELECTRIC.)

Commencing Monday, June 23, 1890, Cars Leave

West Quincy for Neponset.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 8.55, 9.50, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 1.45, 2.20, 3.00, 3.35, 4.00, 4.45, *5.10, 5.30, 6.00, 6.15, 6.55, *7.15, 7.35, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.40, 10.00, †10.45 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.32, 9.18, 10.08, 10.53, 11.38 A. M.; 12.13, 1.03, 1.38, 2.00, 2.38, 3.18, 3.55, 4.17, 5.03, 5.55, 6.17, 6.33, 7.13, 7.53, 8.38, 9.00, 9.35, 10.00, 10.18, †10.42, †11.02 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy Point and West Quincy.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 9.00, 9.45, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.30, 3.15, 3.55, 4.20, 4.45, 5.35, 6.15, 6.35, 6.50, 7.30, 8.20, 8.55, 9.20, 10.00, *10.25, †10.35 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.33, 9.18, 10.08, 10.56, 11.38 A. M.; 12.15, 1.03, 1.18, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.17, 4.41, 5.09, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 6.48, 7 13, 7.32, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—6.25, 6.55, 7.25, 8.08, 8.35, 9.20, 9.55, 10.25, 11.23 A. M.; 12.15, 1.05, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.41, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 7.00, 7.32, 8.30, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—6.40, 7.10, 7.55, 8.20, 8.50, 9.35, 10.10, 10.40, 11.45 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.40, 3.15, 4.05, 5.00, 5.40, 6.15, 6.47, 7.15, 7.55, 8.45, 9.45, 10.38 P. M.

SUNDAY.

West Quincy for Neponset.—7.50 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50 A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.55, 2.40, 3.15, 3.45, 4.20, 4.55, 5.40, 6.15, 6.50, 7.25, 7.55, 8.40, 9.15, 10.05, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.47, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.15, 1.37, 2.12, 2.57, 3.32, 4.02, 4.37, 5.12, 5.57, 6.32, 7.07, 7.42, 8.12, 8.57, 9.32, 10.07, 10.30, †10.12, †11.05 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy and West Quincy.—7.50, 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50, A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.50, 2.20, 2.55, 3.25, 4.00, 4.35, 5.20, 5.55, 6.30, 7.05, 7.35, 8.20, 8.55, 9.30, 10.05, 10.25, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.22, 7.55, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—8.10, 8.56, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.42, 8.12, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—8.30, 9.20, 10.15, 11.00, 11.45 A. M.; 12.30, 1.10, 1.55, 2.25, 2.55, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.15, 5.55, 6.30, 7.10, 8.00, 8.25, 9.00, 9.35, 10.05, 10.45 P. M.

*To Quincy only.
†To Car house only.

At Neponset close connection is made with West End Street Cars to and from Boston.

At Quincy Centre close connection is made with Electric Cars to and from Quincy Point.

Cars are due at Beale street, Wollaston, ten minutes after leaving Neponset and seven minutes after leaving Quincy.

JOHN A. DUGGAN, *Superintendent.*

incy City Grain Store.

Best Grades of

UR, GRAIN, HAY AND STRAW,

Brick, Lime, Cement and Drain Pipe.

Agent for the Celebrated

wker's Fertilizer.

perior to all others.

dward Russell.

PROPRIETOR.

Washington St., cor. Coddington.

nch store at South Quincy, near Rail- Station.

Telephone Connections.

ril 8 1—3m

Old Colony.

and after June 16, 1890. Trains Leave

INCY FOR BOSTON.—4.33, 6.11, 7.24, 7.31, 7.37, 7.52, 8.12, 8.34, 8.40, 9.18, 0.38, 10.57 A. M.; 12.05, 1.02, 1 20, 1.42, 4.00, 4.07, 4.48, 4.55, 5.33, 5.40, 6.20, 7.10, 8.10, 9.06, 10.19, 10.33 P. M. SUN- —9.21, 9.31 A. M.; 1.46, 5.53, 6.01, 6.15, 9.05, 9.16, 10.20, 11.01 P. M.

TURN.—5.45, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 10.05, 11.02 A. M.; 12.00 M; 12.02, 1.15, 2.30, 2.35, 3.12, 3.52, 4.18, 4.42, 5.10, 5.33, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 8.15, 9.10, 10.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY—7.30, 8.30, 9.30 A. M.; 12.45, 1.30, 5.00, 5.45, 7.05, P. M.

OLLASTON HEIGHTS FOR BOS- —4.36, 6.14, 6.59, 7.28, 7.41, 8.15, 8.46, 10.02, 11.00 A. M.; 12.08, 1.05, 1.45, 2.53, 4.58, 5.43, 6.23, 7.14, 8.13, 9.09, 10.37 P. M. DAY.—9.34 A. M.; 1.49, 6.19, 9.20, P. M.

TURN.—6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, A. M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.35, 3.12, 4.18, 5.33, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY.—8.30 A. M.; 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

LANTIC FOR BOSTON.—4.38, 6.19, 7.16, 7.44, 8.05, 9.24, 10.04, 11.15 A. M.; 1.25, 1.56, 2.56, 4.15, 5.48, 6.31, 7.12, 7.17, 9.12, 10.40 P. M. SUNDAY.—9.37 A. M.; 5.22, 9.23, 11.07 P. M.

TURN.—6.35, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.17, 9.40, A. M.; 12.02, 12.30, 1.15, 1.55, 2.25, 3.12, 4.22, 4.42, 5.33, 5.40, 6.15, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY.— A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

INCY ADAMS FOR BOSTON.— 6.07, 6.51, 7.20, 7.34, 8.08, 9.15, 9.56, 10.54 ; 12.02, 1.38, 2.46, 4.03, 5.37, 6.16, 7.07, 9.03, 10.30 P. M. SUNDAY.—9.27 ; 1.42, 6.11, 9.12, 10.57 P. M.

ETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 1.15, 1.55, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 SUNDAY.—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 10.00 P. M.

EST QUINCY FOR BOSTON.— 7.05, 7.54, 9.11, 11.04 A. M.; 1.46, 3.45, 6.20, 10.07 P. M.

ETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

AST MILTON FOR BOSTON.— 7.09, 7.58, 9.15, 11.08 A. M.; 1.50, 3.55, 6.24, 10.11 P. M.

ETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

LANTIC FOR EAST MILTON WEST QUINCY.—6.48, 8.35, 10.00 12.50, 2.40, 4.42, 5.50, 6.42, 8.14 P. M.

GEO. L. CONNOR,
Gen'l Pass'r. Agt.

R. KENDRICK,
General Manager.

incy and Boston Street Railway.

(ELECTRIC.)

mencing Monday, June 23, 1890, Cars Leave

st Quincy for Neponset.—6.40, 7.25, 8.55, 9.50, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.45, 2.20, 3.00, 3.35, 4.00, 4.45, *5.10, 5.30, 6.15, 6.55, *7.15, 7.35, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.40, †10.45 P. M.

incy (City Hall) for Neponset.— 6.58, 7.43, 8.32, 9.18, 10.08, 10.53, 11.38 12.13, 1.03, 1.38, 2.00, 2.38, 3.18, 3.55, 5.03, 5.55, 6.17, 6.33, 7.13, 7.53, 8.38, 9.00, 10.00, 10.18, †10.42, †11.02 P. M.

ponset for Quincy Point and West cy.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 9.00, 9.45, 10.35, 11.55 A. M.: 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.30, 3.15, 4.20, 4.45, 5.35, 6.15, 6.35, 6.50, 7.30, 8.20, 9.20, 10.00, *10.25, †10.35 P. M.

incy for West Quincy.—6.15, 6.58, 8.33, 9.18, 10.08, 10.56, 11.38 A. M.; 12.15, 1.18, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.17, 4.41, 5.09, 5.56, 6.32, 6.48, 7 13, 7.32, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 10.26 P. M.

incy for Quincy Point.—6.25, 6.55, 8.08, 8.35, 9.20, 9.55, 10.25, 11.23 A. M.; 1.05, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.41, 5.27, 5.56, 7.00, 7.32, 8.30, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

incy Point for Quincy.—6.40, 7.10, 8.20, 8.50, 9.35, 10.10, 10.40, 11.45 A. M.; 1.20, 2.00, 2.40, 3.15, 4.05, 5.00, 5.40, 6.15, 7.15, 7.55, 8.45, 9.45, 10.38 P. M.

SUNDAY.

st Quincy for Neponset.—7.50 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50 A. M.; 12.30, 1.55, 2.40, 3.15, 3.45, 4.20, 4.55, 5.40, 6.15, 7.25, 7.55, 8.40, 9.15, 10.05, †10.48 P. M.

incy (City Hall) for Neponset.— 8.10, 9.00, 9.47, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 1.15, 1.37, 2.12, 2.57, 3.32, 4.02, 4.37, 5.57, 6.32, 7.07, 7.42, 8.12, 8.57, 9.32, 10.30, †10.12, †11.05 P. M.

ponset for Quincy and West cy.—7.50, 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50, 12.30, 1.20, 1.50, 2.20, 2.55, 3.25, 4.00, 4.20, 5.55, 6.30, 7.05, 7.35, 8.20, 8.55, 9.30, 10.25, †10.48 P. M.

incy for West Quincy.—7.30, 8.10, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.55, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

incy for Quincy Point.—8.10, 8.56, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.42, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

incy Point for Quincy.—8.30, 9.20, 11.00, 11.45 A M.; 12.30, 1.10, 1.55, 2.25, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.15, 5.55, 6.30, 7.10, 8.00, 9.00, 9.35, 10.05, 10.45 P. M.

Quincy only.
Car house only.

Neponset close connection is made with End Street Cars to and from Boston. Quincy Centre close connection is made Electric Cars to and from Quincy Point. s are due at Beale street, Wollaston, minutes after leaving Neponset and minutes after leaving Quincy.

HN A. DUGGAN, *Superintendent.*

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1. NO. 81. QUINCY, MASS., WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1890. PRICE 2 CENTS.

MOWING BY MACHINE.

THE Subscriber is prepared to cut grass, by the hour or acre, at reasonable prices.
C. L. PRESCOTT, North St.
Quincy, June 30. tf

John Page,

— DEALER IN —

FIRST-CLASS

Boots and Shoes,

ALL KINDS.

City Boot and Shoe Store,

No. 104 HANCOCK STREET.

BARGAINS

— IN —

Suits, Pantaloons, Seersucker Goods, Blue Flannel Suits, Children's Knee Pants, Fancy Vests, &c. Underwear, Bathing Tights, Neckwear, Straw Hats, Silk Shirts, Tennis Caps, &c.

LARGEST STOCK!
LOWEST PRICES!

QUINCY
One Price Clothing Co.,
Durgin & Merrill's Block.

We have about FIFTY PAIRS of

Odd Oxford Ties

—AND—

SLIPPERS

Which will be sold at a very LOW PRICE.

D. B. STETSON,

54 Washington Street.

Quincy, May 7. 3mos.

OLD PAPERS

—FOR SALE—

10 cts. a Hundred,

At the LEDGER OFFICE.

Grand Auction Sale

— OF —

500 ELEGANT

Sea Shore Lots,

— AT —

HOUGHS NECK, QUINCY,

Belonging to the Manet Land Associates, on

Friday and Saturday,

July 18 and 19, at 2 o'clock, P. M., EACH DAY.

EVERYONE knows where Houghs Neck is, and what a delightful spot it is. The lots offered are the most desirable in that delightful locality. Large sums of money have been expended by the owners in the improvement of this property. It has been laid out by an experienced landscape gardener in a very attractive manner, with a broad avenue upon Weymouth Fore river, with parkways in the centre of the avenue. An extensive breakwater has been built upon the water front, which adds greatly to the attractiveness of the place. It is bound to be the most attractive resort on the South Shore. Every head of a family within a distance of 25 miles of Houghs Neck should own one or more of these lots, upon which he can build a little house, and give himself and his family the pleasure and healthfulness of a summer at the sea shore. It will save doctors' bills if you do, and not be any more expensive than staying at home, and will give health and happiness to each one of your family.

The 500 lots to be sold are only a small part of a number of lots owned by the Manet Land Associates. The Associates are offering these lots at auction to the highest bidder in this public way, not because the owners do not think the lots would sell at a higher price at a private sale, but because they think that by so doing they can call public attention to the enterprise quicker. The owners know that as soon as they have sold a certain number of these lots to parties interested in buying lots for homes, or holding them for investment, that the value of the remaining lots will be greatly increased. The owners have, therefore, in order to call attention to this attractive resort, made more attractive by the lavish expenditure of money, and in order to get the benefit of the value upon the remaining lots,—which must necessarily result from so doing—have concluded to sell these 500 lots at public auction to the highest bidder and without reserve of any kind. The lots will **absolutely** be sold to the **highest bidder without any protection whatever by the owners,** even if the lots do not bring one-half what the owners think they are worth. Anyone who has ever given the matter any consideration must know that he can buy land cheaper at auction than at private sale, especially at an auction like this, where the owners are selling part of their lots at any price they will bring as a matter of advertisement to interest the public; therefore **now is the time to buy,** whether the person wants the lot to build on at once, or a little later, or whether he wants it as an investment. Any one who buys at this auction sale will get the advantage of the advance in the price of the remaining lots, which he must realize will inevitably follow such a sale. **Quincy is a growing place,** and everywhere in it land is increasing in value very fast, and nowhere will it increase more in value the next few years than at Houghs Neck.

A new Electric Street Railway has just been built from Quincy to Houghs Neck. The running time from Quincy to Houghs Neck will be probably less than twenty minutes, so that persons having business on the line of the Old Colony Railroad, and living for the summer at Houghs Neck, can go to and from their business every day very quickly and very inexpensively.

A Rhode Island Clam Bake will be served free to all holders of tickets each day at one o'clock, in large tents pitched upon the property.

Transportation on the new Electric Railway from Quincy to Houghs Neck and back, will be furnished **free** on the days of sale.

Terms of sale will be most liberal. Ten dollars in cash at time and place of sale.

Balance of purchase price may be paid, if desired, in monthly payments of $5.00 each.

When 25 per cent. of the purchase price has been paid in cash, a deed will be given and a mortgage taken back from the purchaser for the balance, running three years with interest at 6 per cent. per annum.

Terms and conditions of sale will be more definitely stated at time and place of sale.

Information may be had and tickets for the free clambake and transportation on the Electric Railway will be furnished free on application, either in person or by letter to

MANET LAND ASSOCIATES,
82 Devonshire St., Boston.
B. N. ADAMS, Auctioneer, Quincy, Mass.
LEWIS J. BIRD & CO.,
Auct., 244 Washington St., Boston.
H. T. WHITMAN, Quincy, Mass.

Or on application in person at the office of this paper.

BEST IN THE MARKET!

FOR $6.50 CASH

WE SELL A TON OF THE

WEBSTER NUT COAL,

It is the most Economical Coal sold.

C. PATCH & SON.

[FRANK S. PATCH.]

Quincy, July 9. tf

THAT PETITION.

The Remonstrance Which Defeated Free Delivery for West Quincy.

MISREPRESENTATION OF FACTS.

Claimed that there would be no Delivery until 9 A. M., and to Some Places Not Until 11—That the First Collection would be After This—Change No Accommodation but Detrimental.

Repeated inquiry is made as to why free delivery which Congressman Morse had obtained for West Quincy, and which it is supposed would have gone into effect July 1, was held up. In answer to this inquiry we are requested to print the following petition, which was forwarded to the Post Office department, and which led the department to decide, that in the face of such opposition they would not force free delivery on West Quincy. As the advocates of free delivery claim there are many misrepresentations in the remonstrance, and the surprise is that they should have had weight at Washington.

"We the undersigned citizens and business men of West Quincy, understanding that a petition has been presented to you for a change in our present Post office, to free delivery by a carrier, from the Quincy office, would respectfully and earnestly remonstrate against any change, knowing as we do that we could not possibly obtain the facilities and accommodations by the change that we enjoy through our present office.

"We now have outgoing mails at 7.30 and 10.30 A. M., and 5.45 P. M., and receive at 8.30 A. M., 1 P. M. and 6.00 P. M. Under a carrier we would not receive our mail before 9.00 to 11.00 A. M., and can have no matter mailed before carrier returns to office after delivery, which would not leave the Quincy office until afternoon, a loss of two morning mails. We know of many who were at first in favor of free delivery, have since considering the matter more thoroughly and obtaining a more complete understanding of the effect of the change, come to the conclusion that a change would be detrimental to the best interests of our district and would decrease rather than increase our present facilities.

"We would submit to your consideration, that to accomplish the delivery of mail over our entire district, within any reasonable time would require at least four carriers, and the change contemplates but one to deliver, to but a small section of the district, leaving the remainder to obtain their mail as best they can, which will be an injustice to the majority of the inhabitants. We would also represent to you that the territory proposed to be covered by free delivery is the section within which most of your remonstrants reside and do business, and within which lt is not wanted, as the people are well satisfied with our present accommodations. The great portion of our business men reside and do business within a fourth of a mile of our present office, and are able to obtain their mails within fifteen minutes of each arrival, which we certainly cannot do under free delivery. It is therefore no accommodation to the business community.

"Our schools are located in close proximity to our office, and all the inhabitants of the outlying portions of the district can obtain their mails twice a day by means of the scholars passing the present office. The movement for *free delivery*, has we believe, been brought about by parties outside of the district, and is not favorably received by those most interested in our mail accommodations. In consideration of the foregoing facts, and others which will be brought to your attention we hope and pray that you will give our remonstrance due consideration, and in justice and for the benefit and accommodation of all will not make any change, but will permit our *present office to remain as it is.*"

Signed,—
T. L. Williams, jeweler.
C. C. Hearn, pharmacist.
F. G. Wilkins, variety store.
G. E. Knocke, barber.
J. H. McGovern, boot and shoe dealer.
S. B. Little, dry goods dealer.
H. Coram, news agent.
M. P. Fuller, granite dealer.
T. F. Carey, granite dealer.
G. W. Rodman, granite dealer.
Carey Brothers, granite dealers.
A. Vogel & Sons, granite dealers.
W. Shea & Son, granite dealers.
A. Reinhalter, granite dealer.
J. C. White, expressman.
N. B. Grignon, baker.
J. F. Desmond, granite dealer.
J. N. White, granite dealer.
M. Owens, granite dealer.
Callahan Bros., grocers.
G. A. Mayo, stone and hardware dealer.
A. W. Wood, pharmacist.
A. W. Woodward, blacksmith.
Brewer Bros., granite dealers.
Philip Garity, granite dealer.
D. Hayes, granite dealer.
Hevahan & Son, granite dealer.
R. J. Teasdale, agent American powder mills.
W. I. Loud, teaming and contractor.
Hart Bros., express.
J. H. Vogel, granite dealer.
J. Fallon & Sons, granite dealers.
Allen & Walker, granite dealers.
McDonald & Turner, granite dealers.
Townsend & Clements, granite dealers.
D. H. Fitzgerald, grocer.
T. J. Lamb, grocer.
Elcock & Sons, wholesale granite dealers.
J. E. McDonald, boots and clothing.
Bizzozero & Monti, granite dealers.
H. J. Gurney, grocer.
John McKinnon, livery stable.
Albert Low, granite dealer.
J. J. Barry, Old Colony Granite Co.
Quincy Co-operative Co., (granite).
Old Colony Granite Co.
J. H. Dean.
P. J. Gray, polishing shop.
J. G. Kennedy, granite manufacturer.
Silas Hicks, wood dealer.
John Kilmartin, grocer.
P. Buckley, blacksmith.
P. J. Donoher, granite dealer.
J. C. Dowd, boots and shoes.
J. Cashman, contractor.
H. Farnum, general business man.
John D. Nutting.

Free delivery would increase the expense of the Government very largely, as when it should cover the whole district it would require four carriers at a salary of six hundred dollars each, with an increase to eight hundred, which will make the expense three thousand or more, when now the expense is not half of that, and this without any improvement in the service to compensate for it.

To HONORABLE JOHN WANAMAKER,
Postmaster General,
Post Office Department.

QUINCY'S POPULATION.

The Daily Ledger will Give a Years Subscription for the Nearest Guess.

It will be but a few days before the population of this city by the census will be made known. Meanwhile there is considerable interest to know just how large Quincy is. It is pretty sure that those who have been estimating it at 13,000 to 14,000 will be surprised.

The growth of the city may have been much more rapid than the most enthusiastic have dreamed. To ascertain what good guessers there are among the LEDGER readers, they are requested to fill out the coupon below and forward it to the office. The person guessing nearest will receive the DAILY LEDGER free for one year.

Quincy Daily Ledger.

I believe the Census will show the City of Quincy to have a population

Of..

Name..

Address..

SMALL FIRE.

But the Alarms from West Quincy are Getting too Frequent.

The alarm from Box 46 at 12.30 this morning was for a fire discovered in the building formerly occupied as a harness shop and owned by John Cashman, situated on Copeland street directly opposire Hose Three house. The blaze was seen by a lady living next house who notified her son and he gave the alarm. The fire department responded very promptly but their services were not required. The loss was very small, being less than $10.

If it had not been seen so quickly there would probably have been a larger fire as the building is in close proximity to Lacey's machine shop and it would have been hard work to save the latter.

So many fires have occurred lately that people are beginning to feel nervous and it would be a good idea to appoint a night watchman to patrol Copeland street.

This building remains and it is nothing more than a bait for some evil-minded person to set a match to it and probably destroy a large amount of valuable property.

Real Estate Sales.

B. N. Adams reports the following sales of real estate in Quincy:

The George Shapley estate on Howard avenue to F. E. Stindfield of North Middleboro.

The Emerson Shaw estate on Franklin street to Ann Haverhan.

The Tobey estate on Franklin street to Joseph Adams.

Lots 56, 57, 60, 61 and 62 on land of the Greenleaf Associates to different parties.

West Quincy Post Office.

List of advertised letters remaining at the West Quincy Post Office, July 15.

Andron Carlson.
M. Cross.
A. Connonlu.
Thomas Connore.
Douglass Fitzpatrick.
Florence Hawley.
John Lynch.
P. F. Lacy.
John F. Mahon.
Harry Monahan.
Patrick McDonough.
J. McPhail.
James O'Connell.
Thomas Paradis.
James Shea.
Vermont Granite Co.
Fean Ziyg.
W. P. Nuttsng P. M.

—Rev. J. J. Twiss, pastor of the Unitarian church at Whitman, died Monday afternoon.

—Holbrook is agitated over the action of its School committee. Lewis W. Craig the principal of the High School tendered his resignation because as is alleged of religious prejudice of the committee.

☞It is said that Mr. Eben Jordan is to build a palatial mansion on Beacon street, Brookline, not far from Chestnut Hill reservoir, that will cost in the vicinity of $100,000.

EIGHT HOUR MOVEMENT.

Representative Quincy Presides at an Enthusiastic Meeting in Boston.

There was an enthusiastic labor meeting in Tremont Temple, Boston, last evening, at which Josiah Quincy, Esq., presided, and addresses were made by Rev. John Brown, Capt. E. S. Huntington, Mrs. S. H. Merrifield, Rev. O. P. Gifford, Harry Lloyd and others. Space will not permit a full report of the speeches in the LEDGER, but here are a few extracts from Mr. Quincy's speech:

"I have not come here to encourage the resort to strikes as a means for the settlement of industrial contests, although the strike has hitherto been as important a means of industrial progress as warfare has been of the progress of nations, or even to justify the wisdom of the recent strike of the carpenters in this city. A strike is one of the things that only success can justify, at least as far as immediate results are concerned.

"It is much more easy to deal with the general question than with the special case. The general question of shorter hours is one that turns on broad social and economic principles, that are, to my mind, very clear; but the question whether the present conditions in any special case are such as to warrant a reduction of hours is a business question which I leave to those engaged in the business, whether as employers or employed, to decide for themselves.

"Not only can sound economic and social reasons be advanced in favor of a shortening of the hours of labor, but there is a mass of important practical experience which supports the same conclusion.

"It is almost universally conceded that production has not been diminished as the result of the reductions in the hours of labor that have thus far been effected, and the opponents of further reduction are obliged to argue that what has been found to be true in the case of reductions from 12 hours to 11, and from 11 hours to 10, and now, in many employments, from 10 to 9, will no longer be found to hold good if a reduction is made from 9 hours to 8.

"The eight-hour day has, in my judgment, one of the most important effects, the encouragement of invention and labor saving devices. There may be less room in the trade of carpentering for the adoption of these devices than in some other branches of labor, but even there I feel it must be the case, as it always has been before, that the cost of labor has increased, that there is a field that invention can occupy, and that machinery can be brought more and more to the assistance of the hands of man."

"The advantages of concentrating the working day within the shortest possible limit, and of leaving much time as possible for leisure and improvement outside working hours, are so patent that nobody undertakes to deny them."

"Then there is the argument of giving fuller employment to all of those that under present conditions have to be, from the necessities of the case, out of employment. We are told by the State census of 1885 that one-third of the working population were out of work one-third of the time, or, in other words, one-ninth of the working population were out of work all the time, or equivalent to it.

"This, to my mind, constitutes a very strong argument for a diminution of the hours of labor in order that employment may be given to all, and that there may be none who are out of employment. And when all are employed, and we have two employers competing for the services of one workman, instead of two workmen competing for one job, we know wages advance instead of declining. (Applause.)

"I cannot help being struck in all these labor movements by the great fact which may be expressed by the well-worn phrase —the solidarity of labor. It is a very impressive and a very magnificent thing to see the feeling of close communion that runs through all the laboring classes of the country, a feeling that even the man standing on the lowest rung of the industrial ladder shall be reached and helped to a higher place. (Applause.)

"We are very fond of the idea of size, of largeness in the United States. We are fond of speaking of our large country, of our immense population, of our great resources; but, gentlemen, to my mind, the time has come when we in this country should consider some other things besides those that go to make up material greatness. We have great political problems and greater social problems, perhaps, to struggle with, and, if it may be so, settled here in the United States.

"I believe that if free immigration is allowed to continue that it will be very much more difficult than it otherwise would be to secure the success of these movements for the shortening of the hours of labor, in which we are all interested, at any rate to carry these movements down into the market where unskilled labor is sent, as well as to carry them to success in the ranks of skilled labor; and, bear in mind, before we get through, we ought to place unskilled labor, as far as the hours of work are concerned, on the same plane as skilled labor. (Applause.)

☞The superintendent of the Martha Vineyard railroad, has purchased the entire Katama property of 600 acres, including Mattakesett lodge, and clambake buildings. He intends to make it a pleasure resort for summer residents of the Vineyard.

Wollaston Park.

—§§—

Lots Sold on Weekly Payments.

A HOME ON $10 CAPITAL.

—‡—

A Rare Opportunity to secure a home.

WOOD, HARMON & CO.,
13 SCHOOL STREET,
BOSTON, MASS.

Send for Plans and Circulars.

May 31. 2mosM&W

ROOMS AND BOARD

CAN be obtained at No. 21 Chestnut street, Quincy. July 15—1w

WANTS.

WANTED.—Immediately, a capable girl for general housework in small family. Must be a good washer and ironer, and bring references. Swede preferred. Apply to MRS. E. J. CUMMINGS, Central avenue, Wollaston. July 12—3t

WANTED.—A young man acquainted with the grocery and provision business for an order team. One that can cut meat preferred. State references. Address Box 728, Quincy. May 26—tf

WANTED.—People to know that it costs but 25 cents the first day and 75 cents a week, for four lines in this column. tf

TO LETS.

TO LET.—In French's building, Chestnut St., opposite the Congregational church, desirable rooms up one flight. Suitable for Dressmaker, Tailor or Barber. Apply at Bussell's Studio, Adams building. 11-tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Bicycle in fine condition, for sale cheap. Call at PAUL W. ADAMS', 42 Elm street. or George H. Brown & Co., Adams Building, Quincy. July 16. 4t

FOR SALE.—A New Milch Cow. Apply to Station Agent, West Quincy. July 11. 6t

TO LET.

A pleasant and convenient tenement on Spear street, 2d door from Public Library, now occupied by Geo. H. Brown. Rent $15. Inquire of GEO. W. PRESCOTT, Patriot Office.
Quincy, June 21. tf

RISING SUN
STOVE POLISH
FOR
BEAUTY OF POLISH.
SAVING LABOR, CLEANLINESS,
DURABILITY & CHEAPNESS. UNEQUALLED.
NO ODOR WHEN HEATED.

For Sale and To Let.

For Sale. A large variety of residences and choice building lots in all parts of the city at prices to suit.

To Let. New house, 10 rooms, all modern conveniences, in Quincy Centre.

Elegant new residence, 11 rooms, on Lincoln avenue, Wollaston.

House, 6 rooms, No. 7 Spear street, Quincy. Also stores and tenements in all parts of the city.

Agents for the Greenleaf Land Associates.

Care of property and collection of rents a specialty.

Geo. H. Brown & Co.,

Insurance, Real Estate and Mortgages,

Adams Building, Quincy.

Branch Office at Williams' Jewelry Store, West Quincy.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

NORFOLK, SS. PROBATE COURT.

TO all persons interested in the bequests for the benefit of Samuel Frothingham and Christine Louise Williams and others, given to the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company, under the will of Maria L. Frothingham, late of Milton, in the County of Norfolk, deceased, Greeting:

Whereas, Darwin E. Ware and Roger Wolcott, executors of said will, have presented to said Court their petition, praying that they may be authorized to pay said bequests to the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company, upon the usual terms set forth in said petition, upon which said company accepts such trusts.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Hyde Park, in said County of Norfolk, on the fourth Wednesday of July, current at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, against the same.

And said petitioners are ordered to serve this Citation by publishing the same once a week, for three successive weeks, in the QUINCY DAILY LEDGER, a newspaper printed at Quincy, the last publication to be two days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, GEORGE WHITE, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this tenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

JONATHAN COBB, *Register.*

July 11—16—21

WHEN YOU GO TO THE

QUINCY DEPOT

— STEP INTO —

C. F. CARLSON'S

FOR A GLASS OF

COLD SODA.

Quincy, June 23. 1m

B. N. ADAMS,

— AGENT FOR —

Greenleaf
Land
Associates.

Most Desirable Location

Easy terms of Payment. Money Loaned to Build. Fine Roads and best of Neighborhood. Call and see Plans and get your Choice of Lots.

B. N. ADAMS,

REAL ESTATE AND AUCTIONEER.

Quincy, April 21. 12—tf

FLANDERS TONIC
THE MOST WONDERFUL CHEMICAL FOOD EVER COMPOUNDED
A COMBINATION OF MALT—CALISAYA HYPOPHOSPHITES TONIC AND STIMULANT
Greatest of Spring-Remedies
RENEWS THE ACTION OF THE NERVES, BRAIN AND BLOOD
Guaranteed Satisfactory or Money Refunded by All Druggists
$1.00 a Bottle — 6 Bottles for $5.00
MANF'D ONLY BY FLANDERS TONIC CO. WOBURN, MASS. U.S.A

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)
— BY —
GREEN & PRESCOTT,
115 HANCOCK STREET.

REPORTORIAL STAFF.
FRANK F. PRESCOTT, City Editor.
JAMES E. WODDICK, JAMES S. WHITING,
MISS FREEMAN.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES,

By Carriers or Mail.

One month,	$ .50
Three months,	1.50
Six months,	3.00
One year,	5.00

CASH IN ADVANCE.

Single copies 2 cents, delivered daily by carriers; to be paid for weekly.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One inch, one insertion, 50 cents; one week, $1.50; one month, $5.00.

Short advertisements, such as Lost, Found, Wanted, For Sale, To Let, etc., not exceeding four lines in length, 25 cents first insertion; 10 cents each additional insertion.

Births, deaths and marriages free.

Funeral notices 25 cents each; obituary and reading notices 10 cents per line.

TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

Elsewhere in this issue is printed the remonstrance of Ward Four citizens which was effectual in causing the abandonment of the proposed introduction of free delivery. We agree with the signers that at first one carrier would not give the village as good service as it now has, but there must be a beginning, and it would not be many weeks before the number of carriers would be increased to meet the demand. It was ridiculous for the remonstrants to state that there would be no collection before 11 A. M., for nothing would prevent one being made before the delivery, in season to leave Quincy at 7.15 A. M.

The marriage of Henry M. Stanley aroused the sympathetic interest of the whole civilized world. It is not likely, however, that even this new-found happiness will be able to quench the restless spirit of the man who has opened up a continent to civilization.

The cadets are in camp at Hingham. If there is no rain this week the soldiers will be surprised and their friends delighted. The commanding officer is putting the boys through in great shape and they realize that there is some work even in playing soldier.

Commenting on the scheme to enlarge Boston, the Lynn Daily Bee says: "The time will be pretty far distant when any of the towns will be annexed to Boston. Certainly Lynn will not join with Boston unless she is compelled to."

Mr. Depew has been to a Prince of Wales garden party. He met the Queen and was very much impressed with Her Majesty. He admits that royalty is all bosh but it is a kind of bosh the British people like and are willing to pay for. It is expensive but it is necessary to their comfort. Being asked if he would accept the Presidency of the United States our witty countryman asked his questioners if he ever knew an American who would refuse such an honor. Mr. Depew has never met such a man and never expects to. If Chauncey wasn't so much of a railroad man his chances to be Presideut would be greatly enhanced.—Lynn Item.

Does the Boston Record call it clean decent journalism to put such a heading as it did on that woman assault case on Troy street? Two couple such names as Mrs. Cleveland's and Mrs. Harrison's in a scare head in such a matter is discreditable work. The fact that the females concerned are said to have borne those names and the locality has been styled the White House is no extenuation. The wives of our presidents should not be made targets for scare head editors nor for the calm impudence of tobacco advertisers. Journalist, of all men, should be above such things.
—Waltham Free Press

It is the greatest delusion in the world for a boy to get the idea that his life is of no consequence, and that the character of it will not be noticed. A manly, truthful boy will shine like a star in any community. A boy may possess as much noble character as a man. He may so speak and live the truth that there shall be no discount on his word. And there are such noble, Christian boys, and wider and deeper than they are apt to think in their influence. They are the king boys among their fellows, having an immense influence for good, and loved and respected because of the simple fact of living the truth.—*Ex.*

THE LAKE PEPIN DISASTER.

No More Bodies Recovered—An Unpleasant Rumor—Lake City in Mourning—Capt. Wetheren Denounced.

LAKE CITY, Minn., July 16.—Nothing new has developed along the lake shore. A close watch was kept up along the shore, but nothing was found. It is probable that no more bodies will be found for two or three days, and the hope at Lake City is that not over a dozen more are in the lake, but at Red Wing the number has been placed at two or three times that number. Capt. Wetheren, who has not been seen here since Monday noon, told a citizen of Red Wing that the number on board at the time of the disaster would not exceed 170.

A rumor that caused great indignation was that which accused the captain of ordering the cabin door locked and keeping the people inside. The captain was blamed for penning the people up where death was sure to come. The engineer told City Marshal Foley that the captain thought the barge safer than the steamer, and sent an order down to the cabin for the women and children to go on the barge. Instead of carrying the order correctly, the man told them to stay in the cabin and lock the door, which they did. Previous to that most of the women left the barge for the steamer, telling the engineer that a party of men on the barge were drunk, and had been acting in an objectionable manner, and they would not stay there.

Dynamiting was kept up yesterday at the scene of the Sea Wing disaster, but no bodies of victims were discovered. Capt. Wetheren, who commanded the Sea Wing, and his crew are denounced vigorously as the cause of the disaster. Even though conflicting stories are told of the occurrence, enough seems to be established to bring upon them strong and well deserved censure. The mildest and best view of the whole sad affair would seem to indicate a woeful lack of judgment on the part of the captain in leaving shore to go out into such a storm.

Funerals were held here right along yesterday, one of the mournful processions passing along the streets every few minutes. Business houses are generally closed and in mourning garb, while the whole place has an air of disconsolate grief. Company G, which is a Red Wing company, came up from camp to attend the funerals, accompanied by Col. Bond, Lieut. Col. Reeves and Maj. Pierce.

LATER.—It is reported that Capt. Wetheren has been placed under arrest at the instance of his friends, who fear that an attempt on his life may be made by relatives of victims of the disaster.

Another "Boodler" Returns.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Ex-Alderman Charles Dempsey of the "boodle" board of aldermen of 1884, gave himself up yesterday to the district attorney, and was released by Judge Martine on $25,000 bail, which was furnished.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Liberals have secured control of the Salt Lake City school board.

Three persons were fatally injured at a grade crossing in Chicago.

In the last two months 251 persons have died of cholera in Spain.

A hail and wind storm totally destroyed crops in three Minnesota towns.

President Harrison has sent a message of condolence to Mrs. Fremont.

Incendiaries have caused the nearly total destruction of two Russian towns.

The new cruiser San Francisco will be given preliminary trials next week.

Mill men at Ashland, Wis., demand a reduction of hours from eleven to ten a day.

The English government adheres to its proposal for a November sitting of parliament.

The vignette of William Henry Harrison is to be placed on the new silver $20 certificates.

The yacht Marion of South Boston was wrecked at Pigeon Cove and three of the crew drowned.

Fire destroyed one of the principal business blocks of Denton, Tex. Loss $100,000; insurance $47,000.

Benjamin Shepard, former clerk of the late Senator Beck, has been arrested on charges of forgery.

The Heligoland bill passed the third reading in the house of lords with only a verbal amendment.

Citizens of Leland, Ia., have discouraged would-be "original package" liquor sellers by a threat of tar and feathers.

An attempt is to be made to recover damages for the recent loss of life from the owners of the Farm Hill mine at Dunbar, Pa.

The reports of the Pan-American conference on the extradition of criminals have been transmitted by the president to congress.

Pan-Americans have voted to mark with a tablet in the secretary of state's room the adoption of the principle of obligatory arbitration.

The dependent pension bill was under fire in the house yesterday, the debate being on a bill providing additional clerical force in the pension office.

The Grand Duchess Xenia, eldest daughter of the czar, will marry the Grand Duke Alexander Michaelovitch, her second cousin. It is a love match.

An American girl, Josephine Neuendorf, who has been studying music in Berlin, committed suicide there. Her mind is said to have been affected by overstudy.

Mayor Pendleton of Fort Worth, Tex., has just married a telephone girl, after securing a secret divorce from his wife, and the citizens, in public meeting, have requested him to resign.

Baron Wissmann is now going to take a long rest. All the African explorers who come up to northern Europe have to pay for it by prolonged seasons of sickness. The change of climate is too radical for them.

It costs the English government $2,962,000 annually to support Queen Victoria and her immediate family. Whenever the Queen visits Balmoral castle it takes $5000 to defray the railroad expenses of the journey.

Edwin W. Collins, a carpenter, attempted suicide at Willimantic, Conn., by shooting through the breast, the ball penetrating close to the heart. Profuse hemorrhage set in, and it is thought he cannot recover.

Admiral Reinhold Werner declares that the possession of Heligoland is more valuable than territory in Africa, because it renders a blockade of the German North sea almost impossible and spares Germany the keeping of a fleet there.

Cardinal Manning's letter on the eight-hour question, just printed in The Paris Liberte, will create a sensation. He advocates the immediate adoption of an eight hour law, declaring that so long as employers are alone responsible for the duration of a working day workmen will not be able to exist properly.

All Sizes

Ladies' Calico Sacques,

50c. Each,

— AT —

Miss C. S. Hubbard's,

158 Hancock St.,

Quincy, - - Mass.

To the People of Quincy.

GREETING:

Having opened a first-class Furnace and Plumbing establishment in Pierce's Block, cor. of Hancock and Washington Sts. We are prepared to do all kinds of Furnace and Plumbing work in all its branches, either New work or Repairing by Contract or by the Day.

If you have a Furnace and cannot heat certain rooms, we can heat them for you. If you have a Plumbing job that the circulation is poor, water cannot be heated or the sanitary condition is defective, or otherwise poor, as practical experts in our profession, we can obviate those defects.

We have not come among you as itinerant botches, but as thorough, practical mechanics on Heating and Plumbing. We propose to make Quincy our home, as we have come to stay, and by square dealing and strict attention to business, we desire a share of your patronage, and in order to expediate a better acquaintance with you as to our ability, will say that we have for years and are today performing the work at our other store for many of the leading citizens and corporations of Weymouth and Braintree, a few of which we will name:

A. S. Morrison & Bros., Jenkins' Manufacturing Co., Columbia Rubber Co., Allen Fan Co., Fore River Engine Works, Ambler & Hobart, Hon. Edward Avery, A. E. Avery, Col. A. C. Drinkwater, Joshua Wilkins, T. A. Watson, Dr. G. W. Tinkham, Dr. F. F. Forsaith, Dr. T. H. Dearing, I. Morrison, Horace Abercrombie, Hon. F. A. Hobart, Aubrey Hilliard, C. N. Wallace, A. J. Bates, N. F. Hunt, O. W. Allen, Mrs. B. T. Loring, Mrs. Ellen Stetson, Haywood Bros., Geo. H. Holbrook, Thomas Penniman, William Penniman, Elmer Morrison, and many others. We also carry a full line of Rogers' Oil Stove, Agate and Tin Ware.

We are agents for Magee Furnaces and Ranges, and welcome you one and all to visit our establishment, inpect our goods, compare our prices and find that you can do better at home than you can in Boston.

Respectfully yours,

G. B. BATES, Hancock St., Quincy.

May 27. tf

SAVILLE & JONES,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Adams Building.

SEASONABLE GOODS

— AT —

BOSTON BRANCH GROCERY.

CANNED MEATS,
Fruits and Vegetables,

of every kind. Only Good Qualities kept in Stock.

Dried Fruits,

including Evaporated Apples, Peaches, Apricots, etc. Prunes of all Sizes. Raisins, Currants, Figs, Dates, etc.

BUTTER.

All Grades are Cheaper and Quality is Excellent.

Coffees and Teas

are always in order and everyone knows we sell the Best!

FLOUR

is one of our great Specialties, and our Sales are Large because we give the Best at Low Prices.

J. F. MERRILL,

Durgin & Merrill's Block, Quincy

April 17. 9—tf

POWDER EXPLOSION.

Ten Persons Killed and Thirty Others Wounded.

HEAVY DAMAGE TO PROPERTY.

Cartridge Factory Destroyed and Several Cottages Shattered—Thirteen Hundred Kegs of Powder Did It.

CINCINNATI, July 16.—A terrible explosion occurred at King's powder mills on the Little Miami railroad, twenty miles east of this city. At least ten persons were killed and thirty others seriously injured. Two empty freight cars were being rolled on a side track when they struck a car containing 500 kegs of gunpowder. A terrific explosion followed and immediately afterward another car containing 800 kegs of gunpowder blew up, making 1300 kegs altogether. William Frauly, a Little Miami brakeman, was blown to atoms and no trace of him has yet been found. Nine other persons, supposed to be employes of the powder company, were killed.

The King Powder company's and the Peters Cartridge Works have works on both sides of the river along the railroad. The explosion occurred on the south side and the destruction was enormous. A number of cottages occupied by workmen in the powder factory, and situated close to the track, were shattered and their inmates injured. Twelve or fifteen girls at work in the cartridge factory were crippled by the explosion. The railway station or the freight house, belonging to the Little Miami railroad, together with all the adjacent buildings, were set on fire and totally consumed. The track and ties of the railroad were fairly torn out of the ground and a great hole ploughed in the ground. The Peters cartridge factory was burned, leaving nothing but a mass of blackened, smouldering ruins.

As soon as the news reached this city, a relief train was dispatched to the scene of the disaster with Superintendent Peters and a large party of surgeons on board. The work of searching for the missing and caring for the wounded is now progressing.

Peters' cartridge factory was a large building and fully supplied with a great amount of costly machinery for the manufacture of shells and the loading of shot gun ammunition, and a large force of employes was at work at the time the explosion occurred.

News from King's mill is that ten dead bodies have been taken from the ruins and thirty are known to be wounded. Definite news is more likely to swell the list of casualties than to dimish it.

FIVE NEGROES KILLED.

Due to Following the Advice of a Hot-Headed Leader.

NEW ORLEANS, July 16.—The Times Democrat's Merrouge, La., says: On Sunday night twenty-five laborers from the plantations of A. Heffner, near Oak Ridge, Moorehouse Parish, and whose passage he had paid from North Carolina, quit their homes and commenced, under cover of night, to make their way into Chicot county, Ark. They were pursued by a posse of friends of Mr. Heffner and yesterday were found lying in ambush in a dense thicket. When notified by the posse that they were surrounded by a party of men who would do them no harm and only asked their return to their homes, they expressed willingness to return, but when the posse went forward to meet them, the negroes, led by some bold trouble-maker, opened fire on the posse, and for one minute did some wild shooting. The posse returned the fire and the result was that five negroes were killed.

Something Unusual.

ROME, July 16.—For the first time since 1871 the pope was seen outside the Vatican grounds yesterday. Pope Leo, in an ordinary carriage, escorted by two of the Guardia Mobile, quitted the Vatican by the Fordamenta gate and drove to the Musei gate, through which he re-entered the grounds of the palace. The sentries at the mint presented arms as the pontiff passed and the workmen knelt.

The coming encyclical of the pope urges nations to resort to papal arbitration for the settlement of social questions and national wars.

The Westboro Shooting Affair.

WESTBORO, Mass., July 16.—Frank Martin, the victim of Saturday's shooting, has, on the whole, improved in spite of the hot weather, and as this was about the time when unfavorable symptoms were feared, the doctors and family are more hopeful than at any time since the shooting. Yesterday was a significant day in the affair. It was to have been Jack Cruise's wedding day. The bridal cake, ordered Friday, is at Longley's bread store, and is an object of morbid curiosity.

Stabbed by His Wife.

BOSTON, July 16.—The Tenth police reported at 1 o'clock this morning that they had just carried Adam Polis of 6 Walpole street, Roxbury, to the city hospital; that he had been stabbed twice in the left breast by his wife, Mary, who made use of a shoe knife in the assault. The wounds are not supposed to be dangerons. The stabbing took place about 11:30 last night, it is said, after several quarrels. The wife was not arrested.

British Fleet Will Visit Newport.

NEW YORK, July 16.—W. R. Hoare, the acting British consul general at this port, has received from Vice Admiral Watson, commander-in-chief of the British North America and West Indies squadron, a notification from Halifax of his intention to visit Newport, R. I., with the Bellerophon, accompanied by the Thrush, Capt. Prince George of Wales, and one or more of her majesty's ships, arriving there about July 31.

Miners Lose Their Lives.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 16.—The Tribune's Deadwood, S. D., special says: Three miners, John Hart, Thomas B. Bunney and Richard L. Abb, were killed by the timbers giving way after a blast in the Highland mine, near Lead City. Another man was killed in an accident in the mine later.

It's a Big One.

NEW YORK, July 16.—The new aqueduct, which the city has been building, at a cost of many millions, was used yesterday for the first time, 40,000,000 gallons being admitted through its thirty miles course to the Central Park reservoir.

Well Known Aeronaut Dead.

WEST WINSTED, Conn., July 16.—Alfred E. Moore is dead, aged 32. He had achieved a wide reputation as an aeronaut.

Marked Down Sale

— IN THE —

City of Quincy,

— IN ORDER TO —

Compete with the Times.

AM CATERING FOR THE

City of Quincy

— TO KEEP THE —

PEOPLE AT HOME.

We keep all Styles of

Ranges,

— BUT THE —

Breeze and the Berlins,

which I have manufactured expressly for me, cannot be beat, as I have more than 100 different families in the City of Quincy, that will testify in their favor.

All other Goods equally low in Price.

The Strike

Is virtually to be settled satisfactorily to all Parties. In order to give those who have lost time and money a

Good Bargain

for the next thirty days, I am about to place my Entire Stock of

Woolen Carpets

at such Prices that all who want may not hesitate to purchase.

You have heard of people advertising the Great Gigantic Sales; this I shall call the

GREAT

Gigantic Sale.

1200 yds. of Straw Matting

will be offered from the Lowest Price to the highest grade of

English Straw Matting.

In this Sale you will find

3000 Yards

WOOLEN, TAPESTRY,

— AND —

Brussels

of all Shades and Qualities, and the Prices will be very low, and the Quality cannot be beat for the Prices.

We are right at home on the

Imperial Ice-Chests

— AND —

Refrigerators,

and the Prices can't be beat in Boston or out of Boston.

J. W. Lombard,

PANTON'S BLOCK.

A SLUGGING MATCH.

Boston Leaguers Win Through Wadsworth's Wildness.

FIRST INNING SETTLES IT.

Boston Players Allow Buffalo to Score Nine Runs at the Start—Court Decision on Sunday Base Ball Playing.

BOSTON, July 15.—To-day's game was a slugging contest, the two teams knocking out an aggregate of twenty-nine hits, with a total of thirty-six, and fourteen earned runs. Boston won through Wadsworth's wildness, five of their runs being due to base on balls, and one to his hitting the batsman. Attendance 1588. Score:

BOSTON	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Long, ss	4	4	4	7	0	2	4	2
Tucker, 1b	5	2	2	2	0	9	0	0
Sullivan, lf	5	1	2	5	1	2	0	1
Brodie, rf	5	1	2	2	0	3	0	0
Hines, cf	3	2	1	1	0	2	0	1
McGarr, 3b	5	1	2	2	1	3	0	0
Bennett, c	4	0	0	0	1	5	0	0
Smith, 2b	4	2	1	1	1	1	7	0
Getzein, p	5	1	1	2	0	0	1	0
Totals	40	14	15	22	4	27	12	4

CLEVELAND	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
McKean, ss	5	2	2	2	0	2	1	0
Dailey, rf	5	1	2	2	0	4	1	0
Gilks, lf	5	1	3	3	0	5	0	0
Davis, cf	5	2	2	2	0	2	0	0
Zimmer, c	4	0	1	1	1	3	1	0
Dowse, 1b	4	0	1	1	0	10	0	2
Smalley, 3b	5	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
Ardner, 2b	5	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
Wadsworth, p	4	2	2	2	0	0	0	0
Totals	42	9	14	14	1	27	10	2

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	1	1	2	2	0	2	0	1	5	—14
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	3	1	—9

Earned runs—Boston 7, Cleveland 7. Home runs—Long, Sullivan. Two-base hit—Getzein. Stolen bases—Boston 3, Cleveland 1. Base on balls—Boston 6, Cleveland 2. Base on errors—Cleveland 2. Struck out—Boston 1, Cleveland 2. Double plays—Long, Smith and McGarr; Daily and Dowse. Umpire—Powers.

Philadelphia, 8; Pittsburg, 4.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.—John Coleman, the old Philadelphia pitcher, was in the box for Pittsburg. He was hit hard in the second and third innings, but several of the hits might have been pulled in by proper calling on the part of the fielders. Day was effective in every inning save the second, when he was touched up for four clean singles. The fielding of Allen and Sales was the only feature, apart from the batting of Clements. Attendance 1133.

Philadelphia	0	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	—8
Pittsburg	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—4

Earned runs—Philadelphia 4, Pittsburg 3. Base hits—Philadelphia 13, Pittsburg 8. Errors—Philadelphia 2, Pittsburg 2. Batteries—Day and Clements, Coleman and Decker.

Chicago, 12; Brooklyn, 6.

BROOKLYN, July 15.—The Chicago and Brooklyn teams had a lively game. Hutchinson pitched with his usual effect. Terry and Donovan had a collision in the fourth inning, and Donovan was seriously injured. He was carried home and will not be able to play for a week or two. Caruthers was batted so freely that he retired in the fourth inning, Terry taking his place, but was also batted hard. Attendance 1461.

Chicago	2	0	1	3	0	4	0	0	2	—12
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	—6

Earned runs—Chicago 5, Brooklyn 4. Base hits—Chicago 18, Brooklyn 10. Errors—Chicago 5, Brooklyn 3. Batteries—Hutchinson and Kittredge; Caruthers, Terry and Clark.

New York, 7; Cincinnati, 3.

NEW YORK, July 15.—The New Yorks played in improved form and easily defeated the Cincinnatis. Welch pitched an excellent game, while Rhines was hit harder than in any previous game this year. Hornung played first base, Esterbrook's arm being broken in Monday's game. Reilly was also on the sick list, and Keenan covered first for Cincinnati. Attendance 756.

New York	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	1	0	—7
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	—3

Earned runs—New York 4. Base hits—New York 13, Cincinnati 8. Errors—New York 4, Cincinnati 2. Batteries—Welch and Buckley, Rhines and Harrington.

PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

Buffalo Practically Wins from Boston in the First Inning.

BOSTON, July 15.—The Buffalos were presented with the game in the first inning. Bases on balls and rocky fielding did the business. Buckley of the Marlboros pitched for Buffalo, and Boston came near batting out the game. Buffalo fielded perfectly. Brown and Stovey excelled for Boston. Paid attendance 917.

BUFFALO	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Hoy, cf	4	1	2	2	1	6	1	0
Mack, c	4	1	2	3	0	2	0	0
Wise, 2b	4	1	0	0	0	4	3	0
Beecher, lf	5	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
Rowe, ss	4	2	1	1	0	1	1	0
Irwin, 3b	4	2	2	2	0	0	6	0
Halligan, rf	5	1	1	1	1	3	0	0
Carney, 1b	5	1	3	3	0	11	0	0
Buckley, p	5	1	1	1	0	0	1	0
Totals	40	12	13	14	2	27	12	0

BOSTON	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Brown, cf	5	1	2	2	0	5	0	0
Stovey, rf	5	1	2	4	0	2	0	0
Kelly, ss	5	1	1	2	2	0	1	2
Brouthers, 1b	3	3	1	1	0	10	0	0
Richardson, lf	4	1	3	7	0	2	0	0
Nash, 3b	4	1	1	2	1	0	2	1
Quinn, 2b	4	0	2	2	0	1	2	0
Swett, c	5	0	0	0	0	4	0	2
Daley, p	2	1	1	1	0	0	3	0
Gumbert, p	3	0	2	2	0	0	2	0
Totals	40	9	15	23	3	24	10	5

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Buffalo	9	1	2	0	0	0	0	0		—12
Boston	0	1	0	3	0	0	3	0	2	—9

Earned runs—Boston 7. Home run—Richardson. Two-base hits—Kelly, Nash, Richardson Mack. Three-base hit—Stovey. Stolen bases—Boston 2, Buffalo 3. Base on balls—Boston 6, Buffalo 5. Base on errors—Buffalo 3. Struck out—Buffalo 5. Umpires—Gaffney and Sheridan.

Philadelphia, 8; Chicago, 3.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.—The Philadelphias played all around Chicago and won easily. The locals were fortunate in their batting, three of the five hits made in the third inning being scratches. Shindle's fielding was the feature. Attendance 3387.

Philadelphia	0	0	5	0	0	0	3	0	0	—8
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	—3

Earned runs—Philadelphia 3, Chicago 2. Base hits—Philadelphia 12, Chicago 9. Errors—Chicago 6. Batteries—Sanders and Milligan, King and Farrell.

Brooklyn, 7; Pittsburg, 2.

BROOKLYN, July 15.—Ward's men played in fine form and won rather easily. Van Haltren pitched in his old-time form, holding down the Pittsburgs to five scattered hits. His support was superb.

Brooklyn	1	0	0	2	1	1	2	0	0	—7
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1—2

Earned runs—Brooklyn 3. Base hits—Brooklyn 11, Pittsburg 5. Errors—Brooklyn 1, Pittsburg 9. Batteries—Van Haltren and Daily, Staley and Carroll.

Cleveland, 6; New York, 5.

NEW YORK, July 15.—The New Yorks and Clevelands played an exciting game, but the home team could not bat Bakeley with effect. Attendance 810.

Cleveland	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	1		—6
New York	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	—5

Earned runs—Cleveland 3, New York 2. Base hits—Cleveland 10, New York 8. Errors—Cleveland 4, New York 3. Batteries—Bakely and Sutcliffe, O'Day and Ewing.

Sunday Professional Games Illegal.

FREDERICK, Md., July 16.—Judge McSherry has filed his opinion declaring that "base ball playing on Sunday by men who are under contract for the season at stated salaries, no one being admitted to witness the games except those who pay, can be construed as nothing else but work, and therefore comes within the purview of the prohibitory statute." The petition for habeas corpus on the part of Manager Barnie of the Baltimore club, and Mr. Tate, a member of his club, is dismissed, and they are remanded to the custody of the sheriff of Ann Arundel county, who is authorized to admit them to bail.

BIG BLAZE AT MINNEAPOLIS.

Seven-Story Building and a Jewish Tenement House Burned.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 16.—The large seven-story warehouse of the Security Warehouse company on First street and Fourth avenue, north, was entirely destroyed by fire with its contents, entailing a loss of nearly $1,000,000. The fire caught upon the second floor of the building, and is supposed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion. It soon spread to the upper floors, which were filled with agricultural implements, while on the fourth floor were 500 tons of binding twine, which added fuel to the flames.

The terrible heat made it impossible for one to approach within 500 feet of the burning building unless his face was protected. Two men, W. W. Morse, one of the proprietors, and the engineer, were rescued by means of ladders from the fourth floor. They were almost blinded and suffocated by the dense smoke.

Upon the north stood a three-story stone building occupied as a dwelling house by a number of Jewish families. This was crushed flat by the warehouse walls, as was a nine-story frame building used as a shipping room, in which was stored a quantity of machinery. The burned warehouse was erected in April, and was used as a storage and transfer warehouse.

MAINE'S ABANDONED FARMS.

Statistics Being Collected by the State Labor Commission.

AUGUSTA, Me., July 16.—Hon. S. W. Matthews, commissioner of labor, is beginning his investigation to ascertain the number of abandoned farms in the state, and has sent out circulars to the assessors of the towns and plantations to obtain the desired information. The following inquiries are made: Number of abandoned farms with farm buildings? Number of abandoned farms without farm buildings? Whole number of abandoned farms? Estimated market value an acre of abandoned farms?

Abandoned farms are described as those formerly cultivated but now deserted, and upon which cultivation is now abandoned and the buildings, if any, unoccupied and permitted to fall into decay. In some cases the grass is still cut on these farms, but nothing is done in the way of enrichment of the soil and the land is practically unproductive and left to run wild.

It is not believed that when the returns come in the showing will be very unfavorable. While in some sections there are many farms which will come under the heading of "abandoned farms," in the state taken a whole there are comparatively few.

CONSTANTINOPLE'S FIRE.

More Than a Thousand Buildings Burned—Heavy Money Loss.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 16.—The awful conflagration, which began last Saturday, continued to ravage this city till yesterday with disastrous effect. The whole stock of 125 timber merchants was destroyed. Five divisions of the town, occupied exclusively by Mussalmans, and principally built of wood, are in ruins. The area covered by the conflagration is enormous, and 1000 houses are burned. The building Shekul Islamut was saved only by tremendous exertions. The pecuniary loss is enormous, and many people are said to have perished in the flames. Fortunately there was no wind, otherwise half of Stamboul would have been destroyed.

The losses amount to 1,000,000l. There is an insurance of 63,880l. in British companies on the property destroyed.

Yankees Easy Winners.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.—In the international cricket match, Canada vs. United States, the Canadian team finished their first inning with a total of 141 runs. They immediately started their second inning, and made only 97 runs. This gave them a total of 238 for the two innings, or 31 less than the United States made in its single inning Monday, and the latter team is therefore an easy winner of the match.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Forecast for Maine: Showers and cooler in southern, warmer and fair in northern portion; westerly winds.

For Vermont and New Hampshire: Showers and cooler weather; northwesterly winds.

For Massachusetts: Showers in eastern, fair in western portion; slightly cooler; northwesterly winds.

For Rhode Island and Connecticut: Showers; westerly winds; warmer.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Latest Quotations of the New York and Boston Stock Markets—July 15.

Another day of dullness and lack of positive feature was the record of the Wall street stock market. The Boston and Maine group and Boston and Albany supplied all the features of the Boston stock market.

The New York Market.

Atchison	46⅜	Nor Pac. pref.	83¼
Central Pacific	33⅜	Oregon Navi	103
Chi & Northwest	111⅜	Oregon Trans.	47⅞
Del Lack & West	....	Pacific Mail	43¼
Del & Hudson	169	Reading	46¼
Illinois Central	116	Texas Pacific	20⅝
Lake Shore	110	Union Pacific	64
Missouri Pacific	73⅞	Wabash St. L. & P.	12½
N. J. Central	124½	do pref	26¼
N. Y. Central	108	Wheel & Lake Erie	38½
Northern Pacific	36⅝	Western Union	83¾

The Boston Market.

Aspinwall Land	8⅝	Fitchburg pref	....
Fremn's Bay Land	6½	Flint & Pere Mar	....
Newport Land	3	Maine Central	....
West End Land	28⅝	Mexican Central	27
Atchison	46⅜	N Y & N E	50¾
Atlantic & Pacific	....	do pref	....
Boston & Lowell	....	Old Colony	173½
Boston & Maine	207¼	Union Pacific	63⅝
Boston & Prov	....	Wisconsin Central	60
Chicago, B & Q	106½	American Bell	228½
Central Mass	19¼	New England Tel	54½
do pref	41	Erie Tel	49½
Eastern	172	Mexican Tel	1

The Produce Market.

NEW YORK, July 15.—FLOUR—Dull: city mills $4 40 to 4 60; city mills patents $4 75 to 5 25; winter wheat, low grades, $2 45 to 3 00; do fair to fancy, $3 15 to 4 80; do patents $4 40 to 5 25; Minnesota clear $3 65 to 4 50; do straights $3 65 to $4 85.

WHEAT—Easy; No 2 red 94⅝ to 94½c elevator; No 3 red 86½ to 87c.

CORN—Firm; No 2 43½ to 42¾c elevator; steamer mixed 43½ to 43⅝c.

OATS—Stronger; No 3 35c; mixed western 34 to 38c.

COFFEE—Rio steady; fair cargoes 20c.

SUGAR—Raw firm; refined firm, granulated 6 5-16c, cubes 6 7-16c.

POTATOES—Active; Long Island 3 00; Southern prime 2 50 to 3 00.

PORK—Steady; mess, $13 25 to $14 75; prime 10 00 to 10 50.

BEEF—Firm; beef hams strong; cut meats dull: short clear 5 80.

LARD—Easier; Western steam 6 12½.

are under contract for the season at stated salaries, no one being admitted to witness the games except those who pay, can be construed as nothing else but work, and therefore comes within the purview of the prohibitory statute." The petition for habeas corpus on the part of Manager Barnie of the Baltimore club, and Mr. Tate, a member of his club, is dismissed, and they are remanded to the custody of the sheriff of Ann Arundel county, who is authorized to admit them to bail.

BIG BLAZE AT MINNEAPOLIS.

Seven-Story Building and a Jewish Tenement House Burned.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 16.—The large seven-tory warehouse of the Security Ware-house company on First street and Fourth venue, north, was entirely destroyed by re with its contents, entailing a loss of early $1,000,000. The fire caught upon the econd floor of the building, and is sup-posed to have been caused by spontaneous ombustion. It soon spread to the upper floors, which were filled with agricultural mplements, while on the fourth floor vere 500 tons of binding twine, which dded fuel to the flames.

The terrible heat made it impossible for ne to approach within 500 feet of the urning building unless his face was pro-ected. Two men, W. W. Morse, one of he proprietors, and the engineer, were escued by means of ladders from the ourth floor. They were almost blinded nd suffocated by the dense smoke.

Upon the north stood a three-story one building occupied as a dwelling ouse by a number of Jewish families. his was crushed flat by the warehouse alls, as was a nine-story frame building sed as a shipping room, in which was ored a quantity of machinery. The rned warehouse was erected in April, d was used as a storage and transfer rehouse.

MAINE'S ABANDONED FARMS.

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Today's Anniversaries.

Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

WHICH HAPPENED ON JULY 16.

In Quincy and Vicinity—On the Battle Fields—Births and Deaths of the Presidents—Incorporation of Massachusetts' Cities and Norfolk County Towns—Foreign Matters.

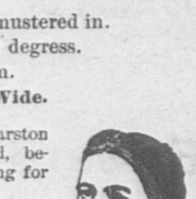
1816—Committee of the Town of Quincy reported several lots for Town House and School house. Voted to locate on lot of Mr. Briesler.

1864—Wollaston Rifles mustered in.

1866—Very hot day—106 degrees.

1879—Terriffic hail storm.

World Wide.



MRS. A. LINCOLN.

1644—After the battle of Marston Moor, York, England, became a place of meeting for parliament.

1647—Masaniello (Thomas Asaniello), a fisherman of Naples, having headed an insurrection in June, was assassinated by his own followers intoxicated with their success.

1841—The Chinese paid England a ransom of $6,000,000; British troops evacuated Canton and British trade resumed.

1850—Margaret Fuller (Countess D'Ossoli), American authoress, shipwrecked and drowned.

1861—Gen. John A. Dix took command of troops in Baltimore.

1863—Jackson, Miss.; evacuated by the Confederates.

1864—Battle of Grand Gulf, Port Gibson, Miss., two days.

1877—Beginning of great strike on Baltimore and Ohio R. R.

1882—Mrs. Abraham Lincoln died.

1889—Millet's "Angelus" bought by the American Art association.

A Foregone Conclusion.

Husband—What are you going to do, Mary?

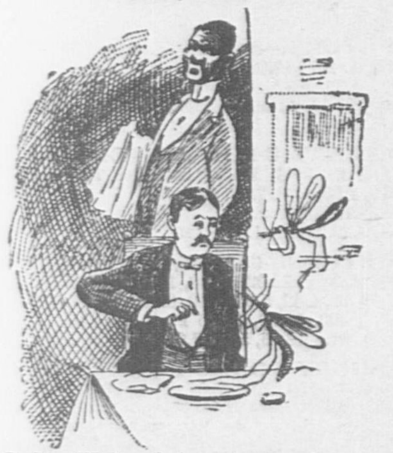
Wife—I am going to drive a nail into the wall on which to hang this picture.

Husband—That is to say, you are going to put your thumb up at auction.

Wife—At auction?

Husband—Yes; or in other words, your thumb is to come under the hammer.—Boston Courier.

Game Birds.



Jinks—Waiter, bring me a gun!

Waiter—One gun for one. Powder and shot for two.—Munsey's Weekly.

Not for Flies.

A patrolman whose beat is in the "Kaintuck" district passed a house the other day where a fly screen in the front window did not fill the space by at least three inches on the side, and calling to a woman in the yard he asked:

"Madam, was that fly screen placed in the window to keep out flies?"

"Flies?" she repeated, in a tone of contempt. "No, sah. Dat screen is in dar to keep out robbers, an' de feller who squeezes in has got to be powerful lean an' thin."—Detroit Free Press.

A Gratifying Indorsement.

"John, Charles, William!" cried the boys' mother, "where are those peaches I left here?"

"In our midst," returned the boys, and when the doctor called that night the mother knew that her little darlings had spoken truthfully as well as with a grammatical accuracy that is not universal.—New York Sun.

He Was Frightened.

"Oh, no, let's not go!" exclaimed the little boy as his nurse proposed going on board a yacht, and then the youngster burst into tears.

"Why, Willie, what in the world is the matter?"

"I just h-h-heard one m-m-man tell another to set the s-s-spanker."—Providence Journal.

His Little Scheme.

Cholly—Fweddy, old boy, what's this I heah? Have you weally and twuly been sued by a nahsty bahbah foh a shaving bill?

Fweddy—Don't you fwet, ole chappie. A lot of beastly cads, you know, say I cawn't waise a beahd. Bah Jove, they've got to take it back now!—Chicago Tribune.

Kindness to the Canary.

"The canary seems to be uneasy," said the young man.

"Yes," replied the young lady, "He always acts that way if the room isn't—er—dark after 11 o'clock."

Young Mr. Hankinson considerately turned the light down and staid an hour or two longer.—Chicago Times.

A Matter for Congratulation.

"Ah, Mr. Lammee, allow me to congratulate you. Your son I understand is engaged, and to a very fine lady."

"Fine! Magnificent! And he loves her devotedly. She's worth $100,000, but Adolph is that fond of her I believe he would have taken her if she wasn't worth more than $90,000."—Fliegende Blaetter.

Wanted It Natural.

A man, with a head as destitute of hair as a watermelon, entered a druggist's and said he wanted a bottle of hair restorer.

"What kind of hair restorer do you prefer?"

"I'll take a bottle of red hair restorer. That was the color of my hair when I was a boy."—Judy.

A Delicate Suggestion.

"I think these kissing games are such foolish things," he said, petulantly, as they left the children's party and strolled out on the lawn.

"Yes," she answered, "kissing is always very foolish when anyone is looking on."—New York Herald.

RAILWAY BREVITIES.

No second class carriages are run on the great English Midland railway.

The queen of England first rode on a railway in 1842; the Duke of Wellington in 1843.

There are less than 100 curves of less than three-eighths of a mile radius in America.

In England tickets are not placed on sale until fifteen minutes before the train's starting time.

An English railway passenger carriage is about 30 feet long, 70 feet high inside and weighs from 20,000 to 25,000 pounds.

A red light warns of danger, a green light calls for caution and a clear or "white" light indicates that the line is open.

The first railway in the United States was built in Massachusetts in 1760, running from the granite quarries to the Neponset river. It was run by horse power.

There is a railway clearing house in London to which tickets of different lines are sent for cross reckoning and settlement where one line has the privilege of selling tickets over another.

Electric fans have been placed in the kitchen ends of a few dining cars lately. These fans serve the double purpose of ventilating the cars and keeping odors from the kitchen out of the dining room.

The term "ballast," meaning the broken stone or gravel forming the bed of a railway, originated in the practice of using the gravel ballast emptied from the ships in the Tyne for railroads in the vicinity of Newcastle, England.

Between Rome and Naples the Red Cross of Italy has been running a hospital train composed of ten carriages, which are inspected at various points of the line by medical experts. It is reported to have fulfilled its functions admirably.

A woman railroad contractor has turned up in Ohio. She recently graded ten miles on the E. and R. road of the Mackey system, and when that was completed signed a twenty-five mile grading contract on the Cleveland and Wellington railroad. Her name is Fanny Williams.

Records of seventy and seventy-five miles an hour on English railroads are abundant, but according to a recent writer—William Ackworth, in "The Railways of England"—all attempts to pass the eighty mile point have been failures. That seems to be the limit beyond which no engine can travel.

A passenger train represents a cash value of from $75,000 to $120,000. The ordinary express train represents from $83,000 to $90,000. The engine and tender are valued $10,500, the baggage car $1,000, the postal car $2,000, the smoking car $5,000, two ordinary passenger cars $10,000 each, three palace cars $15,000 each; total, $83,000.

The projected railroad to the summit of Jungfrau in Switzerland contemplates the boldest mountain engineering yet ventured upon. The line, which is to consist of a continuous series of tunnels, is intended to rise in a distance of a little over four miles from an altitude of 2,800 feet above the sea to the lofty height of 13,600 feet, with grades varying from 33 per cent. to 98 per cent., or practically perpendicular.

DAUGHTERS OF EVE.

Mrs. Houghton, a real estate dealer at Spokane Falls, Wash., is said to have made $250,000 in four years.

Miss Fannie Edgar Thomas, whose pen now earns her a very handsome income, says that she was working for only $4 a week a few years ago.

Mrs. Gilmore, wife of the famous bandmaster, arranges most of the music for the band, and in many ways assists her husband in his professional work.

Miss Nellie Bly is the author of an interesting volume called "Around the World in Seventy-two Days," which contains a graphic description of her recent trip.

Olive Schreiner, the author of "An African Farm," has, it is said, a liking for raw meat. She takes her beefsteak just warm enough to remove the effects of the ice box.

One of the most noted of Kansas belles is Miss Clark, of Leavenworth. She is a blonde, with blue eyes, a peachblow complexion and a beautiful mouth, which reveals pearly teeth.

Miss Helen Reed, who won the Sargent prize at Harvard for the best translation of an ode from Horace, is a tall girl of the brunette type, with large, dark eyes. Her voice is low and sweet.

Miss Lillian Blanche Fearing, the only lady of the 1890 graduating class at the Union College of Law in Chicago, is entirely blind. Her mother has been her constant companion during her course, and read from the books to her.

Mrs. Hechtman is said to be the oldest woman lobbyist in Washington. She has interested herself in behalf of thousands of claimants other than pensioners, and in all sorts of reforms of the general laws looking toward the relief of oppressed classes.

Cora Myrtle Carpenter, of Hannibal, Mo., known as "the child medium," 14 years of age, is creating a sensation in the west by her "inspired" lectures. She talks learnedly on subjects suggested by her audience, such as "Progression," "Why Was Jesus Called the Messiah?" etc.

Ida Lewis, at Newport, is the only woman lighthouse keeper in the country, and the last, it is said, to whom will be given a light by government. It is said also that no light on all the coast is more perfectly attended to than is hers, and the government inspector always gives her an unusually high report.

According to a pretty English custom the Duchess of Portland was offered by her husband a superb necklace of rare stones on the birth of her little daughter. She declined the gift, and asked to have its money value given to build new almshouses on the estate for the benefit of sick or infirm tenants.

EQUIVALENTS OF BIBLE UNITS.

A cubit was nearly 22 inches.

A bin was 1 gallon and 2 pints.

Ezekiel's rod was nearly 11 feet.

A finger's breadth is equal to 1 inch.

A day's journey was about 23 1-5 miles.

A piece of silver or penny was 13 cents.

A hand's breadth is equal to 3 5-8 inches.

A mite was less than a quarter of a glass.

A talent of gold was $13,809 and of silver $538.30.

A shekel of gold was $8 and a firkin was 7 cents.

An ephah or bath contains 7 gallons and 5 pints.

A Sabbath's day's journey was about an English mile.

A shekel of silver was about 50 cents and a farthing was 7 cents.

Curious Signature of Columbus.

Of the sixty odd millions of people in the United States all except an insignificant portion of the "odds" have heard or read the wonderful story of Columbus and his discoveries. It is doubtful, however, if sixty odd thousand of this vast aggregation ever saw a copy of the curious signature used by the discoverer of the Americas. In his will the great Christopher says: "My heirs shall sign only with an S with an X under it, and an M with a Roman A over it, and over than are S and a great Y with an S over it; with its lines and points—as is my custom—he shall only write 'The Admiral,' whatever title the king may have conferred upon him."

The usual form of this signature, with "its lines and points" as mentioned in the will, was as follows:

.S.
.S. A .S.
X M Y
Xpo FERENS—El Amirante

Why the periods were used at the sides of the Ss and not before and following the other letters has been the subject of much discussion. The initials in a straight line are "S. S. A. S. X. M. Y.," which Professor Becher, recalling the fact that it was to Isabella or Ysabella that Columbus owed his chances of carrying out his plans, reads them as: "Servidor Sus Alteza Sacras Jesus Maria Isabel." Which would be about as follows if translated into good United States English: "The servant of their sacred highnesses Jesus Mary and Isabel." The last line Professor Dewitt translates as "Christ Bearing (Christopher) the Admiral."—St. Louis Republic.

A Memory from the Plains.

I saw a girlish looking woman holding her husband's arm as both stood enjoying the gorgeous spectacle on the platform in the Madison Square garden the other night. I could not help conjecturing what a flood of memories would have risen to her mind had some one rushed into the amphitheatre and shouted the single word "Injuns!" The couple were an army officer and his wife, and, though you may not all know it, that means that more than once he has been pledged to shoot her at an instant's notice.

It is the rule—the humane law—on our plains that when the savages are on the warpath and a husband and wife are traveling in their country the husband shall kill the wife the moment it becomes evident that she must otherwise fall into the hands of the redskins. Terrible as it is to think of slaying your wife (and only fancy what noble women those wives out there must be) no man would hesitate if he knew that by doing so he could save her from indignities that make death at once a trifle and a joy.

Fancy the situation—if you can put yourself in such a place. As you ride through the wilderness, perhaps with a guard of cavalry or only as part of a wagon train, the declaration of war comes with a rattle of rifle shots from some rocks or grove ahead. Every spur is pressed home, every horse leaps forward, every gun is seen to, and—your wife reins in beside you and says: "Now, remember! I rely on you."

After that one would imagine a ballet in New York would seem quite tame.—Chatter.

The Old Adam.

It is told of a good old fashioned parson in one of the hill towns of western Massachusetts that he gave the following advice to his son, who was about to come to New York to begin a business career: "My son, of course it is always wicked to fight, and as a Christian minister I must warn you against it. But at the same time if you should ever find yourself in a fight—mind, I say, find yourself in a fight, with no way out—always see that the right man is whipped." "But, father," replied the lad, "how shall I know who is the right man?" "The other man, of course," said the old gentleman. "In every crisis of life something must be taken for granted, and in a fight you must always assume that the other fellow deserves to be thrashed." This advice, similar in spirit to that given by Shakespeare, indicates that there may be a good deal of unregenerate human nature even in a quiet country parson.—New York Tribune.

A Conductor's Hard Life.

A street car conductor of a calculating turn of mind said the other day that during ten years of service on the Fourth avenue line he had been poked with parasols and umbrellas about 75,000 times. It is a woman's way to poke the conductor in the ribs with her parasol when she wants the car stopped. This particular conductor estimated that he had averaged about twenty pokes a day for every day of actual service.—New York Times.

A Bit of the Middle Ages.

A curious survival of the Middle Ages was put into practice at Guernsey to stop the public auction of household goods which was disapproved of by the eldest son of the family. The formula uttered by the son is as follows: "Haro! Haro! Haro! A l'aide, mon Prince. On me fait tort!" The sale ceased instantly, and the matter will now come before the royal courts in due course.—Notes and Queries.

When Merchants Have Money.

Salesman—I suppose you will allow me to sell Broke, Upp & Co.?

Principal—I'm somewhat afraid of their credit, Mr. Valisse.

Salesman—But you know they failed about a year ago and settled at ten cents.

Principal—Is that so? They must have money. Sell them all you can.—Jewelers' Circular.

Routing the Enemy.

"A friend of mine—a consumptive—was set upon by ten cowboys out in Arizona one day. He fought like a tiger for ten minutes and then his assailants took to flight."

"What did your friend do?"

"Stayed where he was—he had to. They'd killed him."—Chatter.

TO A GLOVE.

Go, virgin kid, with lambent kiss
Salute a virgin hand;
Go, senseless thing, and reap a bliss
Thou dost not understand;
Go, for in thee, methinks, I find
(Though 'tis not half so bright)
An emblem of her beauteous mind
By nature clad in white.

Securely thou may'st touch the fair,
Whom few securely can.
May'st touch her breast, her lip, her hair,
Or wanton with her fan;
May'st coach it with her, to and fro,
From masquerade to plays.
Ah! couldst thou hither come and go
To tell me what she says!

Go, thou, when the morning cold
Shall nip her lily arm,
Do thou (oh, might I be so bold!)
With kisses make it warm.
But when thy glossy beauty's o'er,
When all thy charms are gone,
Return to me—I'll love thee more
Than e'er I yet have done.

—Haberdasher.

Tricks of the Birds.

"I was much amused one afternoon," says an observant friend, "by a little family scene on a twig of an elm tree, where a fly catcher had her tiny brood of five, just out of the nest, all perched in a row. She was feeding them, and the little dots took their rations with great content as often as the mother caught an insect and flew back with the morsel to each open beak in turn. The regularity with which she kept account, feeding one after another, in exact order, from top to bottom of the row, was very interesting. Presently one small chap grew impatient, and while the mother was away fluttered over and crowded himself into the place next to the bird last fed—exactly as if he had planned to get the next fly. He sat there, looking very sober and innocent when the mother returned, but she saw the trick at once, and gave the fly to the right bird, whisking the interloper (as I fancied) with her wing as she passed him, by way of cuffing his ears. Probably he was the rogue of the family, and she knew him too well."—Boston Transcript.

When Liszt Lived in a Flat.

Wrapped in his dressing gown, and with feet incased in slippers, Franz Liszt was sitting comfortably one evening in his arm chair, ready for work and inviting inspiration. On the floor above, in the apartments of a banker, a noisy musical soiree was in progress. Polonaises had succeeded waltzes, and nocturnes had followed polonaises, when suddenly the door of the salon opened and Liszt entered, still wrapped in his dressing gown. The astonishment of the company may be imagined. With slow steps Liszt walked toward the piano, and the young key pounder who was sitting at it quickly left his place. Liszt sat down at the instrument, carelessly swept his fingers over the keys as if to prelude, and then suddenly he shut down the cover and put the key in his pocket. And immediately, with the same tranquil air with which he had entered, he went out and returned to his room, where he could work at his ease.—San Francisco Argonaut.

At a Maine Funeral.

A Maine clergyman, who evidently is somewhat interested in the matter of funeral reform, writes: "Some time ago I attended a funeral which took place on the 'outskirts of civilization.' At the close of the services, as usual in the country, an invitation was given to the audience to 'view the remains.' After they had done so the relatives of the deceased went forward to take their last look at the familiar features, and naturally were much affected, some of them sobbing and crying in an audible manner. When all were again seated the person who had charge of the funeral arose and remarked, 'We will now allow the friends a few minutes to git control of their feelin's,' shen resumed his seat, while the silence was only broken by the sound of sighs and weeping, which gradually died away. It struck me as an innovation upon the usual funeral customs, but no one there seemed at all surprised."—Lewiston Journal.

A Large Hydraulic Riveting Plant.

An immense hydraulic riveting plant—the largest ever made—has been built in London for an engineering company in Holland, and is to be employed on marine boilers. The riveter has a gap 12 feet deep, closes its jaws with a power of 200 tons, and is capable of closing rivets up to 3½ inches in diameter. A traveling crane, 50 feet high, is designed to raise and manipulate a boiler weighing anything up to 50 tons. The crane is operated by two engines, steam for which and the powerful pumps giving hydraulic power for the riveter's great accumulator is supplied by two steel boilers, each capable of doing duty equal to about 130 indicated horse power.—New York Telegram.

Behind Time.

Some people go through life behind time. If they say they will come at 3, they mean half-past 3; and when they finally put in an appearance they do it leisurely and good naturedly, and are mildly surprised if you insinuate that you are displeased. When they die, though, their friends will be avenged, because they will probably reach the gates of heaven ten minutes behind time—and find them closed.—West Shore.

He Understood the Old Man.

The little boy had pounded his finger, and immediately set up a terrible hullabaloo. His father remonstrated with him, saying that he was no longer a baby and should act like a man.

"But," said the youngster, between his sobs, "if I act like a man I'd swear, and then you'd lick me!"—Exchange.

He Is Going to Stick to Him, Too.

Matron—You appear to be very fond of your little playmate. It is pleasant to see such love among children.

The Bigger One—Yes'm; he's got er penny to spend.—Life.

A Slim Basis.

Jones—I want to have you understand, gentlemen, that I stand on my merits.

Smith—I should think you would lose your balance pretty often.—Burlington Free Press.

LAWTON'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND!

—FOR THE—

Blood, Liver and Kidneys.

This great constitutional remedy has been on the European market for over twenty years, is superior to all others, and proven the greatest Blood Purifier and System Renovator ever compounded by medical skill. Nothing can equal it for putting the vital portions of the body in condition. If your liver is affected do you stop to think how or what your liver is? The liver is subject to more or less little pains or aches. This organ is the sponge of the body, and is continually soaked full of blood rich in poison. Its purpose is the secretion of certain digestive and cathartic elements known as bile, and the transformation of those products of digestion which are absorbed into the blood and carried into the liver before they enter the general circulation and assist in nourishing the body. Inactivity, then, produces numerous diseases. So by using LAWTON'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND, your liver will be free from all diseases. It is also absolutely necessary to know what and where are your kidneys. There are two kidneys, one on each side of the backbone. They are the only organs that purify the blood of the uric acid waste in the system. Every drop of blood courses through a great many times a day, just as through the heart. The waste matter which they should take away contains deadly poison which, if retained, causes fatal results. Sixty-five gallons of blood per hour, in the average man, passes through the kidneys, and to purify it they must be in perfect health. The kidneys are filled with many thousand hair-like tubes. These tubes run into every part of the kidney and, as the blood flows through that organ, the urine passes into these tubes, and is drained into the bladder. If these little tubes are diseased, the uric acid is not removed, and, instead of this poison coming through the blood, the albumen, which is really the life of the blood, comes through these walls and escapes with the urine; in other words, the nerve action is entirely wrong, and instead of taking the poison out of the blood, the life of the blood is taken out and the poison remains.

LAWTON'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND,

By its immediate action upon these vital organs thoroughly cleanses, renovates and restores them to their normal condition.

PALATABLE AS MILK. PLEASANT TO THE TASTE. NO NAUSEA.

100 DOSES,—$1.00

LAWTON COMPOUND COMPANY,

235 Washington Street, Boston,

Male and Female Agents Wanted. Sent to any address on receipt of price, $1, or 6 Bottles for $5.

For Sale at all Drug Stores.

June 6. 3m

THE THOUGHTFUL MAN

Reads, Reflects, and Decides

What is the Best Policy

For him to pursue

TO MAKE HIS BUSINESS

A Large and Prosperous One.

THE HEADSTRONG MAN

Thinks He Knows

Just What is Best!

and he pushes ahead,

works hard,

but

FINDS HIS LABOR

does not produce

GOOD RESULTS,

and he is

Obliged to Fail,

OR GIVE UP BUSINESS,

perhaps both.

Let those who wish to succeed, not work so hard; take more notice; see what others do, and try and improve on their ways and on their own in past years.

ADVICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertise regularly in the LEDGER and reach the people who spend their money in Quincy.

Advertise in a judicious manner. The world reads and studies the daily papers, but only a small proportion of the people ever see the issues of the professional advertising schemes.

Advertise liberally. Hunt's Merchant's Magazine says on this point: According to the character or extent of your business, set aside a liberal percentage each year for advertising, and do not hesitate. Keep yourself unceasingly before the public, and it matters not what business of utility you may be engaged in, for, if intelligently and industriously pursued, a fortune will be the result.

Advertise truthfully. Let your advertisement, in all cases, exactly correspond with what you really propose to sell. Be prepared to show the customer, who inquires, the identical goods, and let the price and terms tally with your announcements.

Advertise sensibly. Use plain language, easily understood, writing as you would talk to a customer. Slang, vulgar expressions, scriptural quotations, and personalities, ought never to have a place in advertisements. They are sure to offend some one, and are never in good taste.

Advertise attractively. The fresher, brighter and more interesting you make your advertisements the more they will be read. Indeed, many advertisements afford so much information on current topics of domestic economy that they are read as a matter of news.

Advertise specifically. It is better to name certain lines of goods rather than a general stock. Most people are bargain-hunters, and an advertisement will meet with more responses if it offers a specific bargain.

Advertise modestly. Neither brag nor exaggerate. Tell the truth and prove it; but tell it interestingly and prove it convincingly. Avoid superlatives, since constant use weakens their effect.

Successful advertisers employ the simplest words and forms of expression. Make lines that will cause your announcement to be talked about among intelligent, well informed and well-to-do people.

Advertise persistently. "To discontinue an advertisement," says John Wanamaker, Philadelphia's great merchant, "is like taking down your sign. If you want to do business you must let the public know it. Standing advertisements are better and cheaper than reading notices. They look more substantial and business-like, and inspire confidence. I would as soon think of doing business without clerks as without advertising."

APHORISMS.

Lying advertisements are and always will be failures in the long run.—*Printer's Ink.*

The man who does not find advertising profitable, generally finds business unprofitable.

Pay as much attention to your advertising, as you do to your purchases, and you will get equally satisfactory results.—*The Money Maker.*

Many business men who advertise expect to see returns directly, and if they do not, feel it is unprofitable. The indirect benefits derived from keeping the name before the trade are out of all proportion to the direct returns received, and the most successfu advertisers are those who keep themselves so constantly before the trade that their names become as familiar as a household word. —*Coal Trade Journal.*

Don't advertise that you are selling an article worth five dollars for twenty-five cents. Such statements emanate either from lying knaves or from fools. The knaves, however, are the ones who advertise such statements, the fools not possessing sufficient sense to appreciate the value of advertising. A truthful, candid statement is the best advertisement of a meritorious article. Learn to regard your advertisement as your bond, and be prepared to fulfil its pledges to the letter.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

FOR SALE BY NEWSBOYS,

and at the following places:

Old Colony Depot,	Boston
Ledger Office,	115 Hancock Street, Quincy
Souther's Store,	Adams Building, Quincy
McGovern Bros.' Store,	Plumer's Block, Quincy
Coram's Store,	Copeland Street, West Quincy
Miss Bartlett's Store,	Jones' Corner
Post Office,	Quincy Point
Depot,	Wollaston Heights
Henry B. Vinton,	Braintree
M. K Pratt,	Weymouth
Post Office,	Houghs Neck

NEWS COLLECTIONS.

QUINCY, at Depot, at 9 A. M.
ATLANTIC, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WOLLASTON, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WEST QUINCY, at Post Office, at 7.30 A. M.
SOUTH QUINCY, at Depot, at 8.30 A. M.
QUINCY POINT, at Post Office, at 8 A. M.

News and advertisements dropped in boxes at the above locations will be collected at the specified times, in season for that day's issue of THE LEDGER. Anonymous articles will not receive consideration.

Today's Almanac.—July 16.

High water at 11.30 A. M. and 11.15 P. M.
Sun rises at 4.20; Sets at 7.19.
Moon rises 2.53 P. M.
New Moon July 16.

THE DAY BOOK.

Interesting Brief Locals Gathered by Ledger Reporters.

The list of polls by wards has been printed.

Mr. E. B. Pratt and family are at Hotel Look Off, Sugar Hill, N. H.

The West Quincy Methodist picnic will be held at Houghs Neck tomorrow.

Miss Bessie House is visiting her grandmother, Mrs. French of East Weymouth.

Mr. G. W. Davis of Boston has taken the Hall house on Walker street, Atlantic.

Collector Adams is busy making out the poll tax bills and they will soon be presented.

Dr. Goodwin of North Weymouth has leased the Vining estate on Washington street.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Wollaston Co-operative Bank, $1500 was sold at 5 cents.

Miss Mary Tite left Tuesday for London, Eng., she will sail on the City of New York from New York.

The installation of officers of Merry Mount Lodge, Knights of Honor, will take place on Friday evening.

Miss Kate A. Raycroft of Quincy Point leaves today for Norway, Me., to be gone the rest of the summer.

The funeral of James Hennessey an old resident of Braintree was held in St. John's church this morning at nine o'clock.

The rain which the city so much needs and which we came so near getting last evening, was unfortunately frightened off.

Richard Foley who has been working at the Cooperative store has left to take his old position at T. J. Lamb's in West Quincy,

The fire alarm whistle spoke loud last night and there is no doubt but it will be heard in its new location. The recall is now two blows.

Mrs. Daniel Higgins and Miss Dorcas C. Higgins of South street, Quincy Point, are spending this week at the Shattuck House, Orleans, Mass.

Mr. Joseph White Hayden of Quincy Point was presented with a gold ring on Monday, July 14. It was a birthday gift from his daughter and two sons.

Stephen Maloney who has been in the employ of C. C. Hearn the druggist for over a year has left. He has not made up his mind where he will go to work.

The Manet Land Company have engaged several barges in addition to the electric cars to convey the would be buyers to the auction sale at Houghs Neck, Friday and Saturday.

Maurice Cantfield, with E. C. Willison & Co. of Boston, is enjoying a two weeks' vacation. He left for Medina, N. Y., Tuesday en route for Niagara Falls where he intends to spend a few days.

The meeting held in J. E. Drew's house Atlantic, for the purpose of forming a yacht club, was quite largely attended. A list of the owners of yachts and members who have joined will be published later. Another meeting is called for tonight at the same place.

Rev. Edward A. Robinson, pastor of the Wollaston Congregational church, has offered two prizes, to be competed for by the Sunday school scholars, for the best collection and greatest variety of wild flowers which can be gathered around Wollaston.

It is estimated that there are 13,000 different kinds of postage stamps in the world.

Mrs. Emory Lane of Marshfield, has 9,000 silk worms at her home. She keeps them on an extension table and feeds them on mulberry leaves.

The cost of the pension list has been run up to $167.000,000, or almost one-half the total income of the government, and more than the cost of any military establishment in Europe.

The Scituate and Norwell Unitarian societies have united in extending a call to Rev. W. H. Spencer, formerly of Troy, N. Y.

BRAINTREE.

Early this morning between three and four o'clock, it is supposed, burglars entered the residence of Michael Mohan, on Middle street, and carried off a pocketbook containing over fifty dollars in money, a box containing four or five bank books, Insurance papers etc., etc. Also a box containing jewelry belonging to Mrs. Mohan and her daughter, most of which were gifts from friends, estimated at seventy-five dollars. They entered also, the dwelling house of Thomas B. Vinton, on Elm street, and possessed themselves of a silver watch to which was attached a gold chain, the gift of the family, also money, probably to the amount of fifty dollars. Entrance was effected in both instances at doors in which the key's were allowed to remain in the lock as a means of security. Now this notion is completely exploded.

FACTS ABOUT AMBER.

Under the stratum of trees is found pyrites, sulphate of iron and coarse sands, in which are rounded masses of amber.

The largest amber mines in the world today are along the Baltic, between Konigsberg and Memel, on the Prussian coast.

The Romans discovered the true nature of amber, that it is a fossilized vegetable gum, and therefore gave it the name of succinum, or gum stone.

Amber is sparingly cast on the Swedish and Danish coasts, and occasionally pieces are picked up along the shores of Norfolk, Essex and Sussex in England.

The great source of the supply of amber in all ages appears to have been the Baltic coast, from which the supplies of commerce still continue to be drawn.

Amber was regarded by the ancients with superstitious reverence because of its unknown origin and on account of the electrical phenomena which it exhibited.

Large quantities of amber are thrown up from the sea on the Baltic and Prussian coasts, and obtaining amber from the sea is a regular industry, giving employment to large numbers of people.

The most beautiful specimens of amber are said to be those found at Catania, which show a beautiful play of color shading to purple. Amber has also been found in different spots in Siberia and Greenland.

The trees from which the amber gum exuded stood in forests of past epochs, as many ages are necessary for the transformation of the substance, and are now forming strata of bituminous wood beneath beds of sand and clay.

During the reign of Nero an expedition was sent from Rome to explore the amber producing country, and so successful was the search that 13,000 pounds of amber were brought to the emperor, including one piece weighing thirteen pounds.

Amber has been found in various parts of the green sand formation of the United States, either embedded in the soil or in beds of marl and lignite. The principal localities are at Amboy, N, J.; at Gay Head, on Martha's Vineyard, and at Cape Sable.

The philosopher Thales, of Miletus, 600 B. C., noticed that amber when rubbed attracted light bodies to itself, and this observation was the foundation of the wonderful science of electricity, which was named from electron, the Greek word for amber.

It is not altogether certain what trees exude the amber gum, though one species of fir, pinetes succinifer, has been accepted, somewhat provisionally, as the amber yielding tree; but noted botanists have shown that the exudation may have proceeded from other species also.

Amber is a hard, lustrous resinous substance, which is found in alluvial deposits. It is usually of a pale yellow color, but has sometimes a reddish or brownish shade, is sometimes quite transparent, but is usually of varying degrees of translucency.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

MORSELS OF GASTRONOMY.

Milk should be kept in glass vessels only.

South Carolina green apples make choice pies.

A tart baked in a shallow dish is techically called a tourte.

Green peas should be left in the pod until just before they are cooked.

The damp spring, it is said, has spoiled the cherry crop of the Hudson valley.

A California paper tells of strawberries so large that "five berries make a square meal."

A pair of frog's legs which weighed a half pound were lately sold at Washington market, New York.

Baked locusts were considered a great delicacy by the Moors; they preferred them to pigeons for potpies.—Hotel Mail.

FOR SALE.

The well-known EXPRESS ROUTE of James C. White, West Quincy. Lots of business. Owner wishes to sell to embark in other business. For terms, etc., apply to

JAMES C. WHITE,
Larry Place, West Quincy.

July 16. 6t

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

Unlike Any Other.

As much For INTERNAL as EXTERNAL use.

Many people do not know this.

The Most Wonderful Family Remedy Ever Known.

☞ Positively cures Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Hoarseness, Coughs, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Sciatica, Lame Back and Soreness in Body or Limbs. Stops Inflammation in Cuts, Burns, and Bruises. Relieves all Cramps and Chills like magic. Price, 35 cts. post-paid; 6 bottles, $2. Express prepaid. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

Do You Advertise in the DAILY LEDGER?

Call and Get Our Special Rates for June, July and August.

It is Well Posted on the Local News.

Do You Read THE LEDGER Every Day?

A WELCOME ASSURED

To Those Who Visit the Grand Army Encampment.

NAVAL VETERANS ARE VEXED

Because They Have Been Placed on the Extreme Left of the Parade—They May Parade Separately.

BOSTON, July 16.—It now appears probable that President Harrison will be in Boston on the day of the great parade of the Grand Army. If he comes here he will be the guest of the state. Representatives of the commonwealth will meet him at the state line, and he will be escorted from the station to the Vendome by two troops of cavalry. He will probably view the procession from the grand stand in Franklin square.

The committee on accommodation has 4000 rooms on its list available for visitors to the city during encampment week. These rooms can be secured at moderate rates. From this showing it can be seen that people wishing to visit this city during encampment week need have no fear in regard to obtaining accommodations at reasonable rates. To be sure of the best accommodations, however, they should at once send applications for quarters to 2A Beacon street.

At a meeting of the committee on accommodations it was decided to increase the order for mattresses to 20,000. A committee was appointed to wait upon the superintendent of public buildings to see if arrangements could be made to use the voting booths for the accommodation of visitors.

It is probable that the opening session of the national encampment will be held in Fanueil hall instead of Music hall.

A committee has been appointed to escort visiting delegates to the convention of the Woman's Relief Corps to places of interest in Boston and vicinitp, and all members of the order who may visit Boston during encampment week are assured a hearty welcome.

Old Salts Dissatisfied.

There is considerable dissatisfaction among the "old salts" who are members of the various naval organizations of the United States, because they have been assigned by Gen. Alger to the extreme left of the big parade on Aug. 12. There are sixteen Naval Veteran associations in the country, and also about a dozen Grand Army Naval posts, and it has been expected that each one of these would send a delegation to the encampment. One of the naval veterans, who is also a member of the Grand Army, in conversation with a reporter said:

There is much dissatisfaction because Gen. Alger proposes to assign the naval veterans to the rear end of the line, the extreme left. As I understand it, the only reason given for this assignment is that the parade is to be a Grand Army affair. At first we were not invited to participate in the parade, and now that we have been, we are to be put, if we join in the parade at all, at the tail end.

Naturally enough we do not like it. Post 15 has nearly 100 naval veterans, and nearly every post in Boston has a great many among its members. The Lynn post especially has many such. The Admiral Foote post of New Haven, Conn., is composed almost altogether of naval veterans. There are many naval veterans in Post No. 516 of New York and post No. 490 of Philadelphia, and the Hoboken, N. J., post have many naval veterans in their ranks.

Since it became known that we had been assigned to the rear of the line many letters have been received by naval veterans in Boston complaining of the matter and urging that we do not go into the big parade at all, but have an entirely separate parade on the following day, Aug. 13. These letters have come from all over the country, and in several cases from national officers, but have been written by them thus far as individuals and not as officials.

Some of us feel that it is but a continuation of the "snubs" that the naval veterans have been subjected to ever since the war. Why, we never could get into the Grand Army post until "Sam" Randall took a hand. One of these naval veteran associations is located in the Pennsylvania district that Randall represented in congress. They complained to him, and he, as chairman of the committee on appropriations, said to Gen. Logan: "Here, you don't get one dollar for your soldiers' homes unless you admit the naval veterans to them." It was not until Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge interested himself in our behalf that we could get our discharge papers so that we could enter the Grand Army posts. We could not get our papers from the navy department. But we wrote to Mr. Lodge and he had a bill rushed through in one day which helped us.

The Association of Naval Veterans in Massachusetts is the Kearsage Association of Boston. Some of its members feel that it would have been better if it had been made a Grand Army post, for there are now probably 1000 naval veterans in Boston alone who do not belong to any organization. A majority of the executive committee of the Kearsarge Association are in favor of a separate parade for the naval veterans, and the matter will soon come before the association for its action. At the present writing it seems quite likely that they will decide in favor of a separate parade.

At headquarters of the national encampment of the Grand Army for 1890, last night, a communication was recived from Secretary Tracy of the navy, stating that the north Atlantic squadron, now cruising in eastern waters, would be ordered to Boston and remain in Boston harbor during encampment week.

Civil Service Decision.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Attorney General Miller has rendered a decision in the case of the three railway mail transfer clerks at Albany, in which he sustains the decision of the civil service commission, which held that these appointments were illegally made, because the appointees had not been examined as required by civil service rules.

Big Storm in Vermont.

ELY, Vt., July 16.—In a terrific thunder and wind storm at Fairlee and vicinity steam tug Pearl capsized and sank on Fairlee pond, and Capt. Frank Brown was drowned. Other boats were upset, but their occupants were saved. Considerable damage was caused by the wind.

Race War in South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 16.—A riot is reported near Kearse in Barnwell county. Three hundred negroes, armed with new rifles, are said to confront twenty-five white men. One negro has been killed. Assistance has gone from the neighboring towns.

On the Road to Recovery.

LONDON, July 16.—The fever from which Mr. Stanley is suffering has abated. He was able to take a long drive last evening.

THE STRIKE IS OFF.

Agreement Between Winchell and the Striking Shoemakers at Haverhill.

HAVERHILL, Mass., July 16.—The strike at the shoe factory of J. H. Winchell & Co. has been settled by mutual consent. The help resumed work this morning. The strike begun June 5, and the settlement is the result of a consultation yesterday between Agent Rogers, Secretary Skeffington of the International Boot and Shoe Workers' union and Mr. Winchell. Both conceded a little in order to make an end of the trouble.

The agreement is practically the same as was requested by the union in the formal request from the local shoe council made a few weeks since, and the price lists now posted in the bottoming and cutting room will remain, and new lists will be posted in all the other departments at the prices now ruling. All of these will remain in force until January, 1891. All men cutting trimmings or outsides, whether by knife or dies, shall receive pay as per list now posted. Any change or difference that may arise during the period mentioned with relation to the help employed in the factory represented in this agreement shall be referred to the local agent of the International union, and upon his failure to effect a settlement, the matter shall then be referred to the local shoe council. Pending the settlement of any grievance, there shall be no strike or lockout in the rooms recognized by the firm as being under the control of the International union.

It is also understood that the men who have been the principal cause of the trouble are willing to join the union. By this agreement all of the troublesome points are settled, and the shop becomes a union shop, which, in fact, is what the members of the firm have always desired it to be.

The local shoe council met last night and unanimously voted to ratify the action of Agent Rogers and Secretary Skeffington, and formally declared the strike off and ordered the men back to work this morning.

SECRETARY BLAINE'S LETTER.

His Reciprocity Scheme Said to Have Many Ardent Supporters.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Secretary Blaine's letter to Senator Frye, in which he again forcibly outlines the opportunity offered by the repeal of sugar duties, is the general theme of comment in both houses of congress. It has made a marked impression among the leading senators on both sides of the chamber. The secretary's friends in the senate, when the matter comes up for consideration in the tariff bill, will make a strong appeal in favor of the proposed reciprocity. It is conceded that the principle is right, and that it is the only way we can secure the trade of the Central and South American states. By making the repeal of the duty on Cuban sugar dependent on free entrance for our provisions and breadstuffs, it is believed we can secure the trade of the island. Reciprocity once begun will, it is maintained, spread over the hemisphere; at a stroke the United States will step into a great trade, and, while sugar will be cheapened for our consuming millions, the product of their hands will find a new market.

SETTLED AT LAST.

Manufacturers Yield to Every Demand of Striking Cloakmakers.

NEW YORK, July 16.—The cloakmakers' strike that has been on for five weeks past, affecting more than 10,000 persons, is settled. The cloakmakers won the fight, the manufacturers recognized their union and practically have given way to every demand made. All the hands discharged and those who left of their own free will, are to be reinstated, and the hands who have been employed since the strike began are to be given an opportunity to join the union, the manufacturers agreeing not to employ those who refuse to join the union.

Case of Leda La Montague.

BOSTON, July 16.—Leda La Montague, who was arrested on Sunday on a charge of arson in attempting to set fire to her own house in Quebec some two years ago, and who was also suspected of killing her husband but was acquitted, appeared before Judge Nelson of the United States district court for a hearing on the question of extradition. Several important witnesses were missing, however, and so the hearing was postponed until July 23. The prisoner was taken back to Charles street jail.

What France Wants.

PARIS, July 16.—The Temps says that in return for the British protectorate over Zanzibar France demands that England shall expressly recognize France's right to grant exequaturs to foreign consuls in Madagascar, and give France liberty of action in the Niger country. Also France's right to terminate the Anglo Tunisian treaty in 1896, and to deal similarly with, the Italian-Tunisian treaty. The Temps story is semi-officially denied.

New Hampshire's Governorship.

CONCORD, N. H., July 16.—Col. Solon A. Carter, state treasurer, has returned from Canada. A reporter interrogated him with reference to his name being mentioned as a possible candidate for governor by the Republicans. He said he had nothing to say on the matter at present. He had given the subject no consideration, and could not state whether he should or should not accept the nomination if it was tendered him.

License Men Didn't Show Up.

BANGOR, Me., July 16.—Yesterday was the day upon which the license men of Maine were to meet in this city to nominate a candidate for governor. The license men, however, did not show up, nothing having been done to boom the convention since the second gathering of Democrats at Augusta, when William P. Thompson was placed in the field.

Yellow Jack Raging in Havana.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Passenger arriving on the steamer Orizaba from Havana state that yellow fever of a violent type is raging in that city. They say that fifty new cases a day are reported and that foreigners are leaving the city as fast as they can get away. The weather is very hot and the sanitary condition of the city is bad.

A Victim of Gambling.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Dr. John Edwin Ensell shot himself in the breast at his house in Brooklyn. He had become despondent because of business troubles and continued losses at the race tracks and other gambling ventures. He cannot live.

A Deal with the Shah.

PARIS, July 16.—It was announced last evening that England, by a deal between the English Coal company, having a concession at Cape Mesandorim, and the Shah of Persia, has become mistress of the straits of Orming on the Persian gulf.

Quincy City Grain Store.

BEST GRADES OF
FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY AND STRAW,
Brick, Lime, Cement and Drain Pipe.

Agent for the Celebrated
Bowker's Fertilizer.
Superior to all others.

Edward Russell.
PROPRIETOR.
24 Washington St. cor. Coddington.

Branch store at South Quincy, near Railroad Station.

☞ Telephone Connections.

April 8 1—3m

Old Colony.

On and after June 16, 1890. Trains Leave

QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—4.33, 6.11, 6.55, 7.24, 7.31, 7.37, 7.52, 8.12, 8.34, 8.40, 9.18, 9.59, 10.38, 10.57 A. M.; 12.05, 1.02, 1 20, 1.42, 2.50, 4.00, 4.07, 4.48, 4.55, 5.33, 5.40, 6.20, 7.05, 7.10, 8.10, 9.06, 10.19, 10.33 P. M. **SUNDAY**—9.21, 9.31 A. M.; 1.46, 5.53, 6.01, 6.15, 8.14, 9.05, 9.16, 10.20, 11.01 P. M.

RETURN.—5.45, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 10.05, 11.02 A. M.; 12.00 M; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.30, 2.35, 3.12, 3.52, 4.18, 4.42, 5.10, 5.33, 6.07, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 8.15, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY**—7.30, 8.30, 9.15, 9.30 A. M.; 12.45, 1.30, 5.00, 5.45, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WOLLASTON HEIGHTS FOR BOSTON.—4.36, 6.14, 6.59, 7.28, 7.41, 8.15, 8.46, 9.21, 10.02, 11.00 A. M.; 12.08, 1.05, 1.45, 2.53, 4.10, 4.58, 5.43, 6.23, 7.14, 8.13, 9.09, 10.37 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.34 A. M.; 1.49, 6.19, 9.20, 11.04 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.35, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR BOSTON.—4.38, 6.19, 7.02, 7.16, 7.44, 8.05, 9.24, 10.04, 11.15 A. M.; 12.11, 1.25, 1.56, 2.56, 4.15, 5.48, 6.31 7.12, 7.17, 8.18, 9.12, 10.40 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.37 A. M.; 1.52, 6.22, 9.23, 11.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.17, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 12.30, 1.15, 1.55, 2.25, 3.12, 4.18, 4.22, 4.42, 5.33, 5.40, 6.15, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

QUINCY ADAMS FOR BOSTON.—4.30, 6.07, 6.51, 7.20, 7.34, 8.08, 9.15, 9.56, 10.54 A. M.; 12.02, 1.38, 2.46, 4.03, 5.37, 6.16, 7.07, 8.07, 9.03, 10.30 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.27 A. M.; 1.42, 6.11, 9.12, 10.57 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WEST QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—6.08, 7.05, 7.54, 9.11, 11.04 A. M.; 1.46, 3.45, 5.27, 6.20, 10.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

EAST MILTON FOR BOSTON.—6.12, 7.09, 7.58, 9.15, 11.08 A. M.; 1.50, 3.55, 5.31, 6.24, 10.11 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR EAST MILTON AND WEST QUINCY.—6.48, 8.35, 10.00 A. M.; 12.50, 2.40, 4.42, 5.50, 6.42, 8.14 P. M.

GEO. L. CONNOR,
Gen'l Pass'r. Agt.

J. R. KENDRICK,
General Manager.

Quincy and Boston Street Railway.

(ELECTRIC.)

Commencing Monday, June 23, 1890, Cars Leave

West Quincy for Neponset.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 8.55, 9.50, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 1.45, 2.20, 3.00, 3.35, 4.00, 4.45, *5.10, 5.30, 6.00, 6.15, 6.55, *7.15, 7.35, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.40, 10.00, †10.45 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.32, 9.18, 10.08, 10.53, 11.38 A. M.; 12.13, 1.03, 1.38, 2.00, 2.38, 3.18, 3.55, 4.17, 5.03, 5.55, 6.17, 6.33, 7.13. 7.53, 8.38, 9.00, 9.35, 10.00, 10.18, †10.42, †11.02 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy Point and West Quincy.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 9.00, 9.45, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.: 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.30, 3.15, 3.55, 4.20, 4.45, 5.35, 6.15, 6.35, 6.50, 7.30, 8.20, 8.55, 9.20, 10.00, *10.25, †10.35 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—6.15, 6.58. 7.43, 8.33, 9.18, 10.08, 10.56, 11.38 A. M.; 12.15, 1.03, 1.18, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.17, 4.41, 5.09, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 6.48, 7 13, 7.32, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—6.25, 6.55, 7.25, 8.08, 8.35, 9.20, 9.55, 10.25, 11.23 A. M.; 12.15, 1.05, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.41, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 7.00, 7.32, 8.30, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—6.40, 7.10, 7.55, 8.20, 8.50, 9.35, 10.10, 10.40, 11.45 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.40, 3.15, 4.05, 5.00, 5.40, 6.15, 6.47, 7.15, 7.55, 8.45, 9.45, 10.38 P. M.

SUNDAY.

West Quincy for Neponset.—7.50 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50 A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.55, 2.40, 3.15, 3.45, 4.20, 4.55, 5.40, 6.15, 6.50, 7.25, 7.55, 8.40, 9.15, 10.05, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.47, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.15, 1.37, 2.12, 2.57, 3.32, 4.02, 4.37, 5.12, 5.57, 6.32, 7.07, 7.42, 8.12, 8.57, 9.32, 10.07, 10.30, †10.12, †11.05 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy and West Quincy.—7.50, 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50, A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.50, 2.20, 2.55, 3.25, 4.00, 4.35, 5.20, 5.55, 6.30, 7.05, 7.35, 8.20, 8.55, 9.30. 10.05, 10.25, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.22, 7.55, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—8.10, 8.56, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.42, 8.12, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—8.30. 9.20, 10.15, 11.00, 11.45 A M.; 12.30, 1.10, 1.55, 2.25, 2.55, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.15, 5.55, 6.30, 7.10, 8.00, 8.25, 9.00, 9.35, 10.05, 10.45 P. M.

*To Quincy only.
†To Car house only.

At Neponset close connection is made with West End Street Cars to and from Boston.

At Quincy Centre close connection is made with Electric Cars to and from Quincy Point.

Cars are due at Beale street, Wollaston, ten minutes after leaving Neponset and seven minutes after leaving Quincy.

JOHN A. DUGGAN, *Superintendent.*

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1. NO. 82. QUINCY, MASS., THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1890. PRICE 2 CENTS.

MOWING BY MACHINE.

THE Subscriber is prepared to cut grass, by the hour or acre, at reasonable prices.
C. L. PRESCOTT, North St.
Quincy, June 30. tf

John Page,
— DEALER IN —
FIRST-CLASS
Boots and Shoes,
ALL KINDS.
City Boot and Shoe Store,
No. 104 HANCOCK STREET.

BARGAINS
— IN —
Suits, Pantaloons, Seersucker Goods, Blue Flannel Suits, Children's Knee Pants, Fancy Vests, &c. Underwear, Bathing Tights, Neckwear, Straw Hats, Silk Shirts, Tennis Caps, &c.

LARGEST STOCK!
LOWEST PRICES!

QUINCY
One Price Clothing Co.,
Durgin & Merrill's Block.

We have about FIFTY PAIRS
of
Odd Oxford Ties
—AND—
SLIPPERS
Which will be sold at a very LOW PRICE.

D. B. STETSON,
54 Washington Street.
Quincy, May 7. 3mos.

OLD PAPERS
—FOR SALE—
10 cts. a Hundred,
At the LEDGER OFFICE.

Grand Auction Sale
— OF —
500 ELEGANT
Sea Shore Lots,
— AT —
HOUGHS NECK, QUINCY,
Belonging to the Manet Land Associates, on
Friday and Saturday,
July 18 and 19, at 2 o'clock, P. M.,
EACH DAY.

EVERYONE knows where Houghs Neck is, and what a delightful spot it is. The lots offered are the most desirable in that delightful locality. Large sums of money have been expended by the owners in the improvement of this property. It has been laid out by an experienced landscape gardener in a very attractive manner, with a broad avenue upon Weymouth Fore river, with parkways in the centre of the avenue. An extensive breakwater has been built upon the water front, which adds greatly to the attractiveness of the place. It is bound to be the most attractive resort on the South Shore. Every head of a family within a distance of 25 miles of Houghs Neck should own one or more of these lots, upon which he can build a little house, and give himself and his family the pleasure and healthfulness of a summer at the sea shore. It will save doctors' bills if you do, and not be any more expensive than staying at home, and will give health and happiness to each one of your family.

The 500 lots to be sold are only a small part of a number of lots owned by the Manet Land Associates. The Associates are offering these lots at auction to the highest bidder in this public way, not because the owners do not think the lots would sell at a higher price at a private sale, but because they think that by so doing they can call public attention to the enterprise quicker. The owners know that as soon as they have sold a certain number of these lots to parties interested in buying lots for homes, or holding them for investment, that the value of the remaining lots will be greatly increased. The owners have, therefore, in order to call attention to this attractive resort, made more attractive by the lavish expenditure of money, and in order to get the benefit of the value upon the remaining lots,—which must necessarily result from so doing—have concluded to sell these 500 lots at public auction to the highest bidder and without reserve of any kind. The lots will **absolutely** be sold to the **highest bidder without any protection whatever by the owners,** even if the lots do not bring one-half what the owners think they are worth. Anyone who has ever given the matter any consideration must know that he can buy land cheaper at auction than at private sale, especially at an auction like this, where the owners are selling part of their lots at any price they will bring as a matter of advertisement to interest the public; therefore **now is the time to buy,** whether the person wants the lot to build on at once, or a little later, or whether he wants it as an investment. Any one who buys at this auction sale will get the advantage of the advance in the price of the remaining lots, which he must realize will inevitably follow such a sale. **Quincy is a growing place,** and everywhere in it land is increasing in value very fast, and nowhere will it increase more in value the next few years than at Houghs Neck.

A new Electric Street Railway has just been built from Quincy to Houghs Neck. The running time from Quincy to Houghs Neck will be probably less than twenty minutes, so that persons having business on the line of the Old Colony Railroad, and living for the summer at Houghs Neck, can go to and from their business every day very quickly and very inexpensively.

A Rhode Island Clam Bake will be served free to all holders of tickets each day at one o'clock, in large tents pitched upon the property.

Transportation on the new Electric Railway from Quincy to Houghs Neck and back, will be furnished **free** on the days of sale.

Terms of sale will be most liberal. Ten dollars in cash at time and place of sale.

Balance of purchase price may be paid, if desired, in monthly payments of $5.00 each.

When 25 per cent. of the purchase price has been paid in cash, a deed will be given and a mortgage taken back from the purchaser for the balance, running three years with interest at 6 per cent. per annum.

Terms and conditions of sale will be more definitely stated at time and place of sale.

Information may be had and tickets for the free clambake and transportation on the Electric Railway will be furnished free on application, either in person or by letter to

MANET LAND ASSOCIATES,
82 Devonshire St., Boston.
B. N. ADAMS, Auctioneer, Quincy, Mass.
LEWIS J. BIRD & CO.,
Auct., 244 Washington St., Boston.
H. T. WHITMAN, Quincy, Mass.

Or on application in person at the office of this paper.

BEST IN THE MARKET!
FOR $6.50 CASH
WE SELL A TON OF THE
WEBSTER NUT COAL,
It is the most Economical Coal sold.
C. PATCH & SON.
[FRANK S. PATCH.]
Quincy, July 9. tf

QUINCY DOGS

Some of the Oddities Noticed on the City Clerk's Book.

PRINCE AND ROVER COMMON.

Ben. Butler, Grover Cleveland and Others Honored in the Selection of Name s—The Oldest Honored Licensed Dog is a Black and Tan Terrier—Officer Hunt After Unlicensed Dogs.

When a family obtains a dog the first question which generally arises is "What shall we name it?" The feminine part desires that the animal shall be called some pretty name and the male in most cases wish for a plain one. This city has about 500 licensed animals, and it is laughable to see the different names which the canines answer to.

Every letter in the alphabet with the exception of three O, Q and X starts the name of some animal.

Their ages ranges from two months at the time they were licensed to sixteen years. The honor of being the oldest licensed dog being held by a black and tan terrier named Skip.

Prince Heads the List

with the largest number, with Rover a close second. All the different breeds seem to bear names which are very suitable to the nature of the animal.

The St. Bernards and Newfoundlands are generally called Sancho, Leo, Major, Don, and Rover.

Prince seems to be tacked on to anything that has the power of barking, and the pugs are usually called Baby, Floss and Beauty.

The Irish Setters are named after some of the prize winners of their breed namely, Elcho, Garry, Owen and Saxon.

Something out of the common is a pointer named Fasos Belle which must be a registered animal.

The Fighting Dogs

who will "scratch" every time have the names which are most fitted for them, such as Brandy, Grip, Nip, Spring and Barney. Diavolo is a mastiff. A Japanese spaniel answers to the name of "Jumpsey Gee," that is if he has time to wait to hear his name spoken.

Jumbo, Barnum's big elephant is not forgotten, as there are four or five to keep his memory green. Ben Butler and Grover Cleveland are sure to have their names spoken every day in this Republican city, as a spaniel bears the name of the former and one of the same breed the latter.

Mayor and Veto.

are names given to two about the same time. What was in the owners' minds at the time, is impossible to tell.

A Russian Terrier responds to the call of "Rags." Well, some of them do look worse than rags.

The historical names show up to some extent. Cæsar, Leo, Nero and others being common. Poets and actors and Bible names are also in the race.

The poor creatures which we generally see using all their time dodging stones, and coming down the street racing with a tin can and always ahead, are nearly all named Spot, Gip, Jack and other every day names.

There are many unlicensed dogs whose names will be Dennis if they get in the track of Constable Hunt. He is armed with a warrant to destroy all such.

DELIVERIES AND COLLECTIONS.

What West Quincy Might Expect from Free Delivery.

A business man of West Quincy anxious to know the facts concerning free postal delivery for West Quincy has interviewed Postmaster Adams and gives the LEDGER the following information:—

First, there would be a postal station at West Quincy.

The deliveries over the route would be at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M., and in addition there could be others to the station at 11 A. M. and 6 P. M.

The collections would be at 5.45 and 9.30 A. M. and 5 P. M., and in addition from the station at 3 P. M.

Speaking of the delays, Postmaster Adams said fully seventy-five letters a week intended for West Quincy people came to the Quincy office and had to be sent around via Boston to West Quincy.

There is considerable difference in this statement and those made in the petition of the remonstrants.

Knights and Ladies Install.

Last night the following officers of Maple Lodge Knights and Ladies of Honor 313, were installed by Lodge Deputy Protector J. B. Durgan, and suite of East Boston.

Past Protector,—Ellen M. Miller.
Protector,—Lizzie A. Monk.
Vice Protector,—Elizabeth W. Pratt.
Chaplin,—Isabelle Souther.
Guide,—M. Lizzie Furnald.
Secretary,—Angie Loud.
Fin. Secretary, Francis P. Loud.
Treasurer, Harriet W. Tirrell.
Guardian,—Charles Crane.
Sentinel,—Albert J. Shackley.

After installation, ice cream, cake and fruit were served.

WEYMOUTH.

The advertising wagon, with banners displayed on its sides announcing the sale of lots at Houghs Neck, passed through there Wednesday. The beat of the drum with the accompanying cornet music brought business men to their doors with the idea that something unusual was going on, but the look of disappointment that appeared on some of their faces was amusing to notice.

Everything is drying up. Old Sol pours down his rays with an intensity that is almost unbearable, yet people work just as hard for the mighty dollar and then complain because of the weather. So it is always.

Capt. E. F. Linton and family of New York arrived last Friday.

The churches at the landing have consolidated their efforts of previous years and this year, about the 29th or 30th of July, hold a grand excursion of the Sunday schools. It is their intention to charter a steamer, sail down the river, out into the harbor, then up to City Point, Boston, and on returning, if permission is granted, stop at one of the forts, then come up the river and stop at Lovell's Grove. The idea is looked on with great favor by the majority of the members of the churches and no doubt a fine time will be had.

The glass Wednesday morning stood 91 in the shade at 9.30.

HYDE PARK.

Burglars entered the houses of E. D. Deming, Charles A. House and others in Hyde Park Tuesday evening, but were generally frightened away.

THE POPULATION.

Use the Coupon Below and Send in Your Estimate.

The DAILY LEDGER will be sent free for one year to the person sending in the nearest guess of Quincy's population. There is no time to lose, as the census count will be announced in a few days. Use the following coupon in making your estimate:

Quincy Daily Ledger.
I believe the Census will show the City of Quincy to have a population

Of……………………………………
Name…………………………………
Address………………………………

The coupon was published yesterday for the first time, and the first return set the population at 14,700.

The census of 1885 gave Quincy a population of 12,145, a gain of 1615. A like gain in the last five years would place it at 13,760. There is no doubt but the city is larger than this, but the question is, how much larger?

Loyal Legion Convention.

Tuesday last the children of Wollaston Faxon Loyal Legion, who were able to attend, enjoyed a delightful time in a pine grove at Randolph, where a convention of the Loyal Legions of Norfolk county met. The class of children present and their behavior throughout the day spoke well for the homes and Legions from which they came.

Probate Business.

A session of Norfolk County Probate Court was held in Dedham Wednesday.

Wills allowed:—Theodore Ziersch of Dedham, Richard Smiddys of Foxboro, Archie McLelian of Wellesley, Patrick Horgan of Canton, Otis Morton of Needham.

Letters of administration were granted upon the estates of the following named persons, deceased:—Mary Meade of Stoughton, Alice M. McGue of Milton, Edward Sumner of Brooklyn, N. Y., Abizer Pratt of Weymouth, Ann O'Neil of Dedham, Edward J. Walley of Dedham.

Among the accounts allowed was that of Lewis Arnold, executor of the will of Martha D. Holden of Quincy.

—The officers of Shalom Encampment I. O. O. F., of Dorchester, will be installed Friday evening.

The two passenger stations of the Old Colony road in Boston send out and receive a total of 334 trains a day; 162 of these are at the Park square station, and 172 at Kneeland street.

The Manet Railway.

A trial trip was made on the Manet street railway last evening. Shortly before eight o'clock the City band and as many citizens as the car would hold left Coddington street. The band played and all went merrily until Quincy woods was reached when the forward wheels jumped the track.

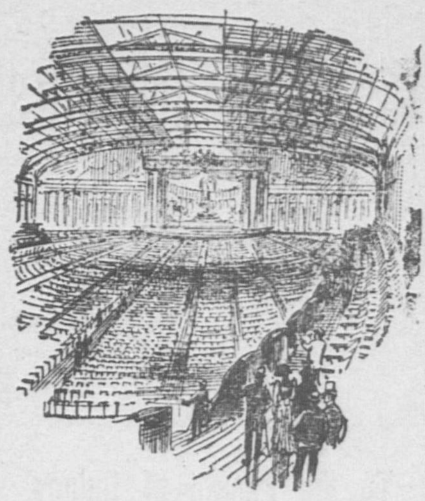
The car was righted and proceeded but again jumped the track on the flats where the rails had spread. It took over one hour to make the trip. At the Neck the band played a few selections and then returned by car.

—Mr. Daniel Tower, an old and well known resident of Cohasset, died at his residence on Elm street Tuesday after a lingering sickness.

THE NEW MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.

An Amphitheatre in New York Which Will Hold 14,000 People.

Heretofore the largest amusement building in the United States has been the Auditorium at Chicago. This must now yield the palm to the new Madison square garden in New York, which was opened June 16. The Chicago Auditorium seats 4,700 people. The new Madison Square garden seats 7,800 people, and would hold if crowded full 14,000 people. It is estimated that 12,000 people saw the opening performance.



THE PROSCENIUM.

The building, which is not yet completed, occupies the entire block between Madison avenue and Fourth avenue, and Twenty-sixth street and Twenty-seventh street. With the exception of about 150 feet of the western end, the entire ground floor is taken up by the vast amphitheatre.

At present the eastern end of the amphitheatre is occupied by a stage, whose elaborate proscenium and curtain and splendid scenery form the most striking feature of the place. But when the performance is of such a nature that no stage is required the proscenium, the curtain, the scenery and the stage itself can be literally folded up and laid aside. This is not the least wonderful feature of the building.

Another remarkable fact is that notwithstanding the great width of the hall there are no pillars to obstruct the view. The great roof is supported by steel trusses of 186 feet span, which are said to be the largest and lightest in existence. Fully half of this roof consists of an enormous skylight, which can be noiselessly rolled away on clear evenings, so that the performance may practically be given in the open air. This was done at about the middle of the first performance, and nine-tenths of the audience knew nothing of it until the fresh air on their faces made them glance upward.

The great floor space in the center is surrounded by sloping tiers of seats, the top tier being about ten feet above the level of the street. Rising above these are five tiers of private boxes—105 in all—and above the boxes stretch the galleries. At times when the stage is removed the boxes and galleries will extend in a magnificent, unbroken ellipse around the entire amphitheatre. When the stage is in place the western end of the ellipse is cut off.

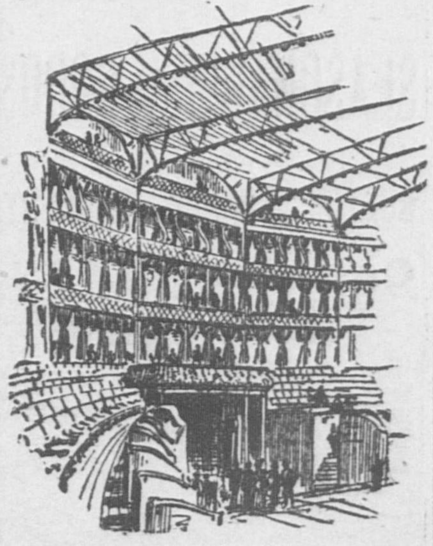
At the eastern end of the amphitheatre is the "state box," which will be reserved for the use of the president, the governor of the state or other high officials when they are present. This is elaborately finished in white and gold, and, like all the other boxes, is fitted with curtains of a dark, rich red.

The prevailing tone of the decorations is similar to that of the Metropolitan Opera house—solid masses of cream white and light copper. There are no "furbelows or fixins," the decorations are almost severe in their simplicity, but the air of grandeur and immensity thus obtained would have been sacrificed by elaborate frescoing and ornamentation.

The lighting arrangements are simply dazzling. Along each of the roof girders incandescent lights have been placed at intervals of about a foot. There are 2,000 of them in such positions, and others are fixed in clusters along the sides and before the boxes. Pendant from the roof hang other clusters, 600 lights making up the central group.

The acoustic properties of the building are more nearly perfect, probably, than any other building ever built of like size. A speaker on the stage can be distinctly heard in the remotest corners of the auditorium.

Besides this great amphitheatre the building contains—or will when it is finished—a tasteful theatre of good size and a splendid music hall.



THE STATE BOX.

There are only two things about the place which have so far been criticised. One is the lack of more exits. On the opening night the crowd had great difficulty in getting away after the show was over, and the probable state of affairs in case of a disaster was dilated upon by one of the next morning's papers. The other is the evident leaning toward things English and not American by the management. The ushers, for instance, are dressed in gorgeous costumes. They wear cutaway coats and loose trousers of fawn colored broadcloth. The tails of the coats are plentifully garnished with silver buttons, and the effect is made startling by brilliant cardinal red waistcoats. Another Anglicism is the hanging of an illuminated sign at one of the Twenty-sixth street entrances, which reads "Orchestra stalls," etc. Americans call them orchestra "chairs."

There are forty-nine Jewish Synagogues in New York.

ROASTING A MINING TYRANT.

How the Men at the Khedive Lode Were Revenged at Lightning Speed.

In the mountains the miners frequently make their descent into the valleys by using a piece of "quaking ash" bark as a toboggan, but oftener rely on the tenacity of their heavy canvas overalls.

To some this method of transportation may seem absurd or impossible, but it is a fact nevertheless; men do go down the fearful slopes on the soft snow from the top of a two mile ridge in that manner faster than they ever did on a sled when a boy.

At the Khedive lode the miners had long borne a grudge against the superintendent, an overbearing ignoramus; so they swore they would get even with him some day.

The Khedive was located just two miles above the old government road leading to Gothic, at a bend, called "The Crook," and it required an hour's hard climbing on foot to get up to the mine from there.

One morning the superintendent came as usual to "inspect," as he termed it, but really to curse and rant around because the men could not make $100 ore yield $1,000.

The miners were just about tired of his tyranny and several suggested the propriety of giving him a pounding. However, Providence, who sometimes advocates the cause of the poor miner as well as that of the rich nabob who owns the property, came to the men's assistance at this critical juncture.

The obnoxious superintendent was expecting some important instructions from headquarters, and gave orders that if a telegram came to dispatch a clerk on horseback until he reached "The Crook," and there to discharge his pistol.

While tearing around, cursing the miners as was his wont, suddenly a shot rang out on the clear air and, looking down into the valley, all saw a messenger waving a paper.

The anxious superintendent was in a fix; he wanted that telegram in a hurry, but knew that the steep trail would demand an hour's hard work to reach there.

At this moment the wag of the crew stepped up to him and offered a big iron scoop shovel, suggesting that if he sat in that he could go down the hill quickly and safely.

The superintendent had often seen the descent made on the snow as stated, but he did not see the roguish twinkle in the man's eye as he took the proffered implement.

His trousers were thin, so grasping the handle and sitting in the concave part of the shovel, he shot down the declivity; faster and faster he went until he fairly flew.

His seat by the terrible friction grew warmer and warmer as he sped recklessly on, but there was no stopping until the bottom was reached. He was literally roasted; but the miners had their revenge.—Kansas City Globe.

FOR SALE.

The well-known EXPRESS ROUTE of James C. White, West Quincy. Lots of business. Owner wishes to sell to embark in other business. For terms, etc., apply to
JAMES C. WHITE,
Larry Place, West Quincy.
July 16. 6t

H. T. Whitman,
CIVIL ENGINEER
— AND —
SURVEYOR,
ADAMS BUILDING, QUINCY.
Hours, 8 to 10 A. M.
Boston Office, - - 85 Devonshire St.
Hours, 12 to 2 P. M.

N. B. Plans of nearly all the Real Estate in the City of Quincy can be found at my offices.
May 28. d3t&w—tf

TO LET.

A pleasant and convenient tenement on Spear street, 2d door from Public Library, now occupied by Geo. H. Brown. Rent $15. Inquire of GEO. W. PRESCOTT, Patriot Office.
Quincy, June 21. tf

For Sale and To Let.

For Sale. A large variety of residences and choice building lots in all parts of the city at prices to suit.

To Let. New house, 10 rooms, all modern conveniences, in Quincy Centre.

Elegant new residence, 11 rooms, on Lincoln avenue, Wollaston.

House, 6 rooms, No. 7 Spear street, Quincy. Also stores and tenements in all parts of the city.

Agents for the Greenleaf Land Associates.

Care of property and collection of rents a specialty.

Geo. H. Brown & Co.,
Insurance, Real Estate and Mortgages,
Adams Building, Quincy.
Branch Office at Williams' Jewelry Store, West Quincy.

ROOMS AND BOARD

CAN be obtained at No. 21 Chestnut street, Quincy. July 15—1w

WANTS.

WANTED.—Granite Cutter; one that can sharpen tools; wages, $3 for nine hours; pay once a week; at our Buffalo yard. Steady work. McDONNELL & SONS.
Quincy, July 17. 2t

WANTED.—A young man acquainted with the grocery and provision business for an order team. One that can cut meat preferred. State references. Address Box 728, Quincy. May 26—tf

WANTED.—People to know that it costs but 25 cents the first day and 75 cents a week, for four lines in this column. tf

TO LETS.

TO LET.—In French's building, Chestnut St., opposite the Congregational church, desirable rooms up one flight. Suitable for Dressmaker, Tailor or Barber. Apply at Bussell's Studio, Adams building. 11-tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Bicycle in fine condition, for sale cheap. Call at PAUL W. ADAMS', 42 Elm street, or George H. Brown & Co., Adams Building, Quincy.
July 16. 4t

FOR SALE.—A New Milch Cow. Apply to Station Agent, West Quincy.
July 11. 6t

LOST.

LOST.—A Bunch of Keys, between City Hall and Adams street. The finder will please leave at LEDGER Office. July 17—1t

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One Dozen Fine Cabinet
PHOTOGRAPHS
FOR $3.00
Bussell's Studio,
ADAMS BUILDING,
Hancock Street,
QUINCY.
June 3. 13t—Thu

WHEN YOU GO TO THE
QUINCY DEPOT
— STEP INTO —
C. F. CARLSON'S
FOR A GLASS OF
COLD SODA.
Quincy, June 23. 1m

B. N. ADAMS,
— AGENT FOR —
Greenleaf
Land
Associates.

Most Desirable Location

Easy terms of Payment. Money Loaned to Build. Fine Roads and best of Neighborhood. Call and see Plans and get your Choice of Lots.

B. N. ADAMS,
REAL ESTATE AND AUCTIONEER.
Quincy, April 21. 12—tf

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)
— BY —
GREEN & PRESCOTT,
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REPORTORIAL STAFF.
FRANK F. PRESCOTT, City Editor.
JAMES E. WODDICK, JAMES S. WHITING,
MISS FREEMAN.

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One inch, one insertion, 50 cents; one week, $1.50; one month, $5.00.

Short advertisements, such as Lost, Found, Wanted, For Sale, To Let, etc., not exceeding four lines in length, 25 cents first insertion; 10 cents each additional insertion.

Births, deaths and marriages free.

Funeral notices 25 cents each; obituary and reading notices 10 cents per line.

TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

Warm Weather Conduct.

It is a difficult matter to get the average American to understand, with Solomon, that "to everything there is a season, and a time to every purpose under the heaven;" and at no time is this more apparent than during hot weather, when business men indulge in as much mental and physical exertion as if the thermometer were down to zero, while the mad rush and rivalry for wealth and place never cease for a moment.

Puck had a picture recently of four men playing cards in a small and stuffy room, who are described as overworked citizens who have gone to the seashore to get a breath of fresh air! On every excursion boat and at every pleasure resort people may be seen indulging in violent exercise under the mistaken idea that they are enjoying themselves, taking no account of weather changes nor of their influences on the overheated and enervated system, and inviting sickness instead of health and a renewal of needed vigor. The fetich of fashion, too, has its worshippers, and most men and women will suffer any discomfort rather than dress unconventionally and with due regard to bodily comfort.

Care in eating and drinking, moderation in work, avoidance of worry, and a strict attention to the simple rules of cleanliness and hygiene, will enable the constitution to withstand even a torrid wave like that through which we have just passed. We may not take our pleasures as sadly as our English cousins are said to do; yet there is an urgent necessity for curbing our energetic American temperament, so that both pleasure and work may be regulated by caution and common sense.—Philadelphia Record.

The grand auction sale of seashore lots at Houghs Neck is advertised in all the newspapers in this vicinity including the Boston and Brockton dailies, and an interest is being stirred up which will be a great benefit to our city. Houghs Neck is a favorite spot with people for miles around, and upon the favorable terms offered many will be induced to buy and build. The electric railway will furnish an excellent means of getting to and fro, and our citizens will be surprised in the growth of Houghs Neck the next few years.

Pennsylvania building and loan associations report 216,000 members, with $26,000,000 laid up for future needs. A large part of this vast sum is invested in permanent homes owned by the occupants. The keystone state probably takes the lead in number of property owners.

The proposed "free coinage" legislation in this country is bad enough, but England distances it. During the past year the British government bought $7,000,000 worth of silver and coined nearly $11,000,000 out of it. Such a scheme might well satisfy the cupidity of the veriest miser that ever crawled about upon the earth.

The comments of press of the country against the lottery is bearing fruit in a change of sentiment throughout Louisianna. On the arrival of the train from Baton Rouge Friday night a number of the senators and representatives who voted against the bill were given a hearty welcome. Speeches were made and the enthusiasm was very great. It was an ovation that gives evidence of the strongest feeling against the lottery.

Eight strawberries picked in Lancaster, Pa., recently, weighed a pound.

STARTLING CHARGES

Against a Superintendent of a Boys' Reform School.

A BREAD AND WATER DIET,

Made to Stand Without Jackets in Freezing Weather, and Pupils Manacled Together Were Forms of Punishment Adopted.

PROVIDENCE, July 17.—Young Charles McCarthy, whom it is alleged Mr. Nibecker kept in a dark room on bread and water for thirty-two days, is now at the Rhode Island hospital hopelessly sick with consumption. McCarthy was an inmate at the Sockanosset school for boys.

Mrs. Durand, who is now the matron of the Sophia Little home at Edgewood and who was a teacher and cottage manager at Sockanosset for three years, makes the following startling statement:

"What do you think of a man who would keep five boys handcuffed together every minute, night and day, for five or six days? This Mr. Nibecker did last March, and kept them on bread and water."

"Did you see the boys during this time?"

"Yes they were in my class every day, chained together like slaves. Their names, I believe, were Hayd. Green, Jordan, Hewitt and Sullivan. I never could learn definitely what they were punished for, but I think it was for having talked about running away."

"It was the most pitiful sight I ever saw, and they were not bad boys either. They always obeyed and liked their lessons in school. It would make your heart bleed to see those poor fellows holding up their books in their manacled hands and trying to read. When one boy was reading, one next to him, had, of course, to hold up his hands too. Only two boys at the ends had one hand free.

"At night they had to sleep together. The mattresses were pulled off the beds and spread upon the floor, but they were not allowed to undress. I don't believe you can imagine what torture these five days were to the poor fellows.

"Mr. Nibecker claims to have the open system at the reform school, and yet every window is barred and locked. The institution is more like a jail than a school.

"Mr. Nibecker is a minister of the gospel, but it is a very strange Christian spirit which he had displayed toward the boys in his care and toward the officers under him. Boys were sent out of school in the dead of winter and made to stand with folded arms in freezing atmosphere without their jackets. They were kept there from twenty to thirty minutes; this was a mode of punishment."

Charles Gettner has presented charges in writing against Superintendent Nibecker. These include allegations of the most startling cruelties, of starvation and confinement in dark cells, and whippings of various kinds.

SEA WING'S DEATH LIST.

Bodies Recovered Number Over One Hundred—A Dozen Yet Missing.

RED WING, Minn., July 17.—The warm weather, shallow water and the swell of passing steamers brought bodies rapidly to the surface at the scene of the Sea Wing disaster, and 100 have now been recovered. The bodies taken out were bloated and disfigured, identification being possible only by means of articles found on the bodies. About a dozen more persons are missing.

Up Goes Twine.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 17.—The burning of 525 tons of binding twine here will cause a sharp advance. The amount burned represents about seven-eights of the entire amount in the Twin cities, and prices will go up from 1-2 cent to 4 or 5 cents a pound. This rise will affect the entire country. It is believed that Otto Reebe perished in the Security warehouse fire. When the flames broke out he was busy sorting twine, and he has not been seen since.

Prominent Maine Editor Dead.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 17.—E. H. Elwell, editor of The Portland Transcript, died here of heart disease. He was on his way back from the Maine Press association excursion to Machias, where he went last Tuesday. He was 64 years old, had been in the newspaper business all his life and head of The Portland Transcript since 1848.

Dangerous Fooling.

HOLYOKE, Mass., July 17.—Edward Bobsin was fooling with a clerk in a hardware store and the latter became angered at a joke played on him, drew a knife and struck at Bobsin. The blade cut through the clothing and severed a small artery below the heart. Had it been an eighth of an inch higher, it would have pierced the heart.

Chicago is Bigger Than Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Superintendent Porter received a message from the census supervisor at Chicago stating that his count makes that city's population 1,101,263. This puts Chicago ahead of Philadelphia. This is not the official count, but as it was carefully made it is believed that it differs very little from the official count.

Indications of a Compromise.

LONDON, July 17.—Diplomatists here interpret the fact of the pope's leaving the Vatican for the first time as indicating an intention of compromising with the Italian civil authorities. In driving out to call on Sculptor Aurelli, he met a detachment of the guards, whom he blessed.

Austrians are Scared.

VIENNA, July 17.—Intense heat prevails in central Austria and in the Alps from Graubuenden to lower Austria. The melting of the snow on the mountains has caused the affluents of the Danube to rise. The inhabitants are greatly alarmed. Much damage has already been done.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Forecast for Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire and Massachusetts: Cooler; fair; northwesterly winds.

For Connecticut and Rhode Island: Fair; westerly winds; stationary temperature.

SPECIAL BULLETIN.—The maximum temperature yesterday from Massachusetts to North Carolina ranged from 90 to 94 degrees. To-day the temperature from Maine southward to New York will be slightly lower, but warmer weather will prevail in the central valleys on Thursday and continued warm weather may be expected in the districts east of the Mississippi river during the next four or five days.

All Sizes
Ladies' Calico Sacques,
50c. Each,
— AT —
Miss C. S. Hubbard's,
158 Hancock St.,
Quincy, - - Mass.

To the People of Quincy.

GREETING:

Having opened a first-class Furnace and Plumbing establishment in Pierce's Block, cor. of Hancock and Washington Sts. We are prepared to do all kinds of Furnace and Plumbing work in all its branches, either New work or Repairing by Contract or by the Day.

If you have a Furnace and cannot heat certain rooms, we can heat them for you. If you have a Plumbing job that the circulation is poor, water cannot be heated or the sanitary condition is defective, or otherwise poor, as practical experts in our profession, we can obviate those defects.

We have not come among you as itinerant botches, but as thorough, practical mechanics on Heating and Plumbing. We propose to make Quincy our home, as we have come to stay, and by square dealing and strict attention to business, we desire a share of your patronage, and in order to expediate a better acquaintance with you as to our ability, will say that we have for years and are today performing the work at our other store for many of the leading citizens and corporations of Weymouth and Braintree, a few of which we will name:

A. S. Morrison & Bros., Jenkins' Manufacturing Co., Columbia Rubber Co.. Allen Fan Co., Fore River Engine Works, Ambler & Hobart, Hon. Edward Avery, A. E. Avery, Col. A. C. Drinkwater, Joshua Wilkins, T. A. Watson, Dr. G. W. Tinkham, Dr. F. F. Forsaith, Dr. T. H. Dearing, I. Morrison, Horace Abercrombie, Hon. F. A. Hobart, Aubrey Hilliard, C. N. Wallace, A. J. Bates, N. F. Hunt, O. W. Allen, Mrs. B. T. Loring, Mrs. Ellen Stetson, Haywood Bros., Geo. H. Holbrook, Thomas Penniman, William Penniman, Elmer Morrison, and many others. We also carry a full line of Rogers' Oil Stove, Agate and Tin Ware.

We are agents for Magee Furnaces and Ranges, and welcome you one and all to visit our establishment, inpect our goods, compare our prices and find that you can do better at home than you can in Boston.

Respectfully yours,
G. B. BATES, Hancock St., Quincy.
May 27. tf

SAVILLE & JONES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Adams Building.

SEASONABLE GOODS
— AT —
BOSTON BRANCH GROCERY.

CANNED MEATS,
Fruits and Vegetables,
of every kind. Only Good Qualities kept in Stock.

Dried Fruits,
including Evaporated Apples, Peaches, Apricots, etc. Prunes of all Sizes. Raisins, Currants, Figs, Dates, etc.

BUTTER.
All Grades are Cheaper and Quality is Excellent.

Coffees and Teas
are always in order and everyone knows we sell the Best!

FLOUR
is one of our great Specialties, and our Sales are Large because we give the Best at Low Prices.

J. F. MERRILL,
Durgin & Merrill's Block, Quincy
April 17. 9—tf

SHE WAS READY.

A Plucky Woman Saves a Theatrical Company from Embarrassment.

There is a little actress now playing modest parts who is not well known and who may never be known to the public. But she is an example of the plucky American girl who has to make her living and perseveres in her work. The writer was told of her case by a theatrical manager who was telling of the rough paths a company has often to tread when on the road. It was in a town out west where the company was to play only three nights that three of the actresses fell ill. One of them played the leading part, and while the troupe was on the road there was only one understudy—the one for the leading lady.

The leading lady had been ill for several days, but she hoped to appear that evening as usual. Toward evening, however, she sent a message that her physician had insisted on her going to bed. This threw her part to her understudy. The manager was thrown into a panic a few minutes later by getting word that two more of his actresses were severely ill, as this left the three principal parts without those who regularly played them, and there was only one understudy.

But a theatrical manager is accustomed to facing hard tasks at short notice, and he at once set to work to reconstruct for one night his company. A woman who took a minor part was hastily rehearsed for the second role in point of importance. She did not make a success of it, but the manager breathed a sigh of relief when he had satisfied himself that she could stumble through her lines in a fairly decent fashion.

"Now," he said, having disposed of this knotty problem, "I must make some arrangement for the third part."

A little woman who was standing on the stage came forward and said firmly: "I would like to play that part."

She was one of those women who are to be found in every play, one who is a lady-in-waiting in one scene, a part of the mob in another, and perhaps one of a garden party in another—one who walks a great deal, changes her gowns many times, but never says anything. When she volunteered to try the part the manager was vexed.

"Why," said he curtly, "you have never had a line, have you?"

"Not many," she answered simply.

"You haven't two hours to learn the lines."

"Oh, I know them very well. Won't you rehearse me?"

"Well," said the manager doubtfully, "I suppose I must. We have got to do something. Come, let's try it."

As the quiet little woman with the serious eyes went over the lines a pleased smile spread over the manager's face. He nodded his head approvingly as she continued, and she, encouraged by his friendliness, lost her first shyness and ended with a fire and spirit which called forth from the worried manager a hearty cry of applause.

"Good!" he cried. "You do better than Miss M——, who is going to take the second part. Ah," he added, a shade of disappointment darkening his face, "if you only knew those lines."

"But I do," she said, delightedly.

"You do? Then rattle them off just as fast as your tongue can wag."

So they went through those lines, the manager becoming more and more cheerful. Miss M——, glad to be relieved of her responsibility, was rehearsed in the lines of the third part. The curtain was a few minutes late in rising that night, but it was a smiling and grateful manager who watched a little woman, whose name he had not thought to ask, save the company in so graceful a fashion. When the curtain came down on the last scene he asked her how she happened to know the lines.

"I learned them," was the happy reply. "I know all the lines in the play."

"But you rehearsed so well?"

"Oh, I used to rehearse myself in my room after the play. I thought I could do it," she said, with a proud smile on her face.

The actress whose place she had assumed did not appear on the next night. She had been sent home seriously ill. When the play opened in the next town there was a new name on the programme—a name which had never before been on any programme, and the little woman whose pluck and intelligence had saved the company played that part for the rest of the season.—New York Tribune.

A Unique Card Case.

One day a well known Murray Hill beauty came into a shop, and after glancing about cautiously approached one of the clerks. "Do you make up card cases from any material?" she asked. "Yes, miss," was the reply. "Very well, then; I have brought it with me," she said, producing a small parcel. The clerk was about to open it, when he was interrupted with the request: "Please don't look at it until I am gone. You will find the written directions inside." Then, with a slight blush, she hurried out of the shop. Here was a mystery! The young man unrolled the paper which wrapped it. What's this? A long glove of lavender kid, and pinned to it a slip of paper marked "For cover." He smiled, then looked surprised as he discovered a red silk stocking labeled "For lining;" but his astonishment reached its climax when there tumbled out a dainty little yellow garter, perfumed, and bearing unmistakable evidence of having been in use. This last was marked "Binding."—New York Truth.

A Sovereign Remedy.

Visitor—Yes, I've been very remiss in answering your call. But indeed I've been so troubled with eczema.

Mrs. Malaprop (who never confesses ignorance on any subject)—You should try kerosene applied with a feather to the cracks in every bit of furniture and in the walls.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

An Unfortunate Social Fad.

"An epidemic of scarlatina has broken out among the fashionables."

"How distressing! Red is awfully unbecoming to me."—Epoch.

Marked Down Sale
— IN THE —
City of Quincy,
— IN ORDER TO —
Compete with the Times.

AM CATERING FOR THE
City of Quincy
— TO KEEP THE —
PEOPLE AT HOME.

We keep all Styles of
Ranges,
— BUT THE —
Breeze and the Berlins,

which I have manufactured expressly for me, cannot be beat, as I have more than 100 different families in the City of Quincy, that will testify in their favor.

All other Goods equally low in Price.

The Strike

Is virtually to be settled satisfactorily to all Parties. In order to give those who have lost time and money a

Good Bargain

for the next thirty days, I am about to place my Entire Stock of

Woolen Carpets

at such Prices that all who want may not hesitate to purchase.

You have heard of people advertising the Great Gigantic Sales; this I shall call the

GREAT
Gigantic Sale.

1200 yds. of Straw Matting

will be offered from the Lowest Price to the highest grade of

English Straw Matting.

In this Sale you will find

3000 Yards
WOOLEN, TAPESTRY,
— AND —
Brussels

of all Shades and Qualities, and the Prices will be very low, and the Quality cannot be beat for the Prices.

We are right at home on the
Imperial Ice-Chests
— AND —
Refrigerators,

and the Prices can't be beat in Boston or out of Boston.

J. W. Lombard,
PANTON'S BLOCK.

EACH WON A GAME.

Cleveland Men Have Two Contests With Bostonians.

BUFFALO PLAYERS SHUT OUT

In a Game in Which Some Fine Slugging Was Done by Kelly's Men—Both Brooklyn and New York Nines Win.

BOSTON, July 16.—Boston and Cleveland doubled up to-day and played two games, one being a postponed game brought over from May. The attendance was 3020, ladies being admitted free. The first game afforded as good an instance as could be found of the element of luck which sometimes enters into base ball. In the second inning, with one out, Smalley hit a fly which disappeared in the sun just as Smith was about to take it, and the batter was safe. That piece of good fortune alone was responsible for three runs, and but for it the score would have been a tie at the end of nine innings.

CLEVELAND	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
McKean, ss	3	2	1	1	0	4	0	1
Daily, rf	3	1	2	2	1	0	0	0
Gilks, lf	4	0	1	1	0	2	0	1
Davis, cf	4	1	1	1	1	3	1	0
Zimmer, c	4	0	1	1	1	3	2	0
Dowse, 1b	4	0	1	1	0	10	0	0
Smalley, 3b	3	1	1	1	0	1	3	1
Ardner, 2b	4	1	2	2	0	3	4	0
Beatin, p	4	0	0	0	0	1	3	4
Totals	33	6	10	10	3	27	18	7
BOSTON	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Long, ss	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Tucker, 1b	4	1	2	2	0	16	0	0
Sullivan, lf	3	1	2	2	0	2	0	0
Brodie, rf	3	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Hines, cf	3	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
McGarr, 3b	4	0	1	1	1	0	2	0
Bennett, c	4	0	1	1	1	3	0	3
Smith, 2b	3	0	1	1	0	2	3	1
Clarkson, p	4	0	0	0	0	0	5	5
Totals	32	3	9	9	2	24	14	9

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Cleveland	0	3	0	0	0	1	2	0		—6
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	—3

Earned runs—Cleveland 2, Boston 2. Home run—Sullivan. Two-base hits—Daily, Dowse, Ardner. Three-base hit—Sullivan. Stolen bases—McKean 2, Daily, Davis, Ardner, Brodie, Smith. Base on balls—Cleveland 3, Boston 3. Base on errors—Cleveland 1, Boston 2. Struck out—Cleveland 3, Boston 2. Double plays—Ardner, McKean and Dowse; Beatin and Dowse; Zimmer and Ardner; Tucker, unassisted; Clarkson, Smith and Tucker. Umpire—Powers.

Second Game.

In the second game Nichols was effective, so far as concered hits, but was extremely wild at times, five wild pitches being charged against him. Ardner, as before, was everywhere, and made some brilliant plays, while Smith greatly improved upon his earlier efforts, but did not have so many chances as Ardner.

Boston	7	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—8
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	—4

Earned runs—Boston 4, Cleveland 1. Home run—Davis. Two-base hits—Nichols, Davis, Ardner. Three-base hit—McGarr. Sacrifice hits—Hardie 2, Smith, Gilks, Smalley 2. Stolen bases—Boston 2, Cleveland 1. Base on balls—Cleveland 2. Base on errors—Cleveland 1. Struck out—Boston 2, Cleveland 3. Double play—McGarr and Smith. Umpire—Powers.

Philadelphia, 15; Pittsburg, 3.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.—The Phillies again defeated Pittsburg by hard hitting. Heard started in to pitch for the visitors, but as the first four men hit him for three singles and a home run he retired in favor of Baker. The latter was also hit hard, and in the fourth he gave way to Sunday, who resigned after a triple and double had been made off him, and Baker pitched out the game in good style. Smith pitched well, except in the sixth when he forced two men home on bases on balls. Attendance 1037.

Philadelphia	5	2	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	—15
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	—3

Earned runs—Philadelphia 9. Base hits—Philadelphia 13, Pittsburg 5. Errors—Philadelphia 1, Pittsburg 4. Batteries—Heard, Sunday, Baker and Decker; Smith and Clements.

New York, 12; Cincinnati, 8.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Heavy batting characterized the game between New York and Cincinnati. The home players led from the start and won. Buckley was retired by a foul tip in the eighth, Clarke coming in to catch and Howe going to third. Denny was added to the sick list and did not play. Attendance 726.

New York	1	2	2	0	4	0	1	0	2	—12
Cincinnati	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	3	0	—8

Earned runs—New York 5, Cincinnati 5. Base hits—New York 13, Cincinnati 12. Errors—New York 4, Cincinnati 4. Batteries—Rusie, Clark and Buckley; Foreman and Harrington.

Brooklyn, 7; Chicago, 2.

BROOKLYN, July 16.—Brooklyn won by a fortunate bunching of hits in the third inning. Corkhill resumed his old position in center field, and while he batted well he couldn't throw. Lovett pitched superbly. The fielding on both sides was brilliant. Attendance 1340.

Brooklyn	0	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	—7
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2

Earned runs—Brooklyn 5. Base hits—Brooklyn 8, Chicago 4. Errors—Brooklyn 1, Chicago 1. Batteries—Lovett and Daly, Hutchinson and Kittredge.

PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

Buffalo's Amateur Pitcher Falls an Easy Victim to the Bostonians.

BOSTON, July 16.—Boston played a fine fielding game to-day and shut out the Buffalos. They also did some fine slugging, having an amateur named Cotter for a victim. They fatted their batting records by making twenty singles, with thirty-four totals. Attendance 1122.

BOSTON	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Brown, cf	5	1	2	5	0	3	0	0
Stovey, rf	5	3	3	5	0	1	0	0
Kelly, ss	4	3	1	1	0	1	4	0
Brouthers, 1b	5	3	3	5	0	10	2	1
Richardson, lf	6	2	3	5	0	0	0	0
Nash, 3b	5	2	2	2	0	1	3	0
Quinn, 2b	5	1	1	3	0	5	2	0
Murphy, c	5	3	4	8	0	4	1	1
Gumbert, p	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Kilroy, p	2	1	0	0	0	2	2	0
Totals	44	19	20	34	1	27	15	2
BUFFALO	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Hoy, cf	3	0	1	1	0	2	0	0
Mack, rf	4	0	1	1	0	2	1	0
Wise, 2b	4	0	1	1	0	4	2	0
Beecher, lf	4	0	1	1	0	3	1	1
Irwin, 3b	3	0	0	0	0	4	3	0
Rainey, ss	4	0	0	0	0	2	4	2
Halligan, c	4	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
Carney, 1b	4	0	3	5	0	8	1	1
Cotter, p	4	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Totals	34	0	7	9	0	27	15	5

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	7	5	0	0	2	0	3	2	0	—19

Earned runs—Boston 13. Two-base hits—Stovey 2, Brouthers 2, Murphy, Carney 2. Three-base hits—Brown, Richardson, Quinn. Home run—Murphy. Stolen bases—Boston 8, Buffalo 2. Base on balls—Boston 6, Buffalo 2. Base on errors—Boston 1. Struck out—Buffalo 2. Double plays—Kelly, Nash and Murphy; Irwin, Halligan and Wise. Umpires—Gaffney and Sheridan.

Chicago, 15; Philadelphia, 7.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.—The Chicagos secured the last game of the series by hard hitting and clean fielding. Buffinton was in the box for the Phillies during the first two innings and was hit hard. Cunningham fared somewhat better, but the lead obtained by the visitors was too much for the Quakers to overcome. Latham resumed his place at third to-day, Boyle going to short until Williamson's recovery. Attendance 2665.

Chicago	4	2	0	0	5	0	0	3	1	—15
Philadelphia	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	—7

Earned runs—Chicago 4, Philadelphia 6. Base hits—Chicago 15, Philadelphia 16. Errors—Chicago 1, Philadelphia 9. Batteries—Hallman Barston and Farrell; Buffinton and Cunningham.

Brooklyn, 15; Pittsburg, 3.

BROOKLYN, July 16.—The Brooklyns won another easy victory from Pittsburg. The fielding and batting of the visitors was the worst seen here this year. Ward's men outplayed their opponents at every point. When the result was assured, Ward put young Henning in to pitch, and he did brilliant work. Attendance 300.

Brooklyn	1	0	3	0	2	6	0	0	3	—15
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	—3

Earned runs—Brooklyn 5; Pittsburg 1. Base hits—Brooklyn 16, Pittsburg 4. Errors—Brooklyn 3, Pittsburg 12. Batteries—Weyhing, Kinslow and Henning; Maul and Carroll.

New York, 8; Cleveland, 5.

NEW YORK, July 16.—The New Yorks and Clevelands played an interesting game, the former winning by good batting. John Ewing pitched a fine game. Sutcliffe's catching was erratic, and he went to third base in the eighth, Brennan going behind the bat. Attendance 627.

New York	3	0	2	0	1	0	1	1	[illegible]	—8
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	1	—5

Base hits—New York 16, Cleveland 7. Errors—New York 6, Cleveland 4. Batteries—Ewing and Ewing, Gruber and Sutcliffe.

Other Games.

At Columbus—Columbus, 9; Brooklyn, 2.
At Toledo—Rochester, 10; Toledo, 8.
At Louisville—Syracuse, 9; Louisville, 3.
At St. Louis—St. Louis, 9; Athletics, 7.
At Jersey City—Jersey City, 11; Wilmington, 5.
At Worcester—Worcester, 9; Newark, 3.
At New Haven—New Haven, 7; Baltimore, 1.
At Hartford—Washington, 4; Hartford, 3.

THE POLITICAL FIELD.

Ticket and Platform Agreed Upon by Ohio Republicans—Farmers' Alliance Convention at St. Paul.

CLEVELAND, July 17.—The Republican state convention was called to order by Hon. A. T. Brinsmaide who made a brief address, after which ex-Governor Foraker was introduced and delivered an address. The address, which occupied nearly an hour in its delivery, referred to the administration of Governor Campbell and pointed out the instances in which it had violated its pledges on the stump. He referred in eulogistic terms to Sherman, McKinley and Foster; praised the administration of President Harrison and the work of the Republican congress. The speaker was loudly applauded at different times.

The report of the committee on resolutions was passed for a time, and Col. A. T. Brinsmaide, presented the name of Daniel J. Ryan for secretary of state. The nomination was made by acclamation, and Mr. Ryan made a speech of acceptance. Attorney General D. K. Watson presented the name of Judge Thaddeus A. Minshall for supreme court judge, and the nomination was made by acclamation.

The nomination of a candidate for the board of public works brought out the only contest of the day. C. A. Flickinger and Frank McColloch were placed in nomination and a call of the counties began. Before it was half finished Flickinger's name was withdrawn. McColloch was then declared the nominee by acclamation. Congressman Moore, chairman of the committee on resolutions, presented a report which, after endorsing the Republican national platform of 1888 and the administration of President Harrison, paid ex-Governor Foraker a compliment, by declaring his last administration to have been wise, judicious and economical. The platform endorsed the silver bill, the federal elections bill, and demanded protection for American wool. It denounced the Democratic state government, favored liberal service pensions and wound up with a resolution of sorrow at the death of the Republican party's first leader, Gen. John C. Fremont. After the platform had been adopted, the convention adjourned.

FARMERS' ALLIANCE,

In Convention at St. Paul, Votes to Put a State Ticket in the Field.

ST. PAUL, July 17.—The Farmers' Alliance convention has opened here. Yesterday was taken up in routine business, and the hearing of speeches from Ignatius Donnelly and W. W. Erwin. There was a warm debate over the motion that the alliance should take independent political action in the campaign, and place a state ticket in the field. There was considerable opposition to such action. The motion, however, was carried by a majority of 194.

After the committee on credentials reported, a committee was appointed to confer with a delegation from the labor union, which was in attendance. The result of the conference will be reported at a later session. The first informal ballot on a nomination for governor was taken, and resulted in 174 votes being cast for Knute Nelson, 96 for Brooks, 94 for Ignatius Donnelly, and others scattering.

Tennessee Democrats.

NASHVILLE, July 17.—The state Democratic convention took five ballots for governor, with no material change in the relative strength of the several candidates. The greater part of the afternoon was taken up in an effort of the Baxter men to have the convention vote the members of instructed delegations the right to disregard their instructions, and vote their individual preferences. The move was killed.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Latest Quotations of the New York and Boston Stock Markets—July 16.

No news; very little gossip; no animation; no interest in the trading—a weak, neglected, uninspiring market. Such is the record of the New York market. Boston trading lacked spirit. Save for Sugar Trust and New York and New England, there was not even an approximation to energy.

The New York Market.

Atchison	45¼	Nor Pac. pref	83
Central Pacific	33½	Oregon Navi	108
Chi & Northwest	111¾	Oregon Trans	47⅝
Del Lack & West	147¾	Pacific Mail	45½
Del & Hudson	169	Reading	45⅝
Illinois Central	116	Texas Pacific	20⅝
Lake Shore	110	Union Pacific	63¾
Missouri Pacific	73¾	Wabash St. L. & P.	12½
N. J. Central	124½	do pref	26¼
N. Y. Central	108	Wheel & Lake Erie	39
Northern Pacific	36½	Western Union	84⅛

The Boston Market.

Aspinwall Land	8¾	Fitchburg pref	89¾
Fremn's Bay Land	6¼	Flint & Pere Mar	100
Newport Land	3	Maine Central	151
West End Land	....	Mexican Central	....
Atchison	46¼	N Y & N E	....
Atlantic & Pacific	6½	do pref	....
Boston & Lowell	175	Old Colony	173½
Boston & Maine	....	Union Pacific	....
Boston & Prov	....	Wisconsin Central	60
Chicago, B & Q	106¼	American Bell	226¾
Central Mass	19	New England Tel	54½
do pref	41	Erie Tel	49⅞
Eastern	172¾	Mexican Tel	1

The Produce Market.

NEW YORK, July 16. — FLOUR—Barely steady; city mills $4 40 to 4 60; city mills patents $4 75 to 5 25; winter wheat, low grades, $2 45 to 3 00; do fair to fancy, $3 15 to 4 80; do patents $4 40 to 5 25; Minnesota clear $3 65 to 4 50; do straights $3 65 to 4 65.

WHEAT—Firmer; No 2 red 94⅝c elevator; No 3 red 86½ to 87c.

CORN—Steadier; No 2, 43½ to 44c elevator; steamer mixed 43½ to 43⅝c.

OATS—Higher; No 3, 36c; mixed western 35 to 38c.

COFFEE—Rio steady; fair cargoes 20c.

SUGAR—Raw firm; refined firm, granulated 6 5-16, cubes 6 7-16.

Today's Anniversaries.

Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

WHICH HAPPENED ON JULY 17.

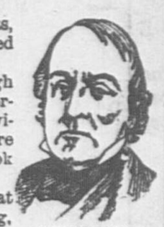
In Quincy and Vicinity—On the Battle Fields—Births and Deaths of the Presidents—Incorporation of Massachusetts' Cities and Norfolk County Towns—Foreign Matters.

1844—Tiger and Granite engines arrived in town.

1863—Ninety-three citizens drafted for war at Taunton.

1887—Iron bridge put over Granite street by Old Colony Railroad.

World Wide.



LEWIS CASS.

1674—Birth of Dr. Isaac Watts, composer of hymns; died 1748.

1705—The duke of Marlborough fought the French at Waterloo, capturing a large division around the chapel where a part of the struggle took place in 1815.

1763—John Jacob Astor, born at Waldorf, near Heidelberg, Germany; died 1848.

1793—Charlotte Corday guillotined for the assassination of Marat.

1812—Fort Mackinaw, one of the strongest posts in the northwest, captured by the British and Indians.

1841—First number of London Punch issued.

1862—National cemeteries first provided for by act of congress.

1864—Sherman crossed the Chattahoochie; Johnston relieved by Hood.

1866—Death of Lewis Cass, American statesman; aged 84.

1866—Death of E. Z. C. Judson (Ned Buntline), American novelist.

1889—Death in Parma, Italy, of Botesini, famous contra basso, aged 66.

A Pleasant Composition.

Maid (to mistress, who is going abroad)—Shall I put any music in the trunk for your state room?

Mistress (thinking of mal de mer)—Yes, put in that composition by Heave, "When the Swallows Upward Fly."—Cincinnati Commercial.

A Matter on Economy.

Travers—How much are these fancy vests?

Clerk—$12, sir.

Travers—Then just let me have a dress tie. I will skip the afternoon tea and take in the evening reception.—Clothier and Furnisher.

Not Necessarily.

"Glad to make your acquaintance, Mr. Valentine. I suppose—ha! ha!—you were born on St. Valentine's day."

"That doesn't follow—any more than that you were born on the 1st day of April, sir."—Chicago Tribune.

Only One Hitch.

Will—Did everything go off smoothly at your marriage, Bill?

Bill—Yes, there was only one hitch.

Will—Ah, what was that?

Bill—The tying of the knot, of course.—Yankee Blade.

Under False Colors.

Robinson—Did you see Travers yesterday? I met him on the street and he looked too shabby for any use.

Jagway—Yes. He told me he was going to call on his doctor.—Clothier and Furnisher.

Literal.

Physician—What in the name of goodness are you doing in that bath tub? Why, man, you'll kill yourself.

"But didn't you tell me to take the pills in water?"—Fliegende Blaetter.

She Holds the Purse Strings.

Will—You have a treasure in your wife, Bill.

Bill—I have more than that. I have a treasurer.—Yankee Blade.

A Home Thrust.

Spacer—Oh, well, I don't care whether you accept my jokes or not. I can sell them elsewhere.

Editor—I dare say you can. What has been done once can be done again, and all those jokes have been sold before.—Epoch.

Not in the Treatment.

Visitor (at lunatic asylum)—I see you give your patients amateur photograph outfits to amuse them.

Superintendent—No, they bring them with them.—New York Weekly.

An Object Lesson.

As we strolled along the beach
When the lisping tide was low,
Thus my lady's silvery speech:
"Mr. Freshly, do you know

You're an oasis to me?
(Here I blushed behind my hand);
You're the green spot," murmured she
"In this arid waste of sand."
—Brooklyn Illustrated Monthly.

A Morning Call.

Mrs. Pattangill (to neighbor who has just dropped in)—No, Elviry, I can't say—no, railly, I can't—that I enjoy goin' to funerals, 'ceptin', of course, when it's one of my own folks.—Harper's Bazar.

Who Wouldn't?

She adjusted his tie,
And he? Why, he kissed her.
There was no one else by,
And she wasn't his sister.
She adjusted his tie,
Who wouldn't have kissed her?
—Clothier and Furnisher.

Pertinent Queries.

First Boarder—Why do you always lock the door of your room when you go out?

Second Boarder—How does it happen that you know it is always locked?—Epoch.

Cupid's Employment.

We know that Cupid never wears
The smallest sign of any clothes,
And yet, in all our love affairs,
We keep him busy tying beaux.
—Clothier and Furnisher.

Badly Put.

"It's very kind of you, old fellow, to come down to see me off."

"Not at all, Bolus, I am only too glad to do it."—Epoch.

The Annual Bath.

The tramp now seeks the pond or lake
By some untraveled path,
And in some sheltered nook doth take
Again his yearly bath.
—Boston Courier.

CHRISTIAN CIVILIZATION.

A Fall River Clergyman Describes a Home of the Indigent Poor.

The Rev. John Brown, in a sermon on "Christ in the City," delivered in the Westminster Presbyterian church, made a statement that has caused a great deal of comment and will lead to an investigation of affairs at the Fall River City hospital. He said:

"I witnessed a sight last week, even here in Fall River, that made me ashamed of the city I lived in. I did not think that such a thing was possible in the land; certainly I never saw the like of it in any of the poorest cities or countries I ever lived in—south, west, or anywhere else. Ten minutes' walk will take you from one of the finest residences in this city to the city farm—that is, the city poorhouse. If you want to see a sight to make tears start in your eyes go into the hospital. Here you will find the sick, the insane and the dying together under one small roof, and in some instances in the same little room. The poor girl I went to see is helpless as an infant and suffers such excruciating pain that she has to take opiates. Her room measures 7 by 10 feet. In this hole is another woman, who is old and crazy. Put yourself in this girl's place and imagine how you would feel, lying there on your back helpless for nigh two years, struggling with pain and sleeplessness, with a crazy old woman as your room mate. The next room to hers on the left is perhaps a little larger. Here you find four insane creatures huddling together. One is badly bruised about the face, and evidently struck herself against something. The noise which these poor unfortunates make at night is just something terrible for the sick and dying. A little to the right you come on a door that is closely shut. You cannot enter, for a patient lies there with an infectious fever. Not a breath of air to cool the burning brow can she enjoy. No, she must keep shut up in a dry goods box to prevent the disease spreading. Take it all in all, the Fall River City hospital is a disgraceful sight—such, indeed, as would hardly exist in a heathen country. I am not blaming the head nurse or any of the officers on the ground. They are doing the best they can under the circumstances, but there is disgrace and there is shame at the door of somebody."—Fall River (Mass.) Telegram.

The Workingmen of France.

Minister Ribot, of France, has issued a circular in which he claims that the French workingman occupies a particularly favorable position, as the principle of equality before the law has, as he says, inspired French legislation for a century, while during the last twenty years, under the benign influence of democratic institutions, the interests of the laboring classes have been the object, in a special degree, of the fostering care of the legislature. He maintains that the political rights of French workmen are better protected than those of any other state in Europe; that their liberty of organization is recognized under the broadest conditions; that efficacious measures are taken to protect the lives and the health of those engaged in dangerous occupations; that the work of children has been subjected to wholesome regulation, and that the public authorities have exerted themselves to the utmost to secure both to adults and children the means of obtaining instruction. Assistance has also been liberally given to the sick and the old, and individuals have come to the aid of the state in founding hospitals, creating relief funds, erecting homes for workmen, and in establishing co-operative institutions and societies for mutual aid.

The Machine Compositor.

Secretary Ferguson, of Typographical Union No. 6, was asked what he thought would be the result of the general introduction of typesetting machines.

"Some persons seem to think," he said, "that an operator of a typewriter can operate a typesetting machine. Such is not the fact. All the technical knowledge of a compositor is required. One might as well say that a printer was made when a person learned the case (the location of the letters in the case). No good printer need trouble himself about the future. He will always have a place in a printing office. Of course those who require more time to correct their proofs than to set the type would better be casting about for another avocation."

This is the opinion of every practical man. It will be the survival of the fittest, and the poor men will have to go to the wall. This may be a harsh verdict, but it is that of the times.—New York Press.

British Miners.

The British miners are moving determinedly for eight hours a day, and hope by trade union effort to secure their object by December or January. The federation of Great Britain claims to have brought 150,000 union men together and to have increased wages from 40 to 50 per cent. The Metropolitan Labor association has resolved in favor of state aided emigration as a remedy for an overcrowded labor market. Colliers' wages in Wales show an advance of 18 per cent. during the early part of this year.—London Cablegram.

"We are on the verge of a great industrial crisis in this country. Every thirty years there is a financial crisis, and we are now on the verge of one that is tremendous. No one can stop it; it can only be directed."—General Weaver.

"I want to say to you, as a knight of labor, I look over this country of yours and mine and see that already 40 per cent. of our miners, our mechanics, our laborers, our toilers, are without homes."—Richard Trevellick.

During the financial year closing on May 1, 1890, the German government received a surplus of $8,000,000 from the imperial postal and telegraphic department and of $350,000 from the imperial printing office.

THE SONGS MY MOTHER SUNG.

"Angelus Domini nuntiavit Maria!"
St. Mark sets the peal for an hundred chimes dear;
"Angelus Domini nuntiavit Maria!"
Thus the low prayer of my swarth gondolier.

The purple curtains of the west
Have almost hid the sunset's fire,
Which, flaming Venice-ward, a crest,
Lights softly dome and cross and spire.
Deep lie the shadows in lagoons
Far as Chioggia's sails and reeds;
The air with landward perfume swoons;
My oarsman bows and counts his beads.
Our craft lies silent on the stream;
And, floating thus, I idly dream.

And dream? Ah, fair queen of the sea,
Not all thy witchings can enthrall
And fold the wings of memory!
A thousand leagues one tone can call,
A thousand leagues one picture bring
In fadeless form and scene to me;
And though thy angelus thrillful ring
Out o'er the Adriatic sea,
I hear through all its rhythmics rung
Those dear old songs my mother sung!

O angelus-hour to heart and soul,
O angelus-hour of peace and calm,
When o'er the farm the evening stole,
Enfolding all in summer balm!
Without, the scents of fields—the musk
Of hedge, of corn, of winrowed hay—
The subtle attars of the dusk;
And glow worms like some milky way;
Within, as from an angel's tongue,
Those dear old songs my mother sung:

"From every stormy wind that blows;"
"Softly now the light of day;"
"Thou hidden source of calm repose;"
"I love to steal awhile away;"
"My days are gliding swiftly by;"
"Depths of mercy can there be;"
"Jesus looks with pitying eye;"
"Rock of ages cleft for me;"
"Savior, on me thy grace bestow;"
"Praise God from whom all blessings flow!"

"Angelus Domini nuntiavit Maria!"
Sweet were the echoes that fell on the ear;
"Angelus Domini nuntiavit Maria!"
I worshiped betimes with my swarth gondolier.
—Edgar L. Wakeman, in Chautauquan.

LEATHER BREECHES.

Old Sol called her "Leather Breeches." Nobody else had occasion to call her any other name since her mother died, except the man who occasionally brought corn to Old Sol's still.

Old Sol was her father and a "moonshiner." He was called a "moonshiner" because, being an illicit distiller, he was supposed to run his still by moonlight to prevent detection by the revenue officers. But he wasn't a moonshiner in the strict sense of the word. He didn't run his distillery by night any more than government distillers did. There was no need for it.

The still was in a pit under his own hut, and the smoke found its way out of his own chimney.

Subterranean pipes conducted the water to and from the still, so that there was little danger of detection. Besides this there was a small field of corn about the house, and altogether this seemed to be the last place a revenue officer would look for an illicit distillery.

The vigilance of Leather Breeches made it doubly safe, for she was handy with Old Sol's rifle and never feared to use it when the occasion demanded.

But she was a beauty—Leather Breeches was.

Her black hair was like silk, and her beautiful plump flesh shamed the most luscious peach. Her eyes! There is a large spring in western Georgia which, from its great depth, is supposed to be bottomless, and has a bluish tint like the sea. A casual glance at its surface reveals nothing uncommon. But gaze steadily through this pellucid water, deep down into the bowels of the earth, and a changing scene presents itself. Variegated stones, pebbles, petrified trees and sparkling crystals rise successively to your enchanted vision. Leather Breeches' eyes were like this.

She was a great help to Old Sol and a great comfort, too, for when he was low spirited she put her arm around his neck and kissed him, and sometimes teased him to get him right again.

Often she would say, "Pap, I'm gwine ter marry."

"Leather Breeches," he would say, "don't yer think uv it. Ther man whut gits yer 'll hatter whup me furst, that's shore. An' I ain't no slouch, fer I've done up ther best uv 'em in my time."

"Don't get riled, pap; I was jest er plaguin' uv yer," she would console. "I wouldn't leave yer fer nobody."

One evening Old Sol was chopping some pine in front of the cabin door when a well dressed man with light hair and blue eyes approached unobserved and stood within a few feet of him.

"Good evening," said the stranger.

Old Sol straightened himself, eyed him critically from head to foot and said:

"Howdy."

"I am seeking lodgings for the night," said the well dressed man in answer to this greeting.

Sol scrutinized him again as before, and after some deliberation remarked:

"Looks ter me lack I orter know yer."

"You ought," said the stranger. "It's no disgrace."

"I reckon not," said old Sol, in such a tone as left some doubts as to whether it was sarcasm or admiration.

"I remarked," said the stranger after an awkward pause, "that I was hunting a place to spend the night."

"And don't yer know ther way?" said the old man with a foolish grin.

"No—I—the fact is I am a stranger here and don't know any place to go."

"Dunno where yer wanter go ter? Wal, I sw'ar."

Leather Breeches tripped out the door, leveled a long rifle at the well dressed man and commanded:

"Stranger, git!"

The person addressed looked inquiringly at Old Sol.

"Stranger," said the old man, "yer'll hatter do it. Sho's er mighty notionally creeture, that gal er mine is, but folks gener'ly humors her in her ways."

"Is she crazy?"

"Crazy? Wal, I swar pine blank! Crazy, stranger? Not by er dang sight!"

The stranger saw that he was in for it and decided that to put on a bold front was the best policy.

"Shoot!" said he defiantly. "I have done nothing to merit it, and I'll die rather than I'll turn coward."

"Stranger," said the old man significantly, "she don't say often, she don't, but when she says, she says!"

The last phrase was spoken with a peculiar emphasis which conveyed exactly the idea intended, to wit: That the declarations of Leather Breeches in important matters like the present were not to be overruled.

"Stranger," said Leather Breeches, lowering the gun to her side, "ain't yer still huntin'?"

"No."

"Shore?"

"Of course."

"What yer huntin'?"

"Land and a place to spend the night."

"What land?"

"My land. Lot No. 12."

"Pap," said she, turning to Old Sol, "he talks squar'."

"So he do," said Sol.

"An' his eyes is middlin' good."

"Jesso."

"An' he ain't erfeered."

"Not er drap."

"Ther still hunters is skeery."

"So they is."

"S'pose he'll do?"

"Leather Breeches," raising his hand, "jes as yer say. Yer ain't never been fooled in er man yit, an' ef this un fool yer he's ther fust un."

"Pap, he's squar."

"Nuff said. Stranger, come in ther house."

Two days later the stranger was still a guest of the "moonshiners." He had found his land lying alongside of Old Sol's, and had spent the time in going over it and planning for its future development and in long talks with the beautiful rustic Leather Breeches.

"Breeches," said he on the second day of his sojourn, "don't you get lonely with no one but the old man?"

"Not so pow'ful. Is yer done got tired uv us?"

"I'd never tire of you."

"That's what pap says."

Then there was a pause.

"Breeches," said he, "I'm going to clear up all that land of mine and put it in cotton."

"Reckon I keer?"

"And build a neat framed house up there on the hill."

"Wal?"

"And paint it and live in it."

"All by yerself."

"No."

"Oh, you's married!"

"No."

"Then who's gwinter be wid yer?"

"You."

"How yer know?"

"Because I love you."

"Would yer fout for me?"

"Yes."

"Wal, yer'll hatter do it."

Five minutes later they were before Old Sol.

"Pap," said Leather Breeches, "he wants me."

"Air yer purty stout, stranger?" asked Old Sol, laying aside his gun. "Kase ef yer ain't yer won't git her."

"I can usually hold my own."

"Wal, yer hatter whup me."

"I can do it."

"Come out in ther yard an' squar' yerself."

Old Sol hopped out of the door nimble as a cat.

"Take the 'in turn' on him, stranger," whispered Leather Breeches. "He can't stand the 'in turn.'"

The two men clinched.

For full three minutes neither had the advantage. Directly the old man raised his light opponent clear of the earth. Leather Breeches trembled.

The stranger landed nimbly but firmly on his feet and quick as thought twisted his leg securely around Old Sol's, and holding a steady grasp about his waist tripped and felled him to the ground. Then burying his fingers in the old man's throat he held him there with all his force till he surrendered.

"Stranger," said Old Sol when the conflict was over, "you've done it. I wouldn't er b'leeved it wus in yer hide, but it's so. Leather Breeches is your'n. You won her fa'r and squar, an' Old Sol ain't ther man ter kick ergin the feller whut his gal is done tuck a notion ter—not when he's been tried as you is."—Lum Sharp in Atlanta Constitution.

Successful Listeners.

Next in value to a facile tongue is an untiring pair of ears. Indeed, it is more than probable that humanity has derived more solid benefit from its ears than from the "unruly member." By good listeners we mean people who can submit to be bored to an unlimited extent without interrupting the borer or responding in any other way than by "nods and becks and wreathed smiles."

"Open your mouth and shut your eyes and see what heaven will send you," says the old maxim; but "shut your mouth and open your ears" would be much more sensible advice. What does a man learn by talking? Nothing. On the other hand, through the convenient doors on either side of the temple of thought, valuable information is continually "dropping in." Even the windows in front, the eyes, are not more useful than these doors. Therefore keep them always ajar. Sleep with one ear open as well as one eye.

If you are in the employ of a loquacious man of wealth match your listening powers against his volubility, though it be as perpetual as the rush of a torrent. Your endurance may have its exceeding great reward. Don't suppose that he will consider you stupid if you make no verbal reply. Punctuate his discourse discreetly with nods and shakes of the head, laugh where the laugh comes in, and sigh where there is an opening for pathos and you will be all right. No mighty talker ever quarreled with a taciturn listener versed in the art of inarticulate assent.—New York Ledger.

A Little Learning.

Mrs. Brown—You don't seem to have a very high opinion of your husband's ability.

Mrs. Malaprop—No, he's a very ignorant man. Last night he spoke of persons acting in concert, when he should have known they only sang at such entertainments.—Epoch.

LAWTON'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND!

—FOR THE—

Blood, Liver and Kidneys.

This great constitutional remedy has been on the European market for over twenty years, is superior to all others, and proven the greatest Blood Purifier and System Renovator ever compounded by medical skill. Nothing can equal it for putting the vital portions of the body in condition. If your liver is affected do you stop to think how or what your liver is? The liver is subject to more or less little pains or aches. This organ is the sponge of the body, and is continually soaked full of blood rich in poison. Its purpose is the secretion of certain digestive and cathartic elements known as bile, and the transformation of those products of digestion which are absorbed into the blood and carried into the liver before they enter the general circulation and assist in nourishing the body. Inactivity, then, produces numerous diseases. So by using LAWTON'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND, your liver will be free from all diseases. It is also absolutely necessary to know what and where are your kidneys. There are two kidneys, one on each side of the backbone. They are the only organs that purify the blood of the uric acid waste in the system. Every drop of blood courses through a great many times a day, just as through the heart. The waste matter which they should take away contains deadly poison which, if retained, causes fatal results. Sixty-five gallons of blood per hour, in the average man, passes through the kidneys, and to purify it they must be in perfect health. The kidneys are filled with many thousand hair-like tubes. These tubes run into every part of the kidney and, as the blood flows through that organ, the urine passes into these tubes, and is drained into the bladder. If these little tubes are diseased, the uric acid is not removed, and, instead of this poison coming through the blood, the albumen, which is really the life of the blood, comes through these walls and escapes with the urine; in other words, the nerve action is entirely wrong, and instead of taking the poison out of the blood, the life of the blood is taken out and the poison remains.

LAWTON'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND,

By its immediate action upon these vital organs thoroughly cleanses, renovates and restores them to their normal condition.

PALATABLE AS MILK. PLEASANT TO THE TASTE. NO NAUSEA.

100 DOSES,—$1.00

LAWTON COMPOUND COMPANY,

235 Washington Street, Boston,

Male and Female Agents Wanted. Sent to any address on receipt of price, $1, or 6 Bottles for $5.

For Sale at all Drug Stores.

June 6. 3m

THE THOUGHTFUL MAN

Reads, Reflects, and Decides

What is the Best Policy

For him to pursue

TO MAKE HIS BUSINESS

A Large and Prosperous One.

THE HEADSTRONG MAN

Thinks He Knows

Just What is Best!

and he pushes ahead,

works hard,

but

FINDS HIS LABOR

does not produce

GOOD RESULTS,

and he is

Obliged to Fail,

OR GIVE UP BUSINESS,

perhaps both.

Let those who wish to succeed, not work so hard; take more notice; see what others do, and try and improve on their ways and on their own in past years.

ADVICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertise regularly in the LEDGER and reach the people who spend their money in Quincy.

Advertise in a judicious manner. The world reads and studies the daily papers, but only a small proportion of the people ever see the issues of the professional advertising schemes.

Advertise liberally. Hunt's Merchant's Magazine says on this point: According to the character or extent of your business, set aside a liberal percentage each year for advertising, and do not hesitate. Keep yourself unceasingly before the public, and it matters not what business of utility you may be engaged in, for, if intelligently and industriously pursued, a fortune will be the result.

Advertise truthfully. Let your advertisement, in all cases, exactly correspond with what you really propose to sell. Be prepared to show the customer, who inquires, the identical goods, and let the price and terms tally with your announcements.

Advertise sensibly. Use plain language, easily understood, writing as you would talk to a customer. Slang, vulgar expressions, scriptural quotations, and personalities, ought never to have a place in advertisements. They are sure to offend some one, and are never in good taste.

Advertise attractively. The fresher, brighter and more interesting you make your advertisements the more they will be read. Indeed, many advertisements afford so much information on current topics of domestic economy that they are read as a matter of news.

Advertise specifically. It is better to name certain lines of goods rather than a general stock. Most people are bargain-hunters, and an advertisement will meet with more responses if it offers a specific bargain.

Advertise modestly. Neither brag nor exaggerate. Tell the truth and prove it; but tell it interestingly and prove it convincingly. Avoid superlatives, since constant use weakens their effect.

Successful advertisers employ the simplest words and forms of expression. Make lines that will cause your announcement to be talked about among intelligent, well informed and well-to-do people.

Advertise persistently. "To discontinue an advertisement," says John Wanamaker, Philadelphia's great merchant, "is like taking down your sign. If you want to do business you must let the public know it. Standing advertisements are better and cheaper than reading notices. They look more substantial and business-like, and inspire confidence. I would as soon think of doing business without clerks as without advertising."

APHORISMS.

Lying advertisements are and always will be failures in the long run.—*Printer's Ink.*

The man who does not find advertising profitable, generally finds business unprofitable.

Pay as much attention to your advertising, as you do to your purchases, and you will get equally satisfactory results.—*The Money Maker.*

Many business men who advertise expect to see returns directly, and if they do not, feel it is unprofitable. The indirect benefits derived from keeping the name before the trade are out of all proportion to the direct returns received, and the most successful advertisers are those who keep themselves so constantly before the trade that their names become as familiar as a household word. —*Coal Trade Journal.*

Don't advertise that you are selling an article worth five dollars for twenty-five cents. Such statements emanate either from lying knaves or from fools. The knaves, however, are the ones who advertise such statements, the fools not possessing sufficient sense to appreciate the value of advertising. A truthful, candid statement is the best advertisement of a meritorious article. Learn to regard your advertisement as your bond, and be prepared to fulfil its pledges to the letter.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

FOR SALE BY NEWSBOYS,

and at the following places:

Old Colony Depot,	Boston
Ledger Office,	115 Hancock Street, Quincy
Souther's Store,	Adams Building, Quincy
McGovern Bros.' Store,	Plumer's Block, Quincy
Coram's Store,	Copeland Street, West Quincy
Miss Bartlett's Store,	Jones' Corner
Post Office,	Quincy Point
Depot,	Wollaston Heights
Henry B. Vinton,	Braintree
M. K. Pratt,	Weymouth
Post Office,	Houghs Neck

NEWS COLLECTIONS.

QUINCY, at Depot, at 9 A. M.
ATLANTIC, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WOLLASTON, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WEST QUINCY, at Post Office, at 7.30 A. M.
SOUTH QUINCY, at Depot, at 8.30 A. M.
QUINCY POINT, at Post Office, at 8 A. M.

News and advertisements dropped in boxes at the above locations will be collected at the specified times, in season for that day's issue of THE LEDGER. Anonymous articles will not receive consideration.

Today's Almanac.—July 17.

High water at 12.00 M. and 11.34 P. M.
Sun rises at 4.22; Sets at 7.18.
Moon sets 8.06.
First Quarter July 24.

THE DAY BOOK.

Interesting Brief Locals Gathered by Ledger Reporters.

Mr. Thomas H Plumer and wife have gone to Northampton, N. H., for the summer.

McDonnell & Sons advertise steady work at their works in Buffalo, for a good granite cutter.

Work has been commenced on the house which is to be built for Samuel E. Ames on Cross street, West Quincy.

T. A. Whicher and family will spend the next few weeks at the Stanley House, Southwest Harbor, Mt. Desert.

Harris Farnum is improving the appearance of the store occupied by H. J. Gurney in West Quincy, by a coat of paint.

Henry Brown, the driver of the Hook & Ladder who has been very sick, is up and about. He expects to resume his duties in a few days.

Employes of the city received their back pay on Common street yesterday and are happy. It was largely paid in gold which will be common for awhile.

George H. Brown & Co. have sold for A. A. Hirtle, 11,250 square feet of land with house thereon situated on "Third Hill" in Wollaston, to F. H. Bishop of Boston.

Gideon Rogers who has carried on the barber shop at Doble's corner, South Quincy, for some time, has taken the shop opposite the Post Office in West Quincy. Joseph Baker is his assistant.

It is reported that Bernard Hart, who has carried on the express business in this city for a number of years, has disposed of the same to his son William and son-in-law John Shields.

The party of young men who left last week for a yachting excursion on the North Shore returned yesterday. The crew consisted of W. Austin Winslow, George W. Jones, George G. Saville and others. They had a very enjoyable time, fishing and sailing.

Miss Margaret Gould, a compositor in the DAILY LEDGER office, was married to Mr. Robert W. Gray last evening at the residence of the Rev. D. M. Wilson. The young couple have the best wishes of her associates in the office.

Miss Southworth, of Greenleaf street, is chaperoning several young ladies at Houghs Neck this week. Among the party are Miss Lulu Tupper, Miss Lillian Taylor, Miss Clara Graham, Miss Bessie Burns and the Misses Elliott.

Benjamin Ryder, an eleven year old lad on a visit to friends on Coddington street, saved over five boxes of caps from the Fourth. The other day while carrying them in his pocket, a ball struck him, exploding the caps and severely burning his leg. He is under the care of Dr. Hunting.

The Sunday-school teachers, members of both choirs of St. Mary's church, West Quincy, together with invited guests left this morning for a day's outing at Nantasket Beach. The party were conveyed there by barges and Crane's large tally-ho. Dinner will be served at the Vine Cafe. Rev. A. F. Roche had charge of the affair.

The Boston Herald reports quite a delegation of our Atlantic people at Marthas Vineyard the present week. Mrs. Capt. Hammond and Russell are at Vineyard Haven, Mr. Charles L. Coe and wife, also Miss Alice Coe and Frank, with Mr. Frank Jenkins, are at the Bellevue, Cottage City, and Dr. Kendall is at Cottage City attending the grand meet of the Wheelmen, who had a parade and ball. The men folks had a fine time blue-fishing last Tuesday, and pulled in twenty beauties.

Tomorrow is the first day of the great auction sale of seashore lots at Houghs Neck. The Manet Land Associates have acquired many acres of desirable property, have run streets and otherwise improved it, and advertise to sell on Friday and Saturday at public auction. The terms of the sale are very liberal, $10 down and $5 a month, and it is an opportunity which should not be missed by those who would like a seashore house at a place easily accessible. Holders of tickets will be given free transportation and a Rhode Island clam bake each day.

Mrs. Thomas G. Louing has returned to Portland.

Mrs. H. T. Whitman of Wollaston is at Hull.

Cold soda at C. F. Carlsons, near the Quincy depot.

Methodists are holding their picnic at Houghs Neck.

James C. White advertises his Express route for sale.

Charles L. Prescott and wife went to the Weirs, N. H., today.

Mr. Harry R. Osgood of Wollaston is at Westboro, on a short visit.

Outdoor work was in some instances suspended yesterday because of the weather.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph J. Saxe have returned to Wollaston, from San Antonio, Texas, where they have been spending the winter.

Mrs. Charles H. Brigham of Wollaston, in company with her son, Tyler Brigham, are at Wolfboro, N. H.

The next meeting of the Hospital Aid Association will be held Thursday, July 31, at 2 P. M., in City Hall.

The Undine, Dr. Doble's yacht, has been launched, and Mr. Joseph Johnson and friends, are enjoying their vacation with it.

Mr. George R. Thompson, Mr. Harry H. Kent and Mr. James Kent of Wollaston, are spending their vacation at North Strafford, Vt.

The trolly wire of the Manet Street Rail way has been run today to the drinking fountain near the Stone church, and cars can now start there.

A third hearing was given by the insolvency court Wednesday, in the case of Walter Whittemore of Quincy, and a continuance granted to the first Wednesday in September.

Work on the new Unitarian church is progressing in good shape. Mr. Maloney of Quincy being contractor for the stone work and having a large staff of men employed.

There are a couple of men around town to-day working pretty hard for a penny. One particularly, who stands on one leg, plays a bagpipe and "kicks" a base drum and cymbal.

Last Sunday the Unitarian Society closed both Sunday school and church services for the summer vacation. They will resume again on Sunday, August 31 in the village schoolhouse, the hall in which the society has met since its organization, having been let for five years to be used as a glove factory.

BRAINTREE.

Mr. Simmonds is building a fine residence on Holbrook street.

Frederic T. Gallupe has sold his fine looking residence on Hollis avenue to Dr. H. A. Jones, who is about to get married to a young lady of Cape Cod.

Caroline A. Foster is the only graduate at the South school this year, of which Miss M. E. C. Bannon is teacher. Next year, if all goes well, there will be seven.

M. L. Tupper has bought and is now employed with a gang of men taking down the old building at South Braintree station, partly brick and partly wood, occupied by an engine used for pumping water and sawing wood. The wooden building back of this one has been bought by Finnegan Bros., and is to be taken down. Both of these buildings are taken out of the way for the erection in their place of a temporary freight house.

Decapitated on the Track.

Last night between ten and eleven o'clock Warren R. Page, baggage master, found the body of a man lying on the track between the South Braintree station and Hollingsworth, Whitney & Co's. paper mill. It is supposed that he must have been struck by the Taunton freight train. The head was severed from the body as if by some instrument suited to the purpose. Also the right foot taken off at the instep. From papers found on his person his name appeared to be Dan Linnehan but did not state where he belonged. He was evidently between thirty-five and forty years of age, about six feet tall and rather good looking. He was dressed respectably, coat made of diagnal material, plum color; pants brown stripped, vest of same material, blue undershirt and drawers, very heavy; common laced shoes, No. 7; straw hat 6¾ in style with a black ribbon round it, laced with a white silk cord where the two ends meet. On his person there was found a gold watch and chain, seventy cents in money, three small brass checks, such as bootmakers use in keeping a tally of their work, marked "Torrey" on the top of each, also a crucifix or rosary, etc., etc.

Medical examineer Dr. Tower of South Weymouth was summoned and having viewed the body committed the same into the keeping for further instructions, of Arthur C. Hollenbeck, undertaker, South Braintree.

TODAY'S COURT.

Frank Custance of Weymouth whose case was continued from Monday for the laceny of a pocket book containing $6 was sent to the Reformatory.

Martin Flynn of East Weymouth for being drunk was find $5 and cost. In default was committed.

MARRIED.

GRAY—GOULD—In Quincy, July 16, by Rev. D. M. Wilson, Mr. Robert W. Gray to Miss Margaret Gould, both of Quincy.

SET BY PAINTERS.

Fire at Rockland Destroys Property to the Extent of $100,000.

ROCKLAND, Mass., July 17.—The worst fire Rockland ever experienced took place yesterday. Chief Kelley, realizing the danger, at once called assistance from Abington, Brockton, South Weymouth and Whitman. The fire started in the Congregational church, and caught from a gasolene lamp used in burning off paint from the church by painters. There not being very much water pressure the flames spread rapidly, consuming the church, a large schoolhouse in the rear, also the Poole factory, occupied by H. D. Smith as a stocking factory, J. H. Harper's laundry, H. S. Moulton's carpenter shop and C. L. Rice for storing furniture.

Near there was the police station, which was totally consumed, and the barn of J. S. Smith, which, with contents, was destroyed. Meanwhile the flames gained rapidly on the south, and George F. Wheeler's house, barn and other buildings were quickly consumed. The flames next caught on F. D. Loutz's hardware store and residence, which are a total loss, with contents. The Underwood block, owned by C. C. Poole, soon caught and was consumed. It was occupied by Hartsuff post 74, Grand Army, offices of the selectmen, school committee, the public library and F. S. Chute's grocery store.

The next building, occupied by Fred Douglas, painter, was damaged by water. M. A. Darling's residence and jewelry store were partially destroyed by fire, but his barn adjoining is a total loss. The factory of C. A. Townsend, on Church street, was also consumed with contents. About 5 o'clock the fire was checked by the united efforts of all the firemen.

The loss will not reach far from $100,000. Much comment is made regarding the scarcity of water. Owing to the great pressure in pumping water from the pumping station the mains near the station burst, but a water supply is now being had for Weymouth.

PROMPTLY SUPPRESSED.

Race Troubles at Barnwell Ended, for the Present at Least.

BLACKVILLE, S. C., July 17.—The prompt and determined action of the white people of Barnwell county prevented any further trouble at Kearse settlement. Most of the detachment of military who went to Kearse at the call of the people, have returned from the scene of the trouble. The negroes have all returned to their work. Eleven negroes ambushed several young white men, but they have all left the county and cannot be found. The body of Grant, the negro who was riddled with bullets, was viewed by many of the negroes. There is no excitement in the neighborhood. If possible, the ambushers will be arrested. Several white men were wounded, but are getting along as well as can be expected. Mr. Kearse is probably fatally wounded.

ON THE WAR PATH.

Crazy Indian Attempts to Clean Out a Prison with an Axe.

COLUMBUS, O., July 17.—James Larney, an Indian from Indian Territory, serving a ten-year sentence in the Ohio penitentiary for manslaughter, grabbed an axe and began to tomahawk his companions. He split open the head of Jacob Gross, a colored prisoner, who will probably die; cut Ted Cunningham on the head, broke the shoulder of Charles Greeves and chopped the top of Michael O'Hara's head. The deputy warden hearing the Indian yells, rushed in, and with the aid of other prisoners, disarmed the assailant, tied his feet and locked him in a cell. The murderous Indian is thought to be insane.

Big Scare at Fall River.

FALL RIVER, July 17.—Fall River had a big scare yesterday afternoon. There was quite a little fire on and about Anawan street, and the citizens thought they were going to lose the whole city—but they didn't. Fall River is only about $30,000 out of pocket, due to the destruction of several wooden buildings, ten or twelve lots of household furniture and a quantity of goods of various kinds. About thirty families were without homes last night. The biggest thing about the blaze was the fright it caused.

Victims of the King's Mills Explosion.

CINCINNATI, July 16.—The Commercial Gazette has obtained from the coroner in charge of the bodies of the Kings mills explosion the following official list of the killed: Samuel Stevenson, Henry J. Reynolds, Ernest Collins, Mrs. Fred Keller, Frank Keller, aged 3 years, Fred Keller, aged 2 years, William Franey, brakeman, Alfred Williams, Mrs. James L. Moss, G. Moss, aged 3 years.

Ill Feeling Between Cloakmakers.

NEW YORK, July 17.—The cloak cutters held a mass meeting last night in Pythagoras hall and endorsed the action of their delegates in signing the agreement with the manufacturers. There are indications of trouble ahead for the cloakmakers, as they will not affiliate with the men who occupied their places while they were out on strike.

Match for Crack Trotters.

NEW YORK, July 17.—The Turf, Field and Farm is authorized to match Sunol against Belle Hamlin for $10,000 a side, half forfeit, winner to take the entire stake and entire gate money, track to be mutually agreed upon. C. A. Hickok will find the money for Sunol.

An Unconfirmed Rumor.

HALIFAX, July 17.—An evening paper states that a private cablegram from St. John's, N. F., to Agent Leman in this city, says: "The Newfoundland bait cruiser Fiona fired on a French vessel which was taking bait." No particulars have been received.

Children, Matches and Death.

NORWICH, Conn., July 17.—Two children between 4 and 5 years old, belonging to Timothy Sullivan and John Brull of Colchester, set fire to a barn of Patrick McCarthy on Gillett's hill in that place, while playing with fire, and perished in the flames.

More Storms in Minnesota.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 17. — There were severe storms throughout southeastern Minnesota last night, and wires are down in all directions. Heavy damage to property was done at Stillwater and Marine, but no loss of life is reported.

Won't Try the New Method.

ALBANY, July 17.—Governor Hill has commuted the sentence of Joseph Chapleau to imprisonment for life. Chapleau was to have been executed by electricity next week for a murder in Clinton county.

Five Persons Burned to Death.

VALPARAISO, Ind., July 17.—The residence of John Hamlet near here was burned. Mrs. Hamlet and four children, the eldest about 7 years, were burned to death. The house was totally consumed.

CARLISLE'S OPINION

On the Proposed Rule to Limit Senate Debate.

NOT LESS THAN SIX WEEKS

Should Be Consumed in Discussing the Tariff Bill—Federal Election Bill Considered Unconstitutional—Revenues and Expenditures—Frye's Reply to Blaine.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Senator Carlisle, speaking of the parliamentary complications growing out of the proposed passage of the federal election bill and the scheme to limit debate, said:

"The Democrats of the senate have determined nothing as to their future course. They do not know what the Republican plan is as regards the bills which they wish to pass. It would be an extraordinary piece of business for the majority to undertake to cut off debate on the tariff. That bill covers 180 pages, and I think if it is disposed of by Sept. 1, the senate will be doing very well. I do not imagine that the majority would undertake to curtail the debate on a question which, since the foundation of the government, has always had the right of the ballot box.

"The month of July is now half gone. The sundry civil and other unfinished appropriation bills, which may have the right of way in order to avoid any embarrassments to the administrative branches of the government to the exclusion of the tariff, will carry us very near to the end of the month; so you will see that we shall have but four or five weeks in which to consider the 180 pages of very radical tariff changes, to all of which the Democratic party is opposed on principle, and then we shall be in September. Any attempt to curtail the debate on the tariff question will not meet the approval of the people, who believe in fair play. A month or six weeks' debate of the tariff bill could not be construed as dilatory tactics. There are many bills in our tariff history which consumed more time in debate than what I mention."

Concerning the election bill Mr. Carlisle said: "We shall most assuredly discuss that to the bitter end. We have never had any other intention. It is an unconstitutional measure, and we do not think that it should pass. Any attempt to limit debate on this measure will simply complicate matters. Of course the debate cannot be cut off nor a time to take the vote be fixed until the proposed rule shall have been adopted. That in itself should receive the fullest consideration of the senate. To force such an issue in the senate might some day prove very unfortunate to the very party now in the majority. I think it would be much wiser and safer not to undertake to trifle with the time-honored practices of the senate."

There is still an effort being made, however, to secure an agreement with the Democrats as to the time which shall be consumed in consideration of the tariff bill. The members of the finance committee, particularly Senators Sherman, Aldrich and Morrill, maintained that the tariff bill should be passed in two weeks, but the Democrats on the committee claim that it would be impossible to give the measure proper consideration in so short a time. In fact the Democrats are not disposed to agree upon a time, unless they have an assurance that the election bill will not be passed, which assurance the Republicans will not give, as a large majority intend to press that measure if possible. This determination on the part of the Democrats probably will force the Republicans to resort to the scheme of limiting the debate and pass it before the tariff bill has had much consideration.

THE SUGAR TARIFF LETTER.

Mr. Blaine Asked if He Knows What Spain Would Exchange for Free Sugar.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Senator Frye, in reply to Mr. Blaine's letter of the 11th inst., wrote as follows:

Your letter leaves me in some doubt as to facts. I assume that your viewe are contained in what is known as the Hale amendment: That you know, for instance, what the Latin republics will receive of ours, free from duty, in compensation for free sugar. I assume that that amendment was the result of thorough investigation.

The difficulty about it is this: The amount of sugar to be received from those states would be comparatively small, and the consumer of sugar would receive no benefit from it. Your letter to me extends this idea of reciprocity to Cuba and Porto Rico. I admit if sugar is received free from these islands, as well as from the Latin republics, the people would be benefited, and sugar would be practically free.

But will Spain admit into those islands free of duty the list of articles named in that amendment? Of course we could not enact a law more favorable to Spain than to the republics. Do you know what Spain would exchange for free sugar, and can you give a list of the articles she would receive? The better way, probably, would be to make the list she would receive the controlling one for all these countries.

APPROPRIATIONS BY CONGRESS.

Mr. Cannon Denies That They Will Exceed the Revenues This Year.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Mr. Cannon, chairman of the house appropriations committee, commenting upon the statement of the condition of the appropriation bills made in the senate by Mr. Allison a few days ago, which he said had been misunderstood by some and misconstrued by others, emphatically denied that the amount of the appropriations by congress at this session for the current fiscal year will exceed the revenues. He said:

"Mr. Allison states the aggregate probable regular appropriations of the present session at $359,000,000, which sum includes the whole amount of the sundry civil bill as reported to the senate and the whole amount of the fortification bill as it passed the senate and is now pending in conference; which two bills will almost surely be reduced in the aggregate $5,000,000 in conference between the two houses. Senator Allison also includes in the said $359,000,000, $31,500,000 deficiencies which have been appropriated for and $5,000,000 estimated yet to be provided for the service of the last fiscal year.

"Deducting the $5,000,000 probable reduction in conference leaves $354,000,000 total probable appropriations at this session of congress as estimated by Senator Allison, from which sum should be deducted the deficiencies, $36,500,000, actual and estimated, which are in no sense chargeable against the revenues for 1891, or as a part of the expenses of the government for that year, thus reducing the appropriations of the session to $317,500,000 for expenses on account of the fiscal year 1891.

"Again, of the $317,500,000, which includes $23,700,000 for rivers and harbors, $4,500,000 for fortifications, $23,000,000 for the navy, and $32,000,000 for sundry civil expenses, at least $20,000,000 will not be expended during the fiscal year 1891, which would make expenditures, according to appropriations, not exceeding $297,500,000; to which sum should be added the permanent appropriations, $101,500,000 for the interest on the public debt, and to meet the requirements of the sinking fund; making in all $399,000,000 chargeable against the revenue for 1891.

"If the sinking fund be deducted from this sum there remains $350,000,000. There is no reason why taxes should be levied or continued to further provide for the sinking fund, as I am advised at the treasury department that the reduction of the public debt at this time in round numbers $725,000,000 in advance of the requirements of the sinking fund act.

"The ordinary revenues of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, are reported by the treasury at $402,083,000. Under existing laws there is no reason to anticipate a less sum from the ordinary revenues during 1891. The postal revenues for 1891 are estimated by the postmaster general at $65,414,000, making a total of $467,497,000. Deducting aggregate appropriations of $350,000,000, there will be a surplus of $117,497,000, which is more than ample to meet the requirements of the new pension law, and the reduction of taxation from the enactment of the McKinley bill, estimated at $60,000,000.

GEN. FREMONT'S FUNERAL.

The Dead Hero's Face Almost Lifelike in Its Expression.

NEW YORK, July 17.—The mortal remains of Maj. Gen. John C. Fremont, "the pathfinder," whose services to his country and mankind will be prominent in the history of this nation, were laid at rest yesterday in Trinity cemetery. Distinguished soldiers, citizens of prominence and men who have been life-long friends of Gen. Fremont were among those who attended the funeral services in St. Ignatius' church, on Fortieth street.

The casket was placed at the foot of the centre aisle. Until the hour appointed for the funeral services the lid was left open, and every one had an opportunity of taking a farewell look at the earthly remains of one of the most conspicuous figures in the political and military history of the country. The face of the dead bore a quiet, peaceful expression, and looked almost lifelike in its freshness of color. The dead body was dressed in black broadcloth. On the right lapel of the coat was pinned the badge of the California pioneers, and on the left the badge of the Fremont verein, organized in 1856, at Newark, N. J. Floral offerings rested on the foot of the casket, and on either side.

After the processional hymn the choir sang "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and "Lead, Kindly Light." Rev. Dr. Ritchie conducted the service of the Protestant Episcopal church. There was no sermon. At the conclusion of the services at the church the funeral cortege moved up Fifth avenue and thence to the Trinity cemetery, where the remains were temporarily placed in the receiving vault.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The derailing of freight cars at Bridgewater, N. H., blocked travel.

A cave-in at the Aurora mine in the Gogebic range caused a loss of $200,000.

A man foolishly threw a boy into the air in Boston and a serious result is feared.

The new schooner Edward H. Blake was run down by the steamer Olivette and cut in two.

A band of masked Mexicans have been committing extensive depredations in New Mexico.

Emperor William will arrange for the cession of Heligoland during his visit to Queen Victoria.

Walter Bigelow has been placed under bonds at Augusta, Me., on a charge of pilfering from the mails.

Princess Louise, eldest daughter of Prince Ferdinand of Orleans, has been betrothed to Prince Alphonse of Bavaria.

The Des Moines Base Ball club has disbanded and the players have been released. The local association is financially stranded.

At a California resort Lieut. Donaldson, after rescuing two persons from the water, was drowned while trying to save a third person.

President Stern of the Cincinnati National League Ball club denies emphatically all reports that he is going over to the brotherhood.

The young Moldavian Princess Cusa, who is worth $600,000, devotes her income to charities, and is a nurse in a children's hospital at Jassy.

The International Shoe Workers' union posted a new price-list in Bailey's shop at Dover, N. H., which advances the price to be paid 5 per cent.

Stanley's first lecture in New York will be for the benefit of the Fresh Air and Convalescent home at Summit, N. J. It will be given Nov. 11.

Senator Hearst names several Republican senators who he believes are not in sympathy with the election bill, which, he adds, will never become a law.

The body of Charles Laggerstrom, 45 years old, a tailor, was found in the Mahan canal at Waterbury, Conn. Laggerstrom was last seen Saturday.

Chairman Cooley of the interstate commerce commission has returned to Washington, apparently completely restored to health, and has resumed his official duties.

Miss Dorothy Tennant's last act as an unmarried artist was the sale of her picture of "Street Arabs at Play" to a great soap-selling firm for a pictorial advertisement.

Dr. Dale of London has accepted the presidency of the international council of Congregationalists to be held in July, 1891. Rev. Dr. Storrs of Brooklyn will deliver the inaugural sermon.

The London Standard says: The death of Gen. Fremont deprives America of a romantic personality which it can ill afford to lose in these prosaic times. His name will live in history.

A Washington correspondent explains the delay in publishing the Behring Sea correspondence as due to Secretary Blaine's desire to include in it a "Jingo" letter recently sent by him to Lord Salisbury.

Mr. Balfour shrinks from assuming the leadership of the house of commons. In the present temper of the public mind toward the Salisbury administration, he fears that his taking the additional position under his uncle would raise a cry of nepotism.

By the death of Lord Carnarvon, the Free Masons of England lose their pro-grand master. It is, of course, probable that Lord Lathom, who has long been deputy grand master, will succeed to the higher position, and that one of the senior provincial grand masters will be appointed deputy. Both offices are in the gift of the Prince of Wales.

The Evils of White Flannel.

A white flannel suit is becoming to some men, comfortable this weather for any man, and it is one of those æsthetic cases which gem the desert of monotony in masculine attire. But the white flannel suit despite its dazzling luster and its coolness has its drawbacks.

The other day a young man, whom I do not know, attracted my attention by the sheen of his raiment. He wore a white flannel suit, and in the blazing sunshine he walked an exception to the rule, a cool looking man. I was behind him, but as he strolled along the street slowly I gradually caught up with him. As I came close I noticed that a black line extended across the back of his coat diagonally from his left shoulder. A strange place to put a seam and so conspicuously, I thought.

The black line, like a fly on a bald man's head, fascinated me. As I drew closer and closer to it I was puzzled still more, for I discovered that the line was wavy and abruptly ended about three inches from the edge of the sack coat. Then all at once I recognized the true nature of the line—it was long, rippling black hair!

All that be needed is that a man who wears a white flannel suit should confine his attentions to blondes.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

His Hair Like a Circassian Girl's.

Charles R. Cummins, of Montague, Lewis county, is a freak, in that he has a head of hair like that of the Circassian girl of side show fame, and is going to join a circus. Mr. Cummins is a son of Foss Cummins, and was born on Oct. 10, 1852. He has always resided in Lewis county and is a farmer by occupation. His hair, unlike that of his four brothers, has always been very heavy and curly, and for this reason has been kept closely cut. Six months ago a lady friend persuaded him to let his hair grow to a suitable length, in order that she might be provided with frizzes that would not have to undergo the curling iron process occasionally. Inside of three months the hair had grown about three inches and was hard to manage, but the growth was allowed to continue, and now the hair will average seven inches in length. It is, in all respects, as before stated, similar to that of the Circassian girl, and Mr. Cummins being unable to find a hat large enough, is compelled to go bareheaded. The hair is as fine as silk, dark brown in color and inclined to curl.—Rome Sentinel.

Salutation Is Enough This Weather.

A down town physician advises: During the hot weather we are having now people should be careful with whom they shake hands. The moisture from one hand may possess the poison from a disease. The pores of the skin are open and this poison may be communicated easily. There isn't much sense in this indiscriminate hand shaking, anyway. The Americans indulge too much in the habit. We shake hands with every stranger to whom we may be introduced, and shake hands again five minutes later on separation. We perhaps never see the person again, and have no interest in that person beyond being civil out of compliment to the one who introduces. This indiscriminate handshake is a nuisance, and besides, as I said at the start, it is dangerous this sort of weather.—Chicago Tribune.

Cisterns.

After a summer drought all water tanks and cisterns should be examined, and if need be repaired; but in every instance well and carefully cleansed before being allowed to fill up again with water. Mischief is done and disease induced and propagated by the use of bad water, because the sediment, if not washed out, becomes mingled with every fresh influx of water. A very general and most virulent and fatal epidemic of diphtheria and severe attacks of typhoid fever have been known to be produced by the neglect of this essential duty. The necessity for frequent cleansing of cisterns cannot be too strongly insisted on.—Hall's Journal of Health.

Fruit Instead of Flowers.

"Send fruit to your departing friends on steamers instead of flowers," said the purser of an Atlantic flyer. "Fruit is never so delicious as when eaten on the water, and with the new refrigerators it can be kept perfectly fresh from shore to shore. The flowers wither over night, and are tossed overboard as soon as possible after their fragrance has been sucked up by the salty air."—New York World.

Just What He Wanted.

Gus De Smith—I wish I had appealed for a postoffice, or clerkship, or something of the kind.

Ferguson—What good would that have done you? You would have been left out in the cold.

De Smith (mopping his perspiring brow)—My dear boy, that's precisely what I want.—Texas Siftings.

Francis Bennoch, whose death is announced in London, was well known in New York and Boston. He was a business man, with literary tastes, and was Hawthorne's intimate friend. He was Julian Hawthorne's godfather, and knew Longfellow, Bryant, Bayard Taylor and Emerson.

In a water telephone recently patented in England, the apparatus employed for the collection of sound transmitted through water between ships has been improved by constructing an apparatus so that any pressure caused by the increased density of the water has no effect upon it.

This year's caterpillar stories are not quite so large as those of two years ago, but they say that a train on the Bangor and Piscataquis railroad was nearly stopped by the bugs the other day, and that some of the white birch trees in that region are fairly alive with them.

A prize of $100 was offered by The Washington Post to the person guessing nearest the population of that city, and, remarkable to say, three persons hit exactly the number, 229,796. They have agreed to divide the money.

Quincy City Grain Store.

BEST GRADES OF

FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY AND STRAW,

Brick, Lime, Cement and Drain Pipe.

Agent for the Celebrated

Bowker's Fertilizer.

Superior to all others.

Edward Russell.
PROPRIETOR.
24 Washington St., cor. Coddington.

Branch store at South Quincy, near Railroad Station.

☞ Telephone Connections.

April 8 1—3m

Old Colony.

On and after June 16, 1890, Trains Leave

QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—4.33, 6.11, 6.55, 7.24, 7.31, 7.37, 7.52, 8.12, 8.34, 8.40, 9.18, 9.59, 10.38, 10.57 A. M.; 12.05, 1.02, 1.20, 1.42, 2.50, 4.00, 4.07, 4.48, 4.55, 5.33, 5.40, 6.20, 7.05, 7.10, 8.10, 9.06, 10.19, 10.33 P. M. **SUNDAY**—9.21, 9.31 A. M.; 1.46, 5.53, 6.01, 6.15, 8.14, 9.05, 9.16, 10.20, 11.01 P. M.

RETURN.—5.45, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 10.05, 11.02 A. M.; 12.00 M; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.30, 2.35, 3.12, 3.52, 4.18, 4.42, 5.10, 5.33, 6.07, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 8.15, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY**—7.30, 8.30, 9.15, 9.30 A. M.; 12.45, 1.30, 5.00, 5.45, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WOLLASTON HEIGHTS FOR BOSTON.—4.36, 6.14, 6.59, 7.28, 7.41, 8.15, 8.46, 9.21, 10.02, 11.00 A. M.; 12.08, 1.05, 1.45, 2.53, 4.10, 4.58, 5.43, 6.23, 7.14, 8.13, 9.09, 10.37 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.34 A. M.; 1.49, 6.19, 9.20, 11.04 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.35, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR BOSTON.—4.38, 6.19, 7.02, 7.16, 7.44, 8.05, 9.24, 10.04, 11.15 A. M.; 12.11, 1.25, 1.56, 2.56, 4.15, 5.48, 6.31, 7.12, 7.17, 8.18, 9.12, 10.40 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.37 A. M.; 1.52, 6.22, 9.23, 11.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.17, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 12.30, 1.15, 1.55, 2.25, 3.12, 4.18, 4.22, 4.42, 5.33, 5.40, 6.15, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

QUINCY ADAMS FOR BOSTON.—4.30, 6.07, 6.51, 7.20, 7.34, 8.08, 9.15, 9.56, 10.54 A. M.; 12.02, 1.38, 2.46, 4.03, 5.37, 6.16, 7.07, 8.07, 9.03, 10.30 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.27 A. M.; 1.42, 6.11, 9.12, 10.57 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WEST QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—6.08, 7.05, 7.54, 9.11, 11.04 A. M.; 1.46, 3.45, 5.27, 6.20, 10.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

EAST MILTON FOR BOSTON.—6.12, 7.09, 7.58, 9.15, 11.08 A. M.; 1.50, 3.55, 5.31, 6.24, 10.11 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR EAST MILTON AND WEST QUINCY.—6.48, 8.35, 10.00 A. M.; 12.50, 2.40, 4.42, 5.50, 6.42, 8.14 P. M.

GEO. L. CONNOR,
Gen'l Pass'r. Agt.
J. R. KENDRICK,
General Manager.

Quincy and Boston Street Railway.

(ELECTRIC.)

Commencing Monday, June 23, 1890, Cars Leave

West Quincy for Neponset.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 8.55, 9.50, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 1.45, 2.20, 3.00, 3.35, 4.00, 4.45, *5.10, 5.30, 6.00, 6.15, 6.55, *7.15, 7.35, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.40, 10.00, †10.45 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.32, 9.18, 10.08, 10.53, 11.38 A. M.; 12.13, 1.03, 1.38, 2.00, 2.38, 3.18, 3.55, 4.17, 5.03, 5.55, 6.17, 6.33, 7.13, 7.53, 8.38, 9.00, 9.35, 10.00, 10.18, †10.42, †11.02 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy Point and West Quincy.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 9.00, 9.45, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.30, 3.15, 3.55, 4.20, 4.45, 5.55, 6.15, 6.35, 6.50, 7.30, 8.20, 8.55, 9.20, 10.00, *10.25, †10.35 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.33, 9.18, 10.08, 10.56, 11.38 A. M.; 12.15, 1.03, 1.18, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.17, 4.41, 5.09, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 6.48, 7.13, 7.32, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—6.25, 6.55, 7.25, 8.08, 8.35, 9.20, 9.55, 10.25, 11.23 A. M.; 12.15, 1.05, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.41, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 7.00, 7.32, 8.30, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—6.40, 7.10, 7.55, 8.20, 8.50, 9.35, 10.10, 10.40, 11.45 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.40, 3.15, 4.05, 5.00, 5.40, 6.15, 6.47, 7.15, 7.55, 8.45, 9.45, 10.38 P. M.

SUNDAY.

West Quincy for Neponset.—7.50, 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50 A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.55, 2.40, 3.15, 3.45, 4.20, 4.55, 5.40, 6.15, 6.50, 7.25, 7.55, 8.40, 9.15, 10.05, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.47, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.15, 1.37, 2.12, 2.57, 3.32, 4.02, 4.37, 5.12, 5.57, 6.32, 7.07, 7.42, 8.12, 8.57, 9.32, 10.07, 10.30, †10.12, †11.05 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy and West Quincy.—7.50, 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50 A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.50, 2.20, 2.55, 3.25, 4.00, 4.35, 5.20, 5.55, 6.30, 7.05, 7.35, 8.20, 8.55, 9.30, 10.05, 10.25, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.22, 7.55, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—8.10, 8.56, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.42, 8.12, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—8.30, 9.20, 10.15, 11.00, 11.45 A. M.; 12.30, 1.10, 1.55, 2.25, 2.55, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.15, 5.55, 6.30, 7.10, 8.00, 8.25, 9.00, 9.35, 10.05, 10.45 P. M.

*To Quincy only.
†To Car house only.

At Neponset close connection is made with West End Street Cars to and from Boston.

At Quincy Centre close connection is made with Electric Cars to and from Quincy Point.

Cars are due at Beale street, Wollaston, ten minutes after leaving Neponset and seven minutes after leaving Quincy.

JOHN A. DUGGAN, *Superintendent.*

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1. NO. 83. QUINCY, MASS., FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1890. PRICE 2 CENTS.

ROOMS AND BOARD

CAN be obtained at No. 21 Chestnut street, Quincy. July 15—1w

John Page,

— DEALER IN —

FIRST-CLASS

Boots and Shoes,

ALL KINDS.

City Boot and Shoe Store,

No. 104 HANCOCK STREET.

BARGAINS

— IN —

Suits, Pantaloons, Seersucker Goods, Blue Flannel Suits, Children's Knee Pants, Fancy Vests, &c. Underwear, Bathing Tights, Neckwear, Straw Hats, Silk Shirts, Tennis Caps, &c.

LARGEST STOCK!
LOWEST PRICES!

QUINCY
One Price Clothing Co.,
Durgin & Merrill's Block.

We have about FIFTY PAIRS of

Odd Oxford Ties

—AND—

SLIPPERS

Which will be sold at a very LOW PRICE.

D. B. STETSON,

54 Washington Street.

Quincy, May 7. 3mos.

WANTS.

WANTED.—A middle-aged woman as housekeeper. Apply at 25 Canal street. Quincy, July 19—tf

WANTED.—Granite Cutter; one that can sharpen tools; wages, $3 for nine hours; pay once a week; at our Buffalo yard. Steady work. McDONNELL & SONS. Quincy, July 17. 2t

WANTED.—A young man acquainted with the grocery and provision business for an order team. One that can cut meat preferred. State references. Address Box 728, Quincy. May 26—tf

WANTED.—People to know that it costs but 25 cents the first day and 75 cents a week, for four lines in this column. tf

TO LETS.

TO LET.—In French's building, Chestnut St., opposite the Congregational church, desirable rooms up one flight. Suitable for Dressmaker, Tailor or Barber. Apply at Bussell's Studio, Adams building. 11-tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Bicycle in fine condition, for sale cheap. Call at PAUL W. ADAMS', 42 Elm street, or George H. Brown & Co., Adams Building, Quincy. July 16. 4t

FOR SALE.—A New Milch Cow. Apply to Station Agent, West Quincy. July 11. 6t

TO LET.

A pleasant and convenient tenement on Spear street, 2d door from Public Library, now occupied by Geo. H. Brown. Rent $15. Inquire of GEO. W. PRESCOTT, Patriot Office.
Quincy, June 21. tf

FOR SALE.

The well-known EXPRESS ROUTE of James C. White, West Quincy. Lots of business. Owner wishes to sell to embark in other business. For terms, etc., apply to

JAMES C. WHITE,
Larry Place, West Quincy.

July 16. 6t

WHEN YOU GO TO THE

QUINCY DEPOT

— STEP INTO —

C. F. CARLSON'S

FOR A GLASS OF

COLD SODA.

Quincy, June 23. 1m

BEST IN THE MARKET!

FOR $6.50 CASH

WE SELL A TON OF THE

WEBSTER NUT COAL,

It is the most Economical Coal sold.

C. PATCH & SON.

[FRANK S. PATCH.]

Quincy, July 9. tf

FLANDERS TONIC
THE MOST WONDERFUL CHEMICAL FOOD EVER COMPOUNDED
A COMBINATION OF MALT AND CALISAYA AND HYPOPHOSPHITES
TONIC AND STIMULANT
Greatest of Spring Remedies.
RENEWS THE ACTION OF THE NERVES BRAIN AND BLOOD
Guaranteed Satisfactory or Money Refunded by All Druggists
$1.00 a Bottle — 6 Bottles for $5.00
MANF'D ONLY BY FLANDERS' TONIC CO. WOBURN. MASS. U.S.A

QUINCY'S POPULATION.

Several Estimates Received at the Daily Ledger Office—A Tip.

There is a difference of nearly 3000 in the highest and lowest estimates of the population of this city, as forwarded to the DAILY LEDGER office by the use of the coupons. Some one cannot be very near right. The following figures ascertained by the census of 1885 may be valuable in making estimates. The population it will be remembered, was 12,145. The percentage of polls of population in Quincy in 1885 was 30.23. The percentage of voters of population was 22.01.

The DAILY LEDGER will be sent free for one year to the person sending in the nearest guess of Quincy's population. There is no time to lose, as the census count will be announced in a few days. Use a coupon to be found in the DAILY LEDGER.

Quincy Daily Ledger.

I believe the Census will show the City of Quincy to have a population

Of...

Name...

Address......................................

Other Cities.

Supervisor Wadin furnished the following figures of the population of different cities in the commonwealth. They are not official, simply estimates, and are liable to be changed by the official count:

	1890.	1885.
Lynn,	55,565	45,867
New Bedford,	41,044	33,393
Holyoke,	34,791	27,895
Salem,	30,000	28,090
Haverhill,	26,150	21,795
Taunton,	25,608	23,674
Newburyport,	13,992	13,716
Marlboro,	13,778	10,941

From Brockton to Boston.

The Brockton correspondent of the Boston Herald writes under date of July 16 of "the outlook" for constructing a system of electric street railways, which will finally connect that city with Boston, and as Quincy has an important interest in the success of the matter, we give what the correspondent says about it:

"The outlook for constructing a system of electric street railways, which will finally connect Brockton and Boston, looks more hopeful after today. The petition of the East Side street railway for a location in this city to the boundary lines of Abington, Holbrook, Avon and Easton was considered by the board of aldermen, and granted, with the usual restrictions. Among those present at the meeting of the aldermen were the East Side directors, the selectmen of Randolph and several other gentlemen who would not divulge their names or business. It is said they represented New York and Boston capitalists who are interested in the proposed system of railroads. The plan proposed in connecting Brockton and Boston is to build the road as far as Neponset, where it will connect with the West End system. There is an electric road in Quincy already, and one is to be built this summer in Randolph. There will be fifteen miles of road built in this city. The prime mover at the head of this scheme is said to be one of the car motor concerns, whose object is to have a system constructed which will be open for the inspection of capitalists in other towns and cities. The East Side road has asked for a location in Avon, and others are demanded in Holbrook, Randolph and possibly Braintree."

The New Pension Law.

The new pension bill which has been made a law by the signature of President Harrison, will afford pensions to a large number of widows and children of Union soldiers in this vicinity. Already many pension papers have been filled out and the applications forwarded among the earliest. The new law provides for the pensioning at the rate of from $6 to $12 a month all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, who served three months or more in the war of the Rebellion, who are rendered unable to earn a support by reason of physical or mental disability not the result of their own vicious habits. It thus brings upon the pension list, on terms of equality with those who were disabled in the service, those who have since become disabled from any cause in civil pursuits. It is further provided that all widows of soldiers or sailors left without other means of support than their daily labor, shall be entitled to pensions of $8 a month during widowhood, whether the death of the husband resulted from army service or not; and the children of such soldiers or sailors, under sixteen years of age, shall be entitled to pensions of $2 a month each, or, where the child is permanently helpless, the payment shall continue during life.

No Appropriation.

The Legislature of the present year passed an act allowing municipal authorities to designate certain ornamental and shade trees on highways for preservation by driving into them a nail or spike on which the letter "M" is plainly impressed on the head; and a penalty is fixed for wanton injury or destruction of trees so designated, the lettered spikes to be provided by the Secretary of State. Calls are now being made upon that official for supply of the hardware, but he is unable to furnish them for the reason that the Legislature forgot to provide him with an appropriation for the purpose.

Christ Church Picnic.

The annual picnic of Christ's church society occurred Wednesday at the beautiful grove of Mr. William Amory. The day, although it was the hottest of the season, was very much enjoyed by the large number who attended. There were a number of games played, the winners in which were as follows:—

Croquet—first prize, Inez Nutting; second prize, Melinda Jilbert.

Running Race for Girls—first prize, Minnie Datson; second prize, Lillie Tate.

Wheelbarrow Race—first prize, William Galletley; second prize, Lizzie Shepherd.

Bag Race for Boys—first prize, Sammy Oxford.

Bag Race for Girls—first prize, Cora McDonald.

Three-legged Race—first prize, Henry French and William Osborne.

Potato Race—first prize, 1st class, William Osborne; first prize, 2d class, Warren Oatley; second prize, 2d class, Jimmey Taylor.

Running Race for Boys—first prize, Fred Flowers; second prize, Willie Riepke.

Throwing Ball—first prize, Fred Brown, 269½ feet; second prize, Fred Flowers, 186 feet.

A short game of base ball was played, two innings only with but seven on each side, Fred Brown being captain of one side and Will. Osborne the other. Capt. Brown was victorious with a score of 13 to 8.

Mr. Amory awarded the prizes, which were ribbon badges suitably inscribed, and a bat and ball.

Mrs. Amory being very fond of music, invited the choir to the piazza of their house, where a number of anthems and glees were sung.

Tally-ho Party.

A merry party of young people, left Quincy Thursday evening, on Thayer's tally-ho, and proceeded directly to the Atlantic house, Nantasket. Music hall had been previously engaged and dancing was in order until 11.30, when an elaborate supper was served in the large dining hall. The bright costumes of the party, made the tally-ho a pretty spectacle as it passed through the centre, and attracted much attention on the route, especially on its arrival at the Atlantic house, where it was greeted by a large number of the guests.

The party consisted of Mrs. Faxon, Mrs. Keyes, Miss Faxon, Miss Pierce, Miss Armstrong, Miss Dewson, Miss Mollie Dewson, Miss Farrington, Miss Eaton, Miss L. Eaton, Miss Williams, Miss Randall, Miss Howland, Miss Russell, Mr. H. R. Holden, Mr. C. H. Porter, Mr. W. E. Farrington, Mr. H. M. Faxon, Mr. H. Rice, Mr. F. Rice, Mr. E. L. Russell, Mr. Schenckelberger, Mr. G. E. Farrington, Mr. Lewis Bass, Jr., Mr. T. Swallow.

Vacation.

The custom of taking a vacation or outing every year has been steadily growing, says the Weymouth Citizen, until now everyone who can possibly do so takes a summer trip to one of the numerous resorts, either far from home or near, as the individual taste impels, and the state of the pocketbook allows. For the favored few, the fashionable resorts of Bar Harbor, the White Mountains, Mount Desert, Saratoga, the Catskills or the Adirondacks, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Newport, etc., offer great and irresistible attractions.

For other whose means are not so great, a week or two of seashore life at Plymouth, Scituate, Nantasket, Houghs Neck, or Fort Point make a most desirable and enjoyable change.

While the number of those who indulge themselves in these restful changes, is growing larger each year, it must not be forgotten that the great majority are denied by their circumstances from enjoying such a rest, although they need it perhaps more than many of the more fortunate ones. They must content themselves with short daily excursions to the shore, or by taking advantage of the beautiful walks and drives that abound in this vicinity.

To this class in particular, we would call attention to the "Tourists' Guide," published by John F. Murphy, at the Old Colony News stand, Boston. It gives the many pleasant places to stop along the South Shore.

New England Hay Crop.

The New England Farmers' canvass of the hay crop in New England places it at 15 per cent. above the average in amount and 30 per cent. above the average in feeding value, as the crop is of extra quality and is being secured in unusually good condition. The poorest returns are received from Vermont, where a crop of only a fair average is reported.

The Late Count Schwabe.

The unveiling of the monument erected in memory of the late L. B. Schwabe will take place under the auspices of the Young Men's Hebrew Association on Sunday, July 20, 1890, at 2.30 P. M., at East Boston.

An organization known as the Equal Taxation League was formed in Boston Tuesday by a number of gentlemen interested in remedying what they consider defects in the present tax laws of the country, and especially the evils of Massachusetts laws upon that subject, having especial reference to the injustice to which the farmers are subjected. It is a well known fact that the tax laws of this state have long been considered defective and if the above organization thinks it can remedy some of the defects, it ought to receive all needed support.

A Stranger's Bluff.

There were a dozen of us in a smoking car on the Lake Erie and Western during the closing days of the last presidential campaign, and of course we compared notes.

"Gentlemen," said a New Jersey banker, "I'll bet $20,000 on Harrison."

"Right now?" asked a man who came forward all of a sudden, having an old carpetbag in his hand.

"Y—yes, sir."

"P. y. w., which means produce your wad," said the stranger, and opening his carpetbag he took out a roll of bills as big as your leg.

"That is, I will bet $20,000 that he gets the popular vote," stammered the banker.

"C. d. w. t. r., which means come down with the rhino," replied the stranger as he fished for his boodle again.

"I—I haven't got $20,000 with me, but I'll—I'll see you later."

"Exactly. Any of the rest of you gentlemen anything to say?"

"I bank on Cleveland," remarked one.

"H. m. d. y. b., which means how much do you bank?" asked the stranger, as he waved his wad on high.

"Oh, I don't care to bet."

"Does any one else?"

No one did, and he took up his carpet bag and retreated into the next car. I found him there an hour later, and asked:

"Were you betting or bluffing?"

"Here's the roll, and you can judge for yourself," he replied, as he took it out.

I'm telling you straight when I say that he had $28 in bills wrapped around an old piece of canvas—not a dollar more.

"I hain't got no aristocratic blood in me," he said, as he put the roll away again, "and I hain't purty nor smart. For these reasons I ginerally travel with an effset, which the same is this, 'C. a. s. m.', which means come and see me with anything in the shape of a bet."—New York Sun.

A Canadian Criticism of the United States.

The triumph of democracy as represented in the republic is not yet complete; in fact, little more has yet been done than to fix attention upon the more serious problems of democracy. You—if I may presume an American audience—have the stagnant south to direct into channels of industry and prosperity. You have the labor giant awaking fitfully from his drugged slumber and muttering socialism. He will be the life of the nation when once awake, but it will tax the keenest faculties of your government to steady his waking movements.

Then there is a Catholic school problem in Massachusetts, a Mormon problem in Utah, a "foreign element" bugbear in New York and Chicago, a tariff conflict between the differing interests of separated states and many other knots at whose corded complexity your politicians must tug. These snarls in the skein of the future are not merely disadvantages, as political problems often are to other peoples; they entangle the life line of the nation. You can bear great pressure at almost any other point. A war, an invasion, a commercial crisis would not unsettle your foundations, but the political chess board cannot be more deeply complicated without serious danger.—A. R. Carman in Forum.

The Kaiser's Love of Adventure.

In one particular at least the young emperor of Germany seeks to emulate the example of the famous Caliph of Bagdad. He makes a practice of prowling around incognito, as if he were determined to find out by means of his own eyes and ears the will and wants of his people. The military people do not fancy this sort of thing, for they are (in Germany, of all countries) severe sticklers at etiquette, and they regard it as shockingly infra dig. that their sovereign should snoop around barracks in the darkness of night in the disguise sometimes of a patrolman and sometimes of an officer. Another practice of William's is to call informally upon his acquaintances in Berlin. At any hour of the day or evening he is likely to make his appearance in the house of a friend, and, of course, being the kaiser, he has to be made welcome. Herbert Bismarck was entertaining a party of friends in his bachelor quarters when, all of a sudden, the emperor walked in. A seat was put for his majesty at the table, and for an hour or so the emperor chatted gayly with the guests, then, apologizing graciously for his intrusion, the kaiser bade the company good evening and went his way.—Eugene Field in Chicago News.

A Hint About Driving.

Dr. Leahy, a horse trainer, says: When a horse stops and proposes to turn around don't resist the turn, but give him a quiet horizontal pull in the direction he wants to turn, so as to carry him farther around than he intended to go, and, if possible, keep him going around half a dozen times. In most cases this will upset all his calculations, and he will go quietly on without much ado. If six turns will not do give him twenty. In fact, if he will keep on turning to your rein you are sure to conquer, as enough turning will certainly confuse him, and leave him at your command. If he will not turn and will back to the rein, keep him going backward in the direction you want to go. He will soon get tired of that and prefer to go with the right end forward; but before you let him go give him decidedly more backing than he likes.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The 2d Brigade, M. V. M., goes into camp in Framingham, Monday. The Gazette of that town hopes there will be better order and that a better report can be given them after leaving, as the actions of the last soldiers (if worthy of the name) in camp was a disgrace to the State.

MOWING BY MACHINE.

THE Subscriber is prepared to cut grass, by the hour or acre, at reasonable prices.
C. L. PRESCOTT, North St.
Quincy, June 30. tf

TWO TONS OF LEAD.

The plates on the new mammoth presses of the

BOSTON HERALD

Will weigh nearly two tons.

SEE *Saturday's Boston Herald for the contents of next Sunday's Herald.*

The ablest and cleanest Newspaper published in New England. No Objectionable News or Advertising.

Just the Paper for your Family to read.

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— AGENT FOR —

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Land
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Most Desirable Location

Easy terms of Payment. Money Loaned to Build. Fine Roads and best of Neighborhood. Call and see Plans and get your Choice of Lots.

B. N. ADAMS,

REAL ESTATE AND AUCTIONEER.

Quincy, April 21. 12—tf

OLD PAPERS

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Unlike Any Other.

As much For INTERNAL as EXTERNAL use.

Many people do not know this.

The Most Wonderful Family Remedy Ever Known.

☞ Positively cures Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Hoarseness, Coughs, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Sciatica, Lame Back and Soreness in Body or Limbs. Stops Inflammation in Cuts, Burns, and Bruises. Relieves all Cramps and Chills like magic. Price, 35 cts. post-paid; 6 bottles, $2. Express prepaid. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

Grand Auction Sale

— OF —

500 ELEGANT

Sea Shore Lots,

— AT —

HOUGHS NECK, QUINCY,

Belonging to the Manet Land Associates, on

Friday and Saturday,

July 18 and 19, at 2 o'clock, P. M.,

EACH DAY.

EVERYONE knows where Houghs Neck is, and what a delightful spot it is. The lots offered are the most desirable in that delightful locality. Large sums of money have been expended by the owners in the improvement of this property. It has been laid out by an experienced landscape gardener in a very attractive manner, with a broad avenue upon Weymouth Fore river, with parkways in the centre of the avenue. An extensive breakwater has been built upon the water front, which adds greatly to the attractiveness of the place. It is bound to be the most attractive resort on the South Shore. Every head of a family within a distance of 25 miles of Houghs Neck should own one or more of these lots, upon which he can build a little house, and give himself and his family the pleasure and healthfulness of a summer at the sea shore. It will save doctors' bills if you do, and not be any more expensive than staying at home, and will give health and happiness to each one of your family.

The 500 lots to be sold are only a small part of a number of lots owned by the Manet Land Associates. The Associates are offering these lots at auction to the highest bidder in this public way, not because the owners do not think the lots would sell at a higher price at a private sale, but because they think that by so doing they can call public attention to the enterprise quicker. The owners know that as soon as they have sold a certain number of these lots to parties interested in buying lots for homes, or holding them for investment, that the value of the remaining lots will be greatly increased. The owners have, therefore, in order to call attention to this attractive resort, made more attractive by the lavish expenditure of money, and in order to get the benefit of the value upon the remaining lots,—which must necessarily result from so doing—have concluded to sell these 500 lots at public auction to the highest bidder and without reserve of any kind. The lots will **absolutely** be sold to the **highest bidder without any protection whatever by the owners,** even if the lots do not bring one-half what the owners think they are worth. Anyone who has ever given the matter any consideration must know that he can buy land cheaper at auction than at private sale, especially at an auction like this, where the owners are selling part of their lots at any price they will bring as a matter of advertisement to interest the public; therefore **now is the time to buy,** whether the person wants the lot to build on at once, or a little later, or whether he wants it as an investment. Any one who buys at this auction sale will get the advantage of the advance in the price of the remaining lots, which he must realize will inevitably follow such a sale. **Quincy is a growing place,** and everywhere in it land is increasing in value very fast, and nowhere will it increase more in value the next few years than at Houghs Neck.

A new Electric Street Railway has just been built from Quincy to Houghs Neck. The running time from Quincy to Houghs Neck will be probably less than twenty minutes, so that persons having business on the line of the Old Colony Railroad, and living for the summer at Houghs Neck, can go to and from their business every day very quickly and very inexpensively.

A Rhode Island Clam Bake will be served free to all holders of tickets each day at one o'clock, in large tents pitched upon the property.

Transportation on the new Electric Railway from Quincy to Houghs Neck and back, will be furnished **free** on the days of sale.

Terms of sale will be most liberal. Ten dollars in cash at time and place of sale.

Balance of purchase price may be paid, if desired, in monthly payments of $5.00 each.

When 25 per cent. of the purchase price has been paid in cash, a deed will be given and a mortgage taken back from the purchaser for the balance, running three years with interest at 6 per cent. per annum.

Terms and conditions of sale will be more definitely stated at time and place of sale.

Information may be had and tickets for the free clambake and transportation on the Electric Railway will be furnished free on application, either in person or by letter to

MANET LAND ASSOCIATES,
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B. N. ADAMS, Auctioneer, Quincy, Mass.
LEWIS J. BIRD & CO.,
Auct., 244 Washington St., Boston.
H. T. WHITMAN, Quincy, Mass.

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For Sale and To Let.

For Sale. A large variety of residences and choice building lots in all parts of the city at prices to suit.

To Let. New house, 10 rooms, all modern conveniences, in Quincy Centre.

Elegant new residence, 11 rooms, on Lincoln avenue, Wollaston.

House, 6 rooms, No. 7 Spear street, Quincy.

Also stores and tenements in all parts of the city.

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24 Washington St., cor. Coddington.

Branch store at South Quincy, near Railroad Station.

☞ Telephone Connections.

April 8 1—3m

Old Colony.

On and after June 16, 1890. Trains Leave

QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—4.33, 6.11, .55, 7.24, 7.31, 7.37, 7.52, 8.12, 8.34, 8.40, 9.18, .59, 10.38, 10.57 A. M.; 12.05, 1.02, 1.20, 1.42, .50, 4.00, 4.07, 4.48, 4.55, 5.33, 5.40, 6.20, .05, 7.10, 8.10, 9.06, 10.19, 10.33 P. M. SUNDAY—9.21, 9.31 A. M.; 1.46, 5.53, 6.01, 6.15, .14, 9.05, 9.16, 10.20, 11.01 P. M.

RETURN.—5.45, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, .40, 10.05, 11.02 A. M.; 12.00 M; 12.02, 1.15, .55, 2.30, 2.35, 3.12, 3.52, 4.18, 4.42, 5.10, 5.33, .07, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 8.15, 9.10, 10.00, 1.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY—7.30, 8.30, .15, 9.30 A. M.; 12.45, 1.30, 5.00, 5.45, 7.05, 0.00 P. M.

WOLLASTON HEIGHTS FOR BOSTON.—4.36, 6.14, 6.59, 7.28, 7.41, 8.15, 8.46, .21, 10.02, 11.00 A. M.; 12.08, 1.05, 1.45, 2.53, .10, 4.58, 5.43, 6.23, 7.14, 8.13, 9.09, 10.37 P. M. UNDAY.—9.34 A. M.; 1.49, 6.19, 9.20, .04 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, .02 A. M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.35, 3.12, 4.18, .42, 5.33, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, .00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY.—8.30 A. M.; .45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M

ATLANTIC FOR BOSTON.—4.38, 6.19, .02, 7.16, 7.44, 8.05, 9.24, 10.04, 11.15 A. M.; .11, 1.25, 1.56, 2.56, 4.15, 5.48, 6.31, 7.12, 7.17, .8, 9.12, 10.40 P. M. SUNDAY.—9.37 A. M.; .2, 6.22, 9.23, 11.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.17, 9.40, .02 A. M.; 12.02, 12.30, 1.15, 1.55, 2.25, 3.12, .8, 4.22, 4.42, 5.33, 5.40, 6.15, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, .0, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY.—.0 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

QUINCY ADAMS FOR BOSTON.—.0, 6.07, 6.51, 7.20, 7.34, 8.08, 9.15, 9.56, 10.54 M.; 12.02, 1.38, 2.46, 4.03, 5.37, 6.16, 7.07, .7, 9.03, 10.30 P. M. SUNDAY.—9.27 M.; 1.42, 6.11, 9.12, 10.57 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; .02, 1.15, 1.55, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, .2, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 M. SUNDAY.—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, .5, 10.00 P. M.

WEST QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—.8, 7.05, 7.54, 9.11, 11.04 A. M.; 1.46, 3.45, .7, 6.20, 10.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, .5, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

EAST MILTON FOR BOSTON.—.2, 7.09, 7.58, 9.15, 11.08 A. M.; 1.50, 3.55, .1, 6.24, 10.11 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, .5, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR EAST MILTON D WEST QUINCY.—6.48, 8.35, 10.00 .; 12.50, 2.40, 4.42, 5.50, 6.42, 8.14 P. M.

GEO. L. CONNOR,
Gen'l Pass'r. Agt.
. R. KENDRICK,
General Manager.

uincy and Boston Street Railway.

(ELECTRIC.)

mmencing Monday, June 23, 1890. Cars Leave

est Quincy for Neponset.—6.40, 7.25, 8.55, 9.50, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.45, 2.20, 3.00, 3.35, 4.00, 4.45, *5.10, 5.30, 6.15, 6.55, *7.15, 7.35, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.40, , †10.45 P. M.

uincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—6.58, 7.43, 8.32, 9.18, 10.08, 10.53, 11.38 .; 12.13, 1.03, 1.38, 2.00, 2.38, 3.18, 3.55, 5.03, 5.55, 6.17, 6.33, 7.13, 7.53, 8.38, 9.00, 10.00, 10.18, †10.42, †11.02 P. M.

ponset for Quincy Point and West ncy.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 9.00, 9.45, 10.35, , 11.55 A. M.: 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.30, 3.15, 4.20, 4.45, 5.35, 6.15, 6.35, 6.50, 7.30, 8.20, 9.20, 10.00, *10.25, †10.35 P. M.

uincy for West Quincy.—6.15, 6.58, 8.33, 9.18, 10.08, 10.56, 11.38 A. M.; 12.15, 1.18, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.17, 4.41, 5.09, 5.56, 6.32, 6.48, 7.13, 7.32, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 10.26 P. M.

uincy for Quincy Point.—6.25, 6.55, 8.08, 8.35, 9.20, 9.55, 10.25, 11.23 A. M.; 1.05, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.41, 5.27, 5.56, 7.00, 7.32, 8.30, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

uincy Point for Quincy.—6.40, 7.10, 8.20, 8.50, 9.35, 10.10, 10.40, 11.45 A. M.; 1.20, 2.00, 2.40, 3.15, 4.05, 5.00, 5.40, 6.15, .15, 7.55, 8.45, 9.45, 10.38 P. M.

SUNDAY.

st Quincy for Neponset.—7.50, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50 A. M.; 12.30, .55, 2.40, 3.15, 3.45, 4.20, 4.55, 5.40, 6.15, .25, 7.55, 8.40, 9.15, 10.05, †10.48 P. M.

incy (City Hall) for Neponset.—8.10, 9.00, 9.47, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 1.15, 1.37, 2.12, 2.57, 3.32, 4.02, 4.37, 5.57, 6.32, 7.07, 7.42, 8.12, 8.57, 9.32, 10.30, †10.12, †11.05 P. M.

ponset for Quincy and West cy.—7.50, 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50, 12.30, 1.20, 1.50, 2.20, 2.55, 3.25, 4.00, .20, 5.55, 6.30, 7.05, 7.35, 8.20, 8.55, 9.30, 10.25, †10.48 P. M.

incy for West Quincy.—7.30, 8.10, .48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, .38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, .55, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

ncy for Quincy Point.—8.10, 8.56, 0.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, .12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.42, .37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

ncy Point for Quincy.—8.30, 9.20, 11.00, 11.45 A. M.; 12.30, 1.10, 1.55, 2.25, .30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.15, 5.55, 6.30, 7.10, 8.00, .00, 9.35, 10.05, 10.45 P. M.

Quincy only.
Car house only.
Neponset close connection is made with End Street Cars to and from Boston. Quincy Centre close connection is made Electric Cars to and from Quincy Point. are due at Beale street, Wollaston, inutes after leaving Neponset and minutes after leaving Quincy.

HN A. DUGGAN, *Superintendent.*

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)
— BY —
GREEN & PRESCOTT,
115 HANCOCK STREET.

REPORTORIAL STAFF.
FRANK F. PRESCOTT, City Editor.
JAMES E. WODDICK, JAMES S. WHITING,
MISS FREEMAN.

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Births, deaths and marriages free.
Funeral notices 25 cents each; obituary and reading notices 10 cents per line.

TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

The question of a sewerage system is a momentous one, and although the necessity of one is admitted it often takes years to bring it about. We have watched Brockton's method of procedure this year with much interest. For a while it looked as if Mayor Douglas was making great progress, but the city council was not unanimous and every inch of the ground has been fought. The Enterprise says:

Mayor Douglas' special meeting of the common council Tuesday evening, was called to order with thirteen present, and within fifteen minutes the fatality of the number had been made plain to our chief executive by the neatness and dispatch with which his second sewerage order had been killed, and interred with this epitaph: "Gone to join the other."

It seems extremely doubtful that any order in reference to the sewerage question, which recognizes Mayor Douglas' sewerage commission in any way, will pass the common council this year. The council is divided into three factions. One believes that a system of sewerage is needed, but does not believe that the matter has been conducted legally, and are strongly opposed to the gentlemen of the commission, or at least one member; a second faction believes that the people at large do not want the city to adopt and build any system at the present time, and the third, while opposed to the commission, realize the importance of the question and are willing to waive their personal feelings and vote for anything that will give the city a sewerage system.

The bill passed by the present Legislature, and which is now a law, to its credit be it said, contains nothing of a vague or uncertain character. Its oppressiveness of the country towns is entirely apparent. It, in effect, passes into the hands of the city of Boston entire and absolute dictatorship of the entire water supply source of the commonwealth, save only the Merrimac and Connecticut rivers, which will probably come later, when the city of Boston gets a fresh grip. Boston can't get along with less than one liquor license to each 500 of population, and wants all the water in the state into the bargain. If Boston was as fastidious about its rum as it is about its water, there'd be some excuse for its grasping propensities as exhibted toward the country towns. But the more water the more rum seems to be the rule.—Milford Journal.

A writer in the Scottish-American says, without a blush: "American girls make capital wives—for Americans; for a Scotchman there is no one to equal a Scotch wife. She possesses, to start with, a heart; she has been trained in the knowledge of many useful accomplishments; she has, in nine cases out of ten, inherited a sound constitution and a good common sense. She may not be able to talk Greek like a Bostonian, theatricals like a New Yorker, theology like a Brooklynite, pork and politics like a Chicagoan, but she can talk Scotch, cook a good dinner, cut out a dress, trim a hat and manage a house and a Scotchman."

An Irishman noticing a Chinaman reading a Chinese book backward, as is their custom, exclaimed, "Johnny, are ye left-handed or only cross-eyed."

No woman from Mother Eve to Queen Victoria ever felt happy when she believed her back hair was coming down.

The man with the new summer clothes can easily find some one to smile on his suit.

INDUSTRIAL ITEMS.

Independent political action is the order of the day in Nebraska, and organized labor is taking a leading part.

Since its action in rescinding the "strike clause" of its constitution the Order of Railway Conductors seems to be moving along the proper lines. The order is now very anxious for a federation of all railway men.

For a strike involving so small a number of men that of the East St. Louis freight handlers was a rouser. Only 450 men struck, and yet for quite awhile business was upset within a radius of fifty miles from the Mound City.

Chiefs Arthur, of the Locomotive Engineers' brotherhood, and Sargent, of the Firemen's brotherhood, pulled in double harness in the settlement of a recent trouble at St. Louis. Evidently the sores made by the Burlington strike are healed.

Local papers express surprise that the United Order of Carpenters and Joiners of New York has decided to join the Knights of Labor. Probably the explanation lies in the fact that the leading society of carpenters, the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, is attached to the American Federation of Labor, with which organization, unfortunately, the Knights have not been on good terms lately.

It seems that the white laundry bosses of New York city have decided that the Chinese laundries need not "go" after all. The American boss has raised the washee price, and John has said "alle ligat," and there is nothing more said about "defending American labor."

Clerks in London have formed a union and intend agitating for better pay and shorter hours.

There is a bill before congress called the vacation bill, which allows postal clerks fifteen days' leave of absence, with pay, in each year, and its supporters say it will pass.

Henry George will return from his trip around the world some time in September, and there will be a national gathering of single taxers in New York to receive him.

Home Secretary Matthews is engaged in the government's annual attempt to prevent workingmen's meetings in Hyde Park, London. The odds are heavy against Matthews.

Unproductive Labor.

Although labor, when applied to the production of necessary things, is highly efficient; that is, the production of food, raiment and shelter, there are other classes of laborers whose labor is not efficient, whose existence and support as laborers is nothing else than a burden upon the true laborers.

Now, the whole mystery, while wages is so low and profits low, is fully explained by the existence of whole classes of unproductive laborers, who consume a very large proportion of the commodities that should and would otherwise go as an addition to the wages of the productive laborers. Is the workman who is engaged making a pond or artificial lake on a gentleman's estate a productive laborer? What stomach has he helped to fill or what back has he clothed?

Does not this man come into the market and buy your food and your clothing, making them dearer to you, making your wages less? Has he made wages for himself as you have done, working on a farm or as a tailor, carpenter, shoemaker or a mason?

In your case you have made a valuable product, a product which is a constituent of true wages, something that is an immediate essential to the support of life. He has only helped to make a pond, a thing that starving people and low paid workmen can do without. The fact is the efficiency of your labor has made his labor possible, but all the same by the same stroke your wages is that much less.—Cor. Toronto Globe.

Gladstone on Strikes.

A strike is of course an indication that something has gone wrong on one side or on both. The involuntary cessation of labor diminishes at once the wage fund, the produce of capital and the commodities available for the use of the community. But these inconveniences may be, and to a vast extent have been, the price paid for the avoidance of a greater evil, such as is depriving the laborer of his just hire. And if strikes on the whole have done good it is probable that the possibility and the fear of strikes have done much more good.

During the half century and more for which strikes have been resorted to from time to time without legal restraint their history has been characterized by many changes, and all of them, so far as I know, in the right direction. They are more rarely marked by violent attempts of intemperate individuals to coerce the minority who do not join them. They are regarded with more favor by the public outside the area and interests of the dispute, whose testimony may be considered impartial. Their power has greatly increased, for the workingmen of different trades and of different countries are coming into sympathy with each other.—W. E. Gladstone.

The Two Horns.

It may as well be distinctly stated that industrial change is not only inevitable but is rapidly taking place each day. The markets of the world and the processes and means of production are each hour coming under the control of fewer men. The mortgage is rapidly dispossessing multitudes of people of their homes and of their business. Combinations which arbitrarily control prices in defiance of all the laws of supply and demand are speedily taking absolute control of all the means of obtaining a livelihood. The absolute control of all these things by few persons, and for the largest possible private profit on the one hand, or their control by the servants of the many, not their masters, and for the good of all, not the few, on the other hand, are the two horns of the economic dilemma. There can be maintained no middle ground. To attempt to support neither means consent to the worse.—The Statesman, Chicago.

All Sizes

Ladies' Calico Sacques,

50c. Each,

— AT —

Miss C. S. Hubbard's,

158 Hancock St.,

Quincy, - - Mass.

To the People of Quincy.

GREETING:

Having opened a first-class Furnace and Plumbing establishment in Pierce's Block, cor. of Hancock and Washington Sts. We are prepared to do all kinds of Furnace and Plumbing work in all its branches, either New work or Repairing by Contract or by the Day.

If you have a Furnace and cannot heat certain rooms, we can heat them for you. If you have a Plumbing job that the circulation is poor, water cannot be heated or the sanitary condition is defective, or otherwise poor, as practical experts in our profession, we can obviate those defects.

We have not come among you as itinerant botches, but as thorough, practical mechanics on Heating and Plumbing. We propose to make Quincy our home, as we have come to stay, and by square dealing and strict attention to business, we desire a share of your patronage, and in order to expediate a better acquaintance with you as to our ability, will say that we have for years and are today performing the work at our other store for many of the leading citizens and corporations of Weymouth and Braintree, a few of which we will name:

A. S. Morrison & Bros., Jenkins' Manufacturing Co., Columbia Rubber Co., Allen Fan Co., Fore River Engine Works, Ambler & Hobart, Hon. Edward Avery, A. E. Avery, Col. A. C. Drinkwater, Joshua Wilkins, T. A. Watson, Dr. G. W. Tinkham, Dr. F. F. Forsaith, Dr. T. H. Dearing, I. Morrison, Horace Abercrombie, Hon. F. A. Hobart, Aubrey Hilliard, C. N. Wallace, A. J. Bates, N. F. Hunt, O. W. Allen, Mrs. B. T. Loring, Mrs. Ellen Stetson, Haywood Bros., Geo. H. Holbrook, Thomas Penniman, William Penniman, Elmer Morrison, and many others. We also carry a full line of Rogers' Oil Stove, Agate and Tin Ware.

We are agents for Magee Furnaces and Ranges, and welcome you one and all to visit our establishment, inpect our goods, compare our prices and find that you can do better at home than you can in Boston.

Respectfully yours,

G. B. BATES, Hancock St., Quincy.

May 27. tf

SAVILLE & JONES,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Adams Building.

SEASONABLE GOODS

— AT —

BOSTON BRANCH GROCERY.

CANNED MEATS,
Fruits and Vegetables,

of every kind. Only Good Qualities kept in Stock.

Dried Fruits,

including Evaporated Apples, Peaches, Apricots, etc. Prunes of all Sizes. Raisins. Currants, Figs, Dates, etc.

BUTTER.

All Grades are Cheaper and Quality is Excellent.

Coffees and Teas

are always in order and everyone knows we sell the Best!

FLOUR

is one of our great Specialties, and our Sales are Large because we give the Best at Low Prices.

J. F. MERRILL,

Durgin & Merrill's Block, Quincy

April 17. 9—tf

A CYCLONIC STORM

Sweeps Through a Portion of the Lehigh Valley.

RAIN, LIGHTNING AND WIND

Unroof Houses, Injure Crops and Kill and Injure Many Persons—Brick Stack 229 Feet High Demolished—Big Trees Broken Like Reeds.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., July 18.—One of the most destructive storms that has visited this section in years passed across the Lehigh valley from a northwesterly direction at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. It was accompanied by rain and hail and lasted one hour, in which time several lives were lost, many people injured and a great amount of property destroyed. The storm was in the nature of a cyclone, and rain fell in sheets. Reports from all the surrounding country tell of great destruction.

Along the North Pennsylvania road the telegraph lines were demolished and trees three feet in circumference broken like reeds and thrown across the track, delaying traffic. Stacks of hay and grain were caught up and carried along, and in one field in Sancon valley two horses were hurled under the mass and suffocated. Many houses were unroofed, and in West Bethlehem a large schoolhouse was struck and demolished. Between here and Allentown the storm cut a swath a quarter of a mile wide through the mountain, snapping off the thickest trees and carrying them along.

The Storm at Allentown.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., July 18.—A violent rain and wind storm passed over this city between 4 and 5 yesterday afternoon. The brick stack of the Barbour thread mill, 229 feet high, was blown down, falling on the engine house and partly demolishing it. The roofs were blown off a number of houses. The new brick house of Rev. J. G. Blien was partly wrecked and the frame house of Edward Lockwood was overturned. The roof of C. A. Dorhey & Co.'s furniture factory was doubled up and many other buildings were slightly damaged. Trees in every part of the city were torn down and uprooted. Nearly all the telephone and electric light wires are prostrated, and telegraph wires and poles are badly damaged along the railroads. The thread mill and many employes will be idle. It was the worst storm in twenty years. The damage amounts to thousands of dollars.

Agricultural Works Destroyed.

EASTON, Pa., July 18.—The worst wind, hail and rain storm that ever visited this section of the Lehigh valley broke shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The new agricultural works at Hellertown were blown down, and John Freeman of Freeansburg, who was spending his vacation there, was instantly killed by flying timbers. Superintendent Barbara of the agricultural works was seriously injured by falling timber. The roof of the Lutheran Church at Hellertown was blown off and much other damage was done.

Forty Houses Unroofed.

TRENTON, N. J., July 18.—A terrific thunder storm with a gale of wind, swept over the city about 5:30 p. m., unroofing forty houses, prostrating 200 trees and doing much other damage. Hail of a remarkable size fell in great quantities, smashing countless skylights and windows. The roof of Maddock's pottery was torn off and thrown into the canal. Louis S. Schlagel and Michael Corcoran, who were in a boat on the Delaware and sought shelter under a tree on the Pennsylvania side, were struck by lightning and killed.

Horse Killed by a Live Wire.

CHESTER, Pa,, July 18.—The storm here was unusually severe. Lightning burned out most of the telephones and did considerable damage to trees and buildings. A large stable on the farm of Nathan Pinnell, about a mile below here, was struck and burned to the ground. A large tree at Sixth and Market streets was struck and shattered. In falling it struck and broke an electric wire. The horses of a passing street car stepped on the wire. One of them was instantly killed and the other stunned.

Three Boys Killed.

NORWALK, O., July 18.—A violent wind and rain storm struck Monroeville, this county, doing terrible damage. Lightning struck Otto Golldner's house, killing three sons, Freddie, Willie and Otto, who were sitting on a lounge.

A Judge Sued for Damages.

BURLINGTON, Vt., July 18.—Papers were served on Judge Darling of the municipal court of this village, for $5000 damages, growing out of a contempt case. Merritt Rudd was a witness in a liquor trial for illegal selling, and was committed to jail because his answers were unsatisfactory to the court. In a short time Rudd was brought into court and his replies were then accepted. The suit is brought to test the powers of courts over witnesses in such cases.

Pleasure Seekers Meet Death.

ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y., July 18.—The steamer St. Lawrence, returning last night from an electric search light excursion, ran down the steam pleasure yacht Cathlene, with ten passengers on board, from Bradford, Pa. Five are missing. They are Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Pemberton, Mrs. W. D. Hart and Miss Maggie Henry, all of Bradford, and John Sencal, fireman of the Cathlene.

Gone Out of Business.

NEW YORK, July 18.—The Firemen's Insurance company has gone out of business, after an existence of sixty-five years. The business of the company had become unprofitable, so the directors decided to wind up the concern and divide up the profits before the surplus was further reduced. The stockholders will receive a dividend of about 150 per cent.

Special Rates for Odd Fellows.

CHICAGO, July 18.—The generalissimo has made arrangements with all railroads running into this city for a special rate on the occasion of the cantonment of Patriarchs Militant and triennial parade of the I. O. O. F., to be held in this city Aug. 3 to 10. It is expected that over 50,000 Odd Fellows will be in attendance.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Forecast for Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Cooler; fair; northwesterly winds.

For Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair, except showers near the coast; northwesterly winds; slightly cooler.

Cautionary signals are displayed at Boston and Woods Holl.

Marked Down Sale

— IN THE —

City of Quincy,

— IN ORDER TO —

Compete with the Times.

AM CATERING FOR THE

City of Quincy

— TO KEEP THE —

PEOPLE AT HOME.

We keep all Styles of

Ranges,

— BUT THE —

Breeze and the Berlins,

which I have manufactured expressly for me, cannot be beat, as I have more than 100 different families in the City of Quincy, that will testify in their favor.

All other Goods equally low in Price.

The Strike

Is virtually to be settled satisfactorily to all Parties. In order to give those who have lost time and money a

Good Bargain

for the next thirty days, I am about to place my Entire Stock of

Woolen Carpets

at such Prices that all who want may not hesitate to purchase.

You have heard of people advertising the Great Gigantic Sales; this I shall call the

GREAT

Gigantic Sale.

1200 yds. of Straw Matting

will be offered from the Lowest Price to the highest grade of

English Straw Matting.

In this Sale you will find

3000 Yards

WOOLEN, TAPESTRY,

— AND —

Brussels

of all Shades and Qualities, and the Prices will be very low, and the Quality cannot be beat for the Prices.

We are right at home on the

Imperial Ice-Chests

— AND —

Refrigerators,

and the Prices can't be beat in Boston or out of Boston.

J. W. Lombard,

PANTON'S BLOCK.

ONE INNING DID IT.

Cincinnati Loses the First Game in the Boston Series.

"RADS" SCIENTIFIC CURVES,

But for Errors by Nash, Would Have Shut Out the Chicago Sluggers—Meeting of Directors of the Players' League.

BOSTON, July 17.—Rhines was hit hard to-day in only one inning, but in that inning the game was lost. With the exception of Reilly, the work of the Cincinnati infield was decidedly ragged—only excellent pitching kept the score of the Bostons down. Long played a phenomenal game. Attendance 2285. The score:

BOSTON	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Long, ss	4	2	2	2	0	2	5	1
Tucker, 1b	4	1	1	1	1	12	1	0
Sullivan, lf	5	0	1	1	1	1	1	0
Brodie, rf	5	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
Hines, cf	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
McGarr, 3b	5	0	1	1	0	3	1	0
Bennett, c	4	2	0	0	1	2	0	0
Smith, 2b	4	0	0	0	1	4	7	0
Getzein, p	3	1	0	0	1	1	1	1
Totals	39	6	6	6	6	27	16	2

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Boston	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—6
Cincinnati	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0—3

CINCINNATI	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
McPhee, 2b	4	0	1	1	0	1	4	2
Beard, ss	5	0	0	0	0	1	3	3
Marr, 3b	4	1	2	3	0	1	5	2
Holliday, cf	4	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Reilly, 1b	4	0	2	2	0	15	0	0
Knight, lf	3	1	1	1	0	2	0	0
Mullane, rf	3	0	1	1	1	2	0	0
Harrington, c	4	1	1	1	1	4	0	0
Rhines, p	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	35	3	8	9	3	27	14	7

Earned runs—Boston 3, Cincinnati 2. Two-base hit—Marr. Stolen base—Brodie. Base on balls—Boston 3, Cincinnati 3. Base on errors—Boston 7, Cincinnati 2. Struck out—Boston 3, Cincinnati 1. Umpire—Powers.

New York, 8; Pittsburg, 2.

NEW YORK, July 18.—The Cleveland and New York teams had a lively game, the match resulting in a draw. A heavy fall of rain occurred just as the ninth was finished and prevented further play. The New Yorks held the lead up to the ninth inning, and appeared to be winning easily, but Welch lost his effectiveness and Cleveland made three home runs, tieing the score. Before the game the long-talked-of match race of 100 yards between Henry and Tiernan of the New Yorks was decided. Tiernan won by about six inches. Attendance 805.

New York	1	1	0	0	2	1	3	0	0—8
Pittsburg	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0—2

Earned runs—New York 5, Pittsburg 1. Base hits—New York 12, Pittsburg 4. Errors—New York 3, Pittsburg 4. Batteries—Keefe and Vaughn, Galvin and Carroll.

Philadelphia, 5; Buffalo 2.

PHILADELPHIA, July, 17.—The Philadelphia-Chicago game was one of the most exciting contests seen here this season. The visitors lost the game in the ninth, when through Glenalvin's muff of Burns' throw, the chance to retire the side was lost, after which the Phillies knocked out four runs on hard, clean hitting. Gleason was hit hard in the third and eighth. Attendance 3113.

Philadelphia	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2—5
Buffalo	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—2

Earned run—Philadelphia 1. Base hits—Philadelphia 10, Buffalo 8. Errors—Philadelphia 3, Buffalo 2. Batteries—Knell and Hallman, Haddock and Mack.

Brooklyn, 9; Cleveland, 8.

BROOKLYN, July 17.—The Pittsburgs gave the home team a surprise by defeating them. Hecker pitched an excellent game in spite of his rather poor support. Terry was rather wild and was ineffective as well, the Pittsburg men batting him hard throughout the game. Attendance 1078.

Brooklyn	0	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	3	1—9
Cleveland	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	3	0—8

Earned runs—Brooklyn 4, Cleveland 2. Base hits—Brooklyn 13, Cleveland 10. Errors—Brooklyn 5, Cleveland 8. Batteries—Sowders, Van Haltren and Daily; Bakely and Brennan.

PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

Chicago Sluggers Face "Rad" and Fall to Solve His Curves.

BOSTON, July 17.—The Chicago sluggers were easy victims to "Rad's" strategy today, and should have been shut out. Two wild throws by Nash gave them their two runs. Nash's accepted chances were the features of the game, nevertheless. Boston hit Baldwin hard. Attendance 4102. The score:

BOSTON	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Brown, cf	4	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
Stovey, rf	5	3	2	3	0	4	0	0
Kelly, ss	5	1	2	2	3	0	1	0
Brouthers, 1b	5	2	4	5	1	11	0	0
Richardson, lf	6	1	1	1	0	3	0	0
Nash, 3b	4	1	2	2	0	2	8	4
Quinn, 2b	5	1	1	3	1	5	3	0
Murphy, c	5	1	2	2	0	2	0	0
Radbourn, p	5	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
Totals	44	12	15	19	7	27	12	4

CHICAGO	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Duffy, rf	5	0	2	2	0	1	0	0
O'Neil, lf	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0
Ryan, cf	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	1
Comiskey, 1b	2	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
Darling, 1b, c	2	0	0	0	0	4	1	0
Pfeffer, 2b	4	0	0	0	0	2	4	1
Boyle, ss	3	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
Farrell, c.1b	4	1	0	0	0	10	0	0
Latham, 3b	4	1	1	1	0	0	4	1
Baldwin, p	4	2	2	2	1	0	0	1
Totals	34	1	7	7	1	27	11	4

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Boston	5	0	0	3	2	0	1	0	1—12
Chicago	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0— 2

Earned runs—Boston 5. Two-base hits—Stovey, Brouthers. Three-base hit—Quinn. Stolen base—Boston 7. Base on balls—Boston 6, Chicago 3. Base on errors—Boston 3, Chicago 3. Struck out—Boston 7, Chicago 1. Double plays—Nash, Quinn and Brouthers; Nash and Brouthers; Pfeffer, Boyle and Comiskey. Umpires—Knight and Jones.

Pittsburg, 7; Brooklyn, 5.

BROOKLYN, July 17.—Ward's team defeated Cleveland in an unusually exciting ten-inning game. Errors were numerous, but so were brilliant plays. It was growing dark when the tenth inning was started and the Cleveland men wanted the game called, but the umpires ordered them to play it out. Attendance 500.

Pittsburg	0	1	0	1	0	3	1	1	0—7
Brooklyn	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0—5

Earned runs—Pittsburg 5. Base hits—Pittsburg 14, Brooklyn 6. Errors—Pittsburg 7, Brooklyn 3. Batteries—Hecker and Decker. Terry and Daly.

Philadelphia, 7; Chicago, 5.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.—The Buffalo players made the Phillies hustle for their victory, which they secured by timely batting in the first and last innings. Knell kept the hits pretty well separated and showed up to advantage when men were on bases. Attendance 708.

Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	4—7
Chicago	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	2	0—5

Earned runs—Philadelphia 1, Chicago 4. Base hits—Philadelphia 13, Chicago 14. Errors—Philadelphia 2, Chicago 2. Batteries—Gleason and Clements, Luby and Kittredge.

New York, 4; Cleveland, 4.

NEW YORK, July 17.—The New Yorks defeated the Pittsburgs through superior all around work. Keefe pitched with his old time skill and was nicely supported. Galvin's curves were batted freely. Attendance 585.

New York	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0—4
Cleveland	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3—4

Earned runs—New York 3, Cleveland 1. Base hits—New York 11, Cleveland 6. Errors—New York 4, Cleveland 3. Batteries—Welch and Murphy, Wadsworth and Zimmer.

Other Games.

At Columbus—Brooklyn, 6; Columbus, 5.

At Louisville—Louisville, 6; Syracuse, 4.

At Toledo—Toledo, 5; Rochester, 2.

At St. Louis—Athletics, 4; St. Louis, 3.

At Jersey City—Baltimore, 6; Jersey City, 1.

At New Haven—Wilmington, 5; New Haven, 0.

At Worcester—Worcester, 9; Washington, 9.

PLAYERS' DIRECTORS MEET.

No Change in the Circuit—Hatfield's Case Investigated.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—A meeting of the directors of the Players' National Base Ball league was held at the Continental Hotel here. All the clubs were represented, and President McAlpin of New York occupied the chair. The meeting was held with closed doors, and at its conclusion Secretary Brunell gave to the press representatives an account of the deliberations of the meeting.

There will be no change in the circuit, and Secretary Brunell stated that no change is contemplated. Each club in the league was assessed $2500 for the expenses of the national body, and Messrs. A. L. Johnson of Cleveland, M. Shive of Buffalo and Secretary Brunell were appointed as an executive or emergency committee to consider and take action on all questions which may arise and which require immediate action. It was decided that the Buffalo team should be strengthened in its playing department at once. This will be accomplished by the transfer from other clubs of two pitchers, an outfielder and an infielder. The new infielder will act as captain of the team. The names of the new players for Buffalo were not divulged.

The board of directors decided that the three Pittsburg-Boston games in which short-stop Hatfield participated were illegally played, and they were thrown out of the championship record. They will be played over again.

Atlantic Association Meeting.

NEW YORK, July 18.—A special meeting of the Atlantic Base Ball association was held at Fifth Avenue hotel last evening. All the clubs were represented, and the prospects looked much brighter than was expected, the Jersey City club being the only one to show signs of distress. The directors of that club were ready to quit, but the association promised to help the Jerseymen out, for a time at least. Harrisburg will take Jersey City's place in case that club disbands later on.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

New York Chinamen are accused of hiding a leper.

A Texas officer shot a man he was trying to arrest.

Lightning killed three persons near Moose Jaw, Man.

Western cereal crops are suffering from the continued drought.

Secretary Windom now estimates the revenues at $470,000,000.

A partner of the notorious outlaw, Rube Burrows, has been captured.

A rough estimate of the population of New York places it at 1,513.501.

The Danube is out of its banks near Vienna and has caused much damage.

The Parthian towed into New York bay a schooner with which she had been in collision.

England is said to have made a formal protest against the seizures of sealers in Behring sea.

Mr. Wilson, a Liberal, has been returned to parliament for Mid-Durham by a majority of 2000.

Congressman Rodney Wallace of the Eleventh Massachusetts district will not be a candidate for re-election.

An Illinois youth, anxious to come into his inheritance, enacted the role of burglar and shot his father and mother.

Count Conrad Stolberg, heir of one of the richest landowners in Germany, was shot and killed while duck shooting.

An appeal in favor of the passage of the election bill has been issued by the Southern States' Colored Republican association.

The president and Private Secretary Halford left Washington yesterday for Cape May. They will return next Tuesday.

Premier Crispi wants King Humbert to assume the title of emperor, but he fears to adopt so ambitious a handle to his name.

The Beverly, Mass., strikers have lost their case. Lasting machines were put in, and the strikers must look out for work elsewhere.

A Georgia negro spent all the money he had in buying a rifle, and while showing other little negroes how it worked, he shot his left hand completely off.

A cow belonging to Daniel Sheehan of Northampton, Mass., gave birth to three well developed calves. All are doing well. Their average weight is sixty pounds.

The senate in executive session confirmed the following nominations of post masters: Augustus B. Fonham, Bangor, Me.; William Buttrick, Concord, Mass.

Richard I. Attwill, probably the oldest attache of the press in Boston, and the one who has seen the longest active service, was 78 years old yesterday.

Wilson Barrett and Miss Eastlake have sailed for England. Mr. Barrett will take charge of the new Olymyic theatre, and Miss Eastlake will travel with a company of her own forming.

The executive committee of the Grand Army national encampment urge the merchants of Boston, wholesale and retail, to close their places of business on Aug. 12, the day of the big parade.

Professor C. B. Russell of the Sheffield Scientific school at Yale has been made a chevalier of the Legion of Honor of the French government for his services connected with the recent Paris exhibition.

Senators at Washington keep cool by the use of three tons of ice per day. This is not used for ice water and other cooling and refreshing drinks, but currents of air pass over it and are carried up into the senate chamber.

Princess Marie Leonide Bonaparte, daughter of Prince Charles, has married a simple lieutenant of infantry and brought him a dowry of 3,000,000l. The father at first opposed the marriage, but Bonaparte women are in the habit of doing as they like, and the princess had her way.

In consequence of the strike of the brass molders and the policy of intimidation pursued by the strikers and their sympathizers in and out of the shop, the Yale & Towne company at Stamford, Conn., have closed their works indefinitely, thus throwing 800 men out of employment.

Hon. John M. Thurston of Nebraska, president of the National Republican league, expresses the hope that the national election bill may be enacted, but he thinks that if the colored man is to be a free man he must be protected not only on election day, but also on every other of the 365 days of the year.

s—New York 11, Cleveland 6. Errors—New
ork 4. Cleveland 3. Batteries—Welch and Mur-
y, Wadsworth and Zimmer.

Other Games.

At Columbus—Brooklyn, 6; Columbus, 5.
At Louisville—Louisville, 6; Syracuse, 4.
At Toledo—Toledo, 5; Rochester, 2.
At St. Louis—Athletics, 4; St. Louis, 3.
At Jersey City—Baltimore, 6; Jersey
ty, 1.
At New Haven—Wilmington, 5; New
aven, 0.
At Worcester—Worcester, 9; Washing-
n, 9.

PLAYERS' DIRECTORS MEET.

Change in the Circuit—Hatfield's Case Investigated.

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e directors of the Players' National Base
ll league was held at the Continental
otel here. All the clubs were repre-
nted, and President McAlpin of New
rk occupied the chair. The meeting
s held with closed doors, and at its con-
sion Secretary Brunell gave to the
ess representatives an account of the
liberations of the meeting.

There will be no change in the circuit,
l Secretary Brunell stated that no
ange is contemplated. Each club in the
gue was assessed $2500 for the expenses
the national body, and Messrs. A. L.
nson of Cleveland, M. Shive of Buffalo
l Secretary Brunell were appointed as
executive or emergency committee to
sider and take action on all questions
ich may arise and which require imme-
te action. It was decided that the
ffalo team should be strengthened in its
ying department at once. This will be
omplished by the transfer from other
bs of two pitchers, an outfielder and an
elder. The new infielder will act as
tain of the team. The names of the new
yers for Buffalo were not divulged.

he board of directors decided that the
ee Pittsburg-Boston games in which
rt-stop Hatfield participated were
gally played, and they were thrown
of the championship record. They
be played over again.

Atlantic Association Meeting.

EW YORK, July 18.—A special meeting
he Atlantic Base Ball association was
at Fifth Avenue hotel last evening.
the clubs were represented, and the
spects looked much brighter than was
ected, the Jersey City club being the
one to show signs of distress. The
ctors of that club were ready to quit,
the association promised to help the
eymen out, for a time at least. Har-
urg will take Jersey City's place in
that club disbands later on.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

w York Chinamen are accused of hid-
leper.

Texas officer shot a man he was try-
o arrest.

ghtning killed three persons near
se Jaw, Man.

estern cereal crops are suffering from
continued drought.

retary Windom now estimates the
nues at $470,000,000.

partner of the notorious outlaw, Rube
rows, has been captured.

ough estimate of the population of
York places it at 1,513.501.

e Danube is out of its banks near
na and has caused much damage.

e Parthian towed into New York bay
ooner with which she had been in
ion.

gland is said to have made a formal
st against the seizures of sealers in
ng sea.

Wilson, a Liberal, has been returned
rliament for Mid-Durham by a ma-
of 2000.

gressman Rodney Wallace of the
nth Massachusetts district will not
andidate for re-election.

Illinois youth, anxious to come into
heritance, enacted the role of burglar
hot his father and mother.

nt Conrad Stolberg, heir of one of
chest landowners in Germany, was
and killed while duck shooting.

appeal in favor of the passage of the
n bill has been issued by the South-
ates' Colored Republican association.

president and Private Secretary
rd left Washington yesterday for
May. They will return next Tues-

mier Crispi wants King Humbert to
e the title of emperor, but he fears
opt so ambitious a handle to his

Beverly, Mass., strikers have lost their
Lasting machines were put in, and
rikers must look out for work else-

eorgia negro spent all the money he
buying a rifle, and while showing
little negroes how it worked, he shot
t hand completely off.

w belonging to Daniel Sheehan of
ampton, Mass., gave birth to three
eveloped calves. All are doing well.
average weight is sixty pounds.

senate in executive session con-
the following nominations of post
rs: Augustus B. Fornham, Bangor,
William Buttrick, Concord, Mass.

ard I. Attwill, probably the oldest
e of the press in Boston, and the one
as seen the longest active service,
years old yesterday.

on Barrett and Miss Eastlake have
for England. Mr. Barrett will take
of the new Olympic theatre, and
astlake will travel with a company
own forming.

executive committee of the Grand
national encampment, urge the
nts of Boston, wholesale and re-
close their places of business on
2, the day of the big parade.

essor C. B. Russell of the Sheffield
fic school at Yale has been made a
er of the Legion of Honor of the
government for his services con-
with the recent Paris exhibition.

tors at Washington keep cool by
of three tons of ice per day. This
sed for ice water and other cooling
freshing drinks, but currents of
over it and are carried up into the
chamber.

ess Marie Leonide Bonaparte,
er of Prince Charles, has married a
lieutenant of infantry and brought
dowry of 3,000,000l. The father at
posed the marriage, but Bonapartes
are in the habit of doing as they
d the princess had her way.

sequence of the strike of the brass
and the policy of intimidation
by the strikers and their sympa-
in and out of the shop, the Yale &
company at Stamford, Conn., have
their works indefinitely, thus
g 800 men out of employment.

John M. Thurston of Nebraska,
nt of the National Republican
expresses the hope that the na-
lection bill may be enacted, but he
hat if the colored man is to be a
n he must be protected not only on
day, but also on every other of
days of the year.

Today's Anniversaries.

Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

WHICH HAPPENED ON JULY 18.

In Quincy and Vicinity—On the Battle Fields—Births and Deaths of the Presidents—Incorporation of Massachusetts' Cities and Norfolk County Towns—Foreign Matters.

1817—Quincy Light Infantry did guard duty to President Monroe at Roxbury.

World Wide.

1792—Death of Capt. John Paul Jones, born 1747.
1861—Advance of the Union army upon Manassas; battle of Blackburn's Ford; indecisive.
1863—Second assault on Battery Wagner, S. C.; Federals repulsed with great slaughter.
1867—France abolished imprisonment for debt.
1870—Infallibility of the pope affirmed by council at Rome.
1870—Italy announced neutrality in the Franco-Prussian war.
1870—Michael Davitt convicted of treason for trying to ship arms to Ireland.
1872—President Juarez, of Mexico, died of apoplexy.
1875—Death of Lady Jane Franklin, wife of the Arctic navigator.
1880—The mother of the Russian general Skobeloff murdered by a Turk.

LIGHT AND AIRY.

Last Summer's Girl.

I saw her today in a crowded place,
My heart didn't throb and my blood didn't glow,
As I looked with critical eye on the face
I thought was an angel's—a year ago.

Yet, perhaps if we played at last year's game—
If we sauntered now where we used to go,
Arm to arm, heads close—she'd find me the same
As did her bidding a year ago.

How well she looks in her fresh white gown!
But this is the folly that naught condones;
For she is the wife of Mr. Brown,
And I am the husband of Mrs. Jones.
—New York Evening Sun.

Quite Immaterial.

"You see," remarked the amateur angler, "we left the hotel with a lunch hamper, two bottles of rye, and our fishing tackle."

"Have pretty fair sport?" ventured the guest.

"Fair! Glorious! Only at the start some infernal tramp went to work and stole our"——

"Hamper, eh?"

"Oh, no, not so bad as that! Only our fishing tackle!"—American Grocer.

He Consented.

Uncle Dick—What is he, my dear? As your guardian I really think I ought to know before I consent to an engagement.

Ethel (timidly)—He is the son of a great man, sir, and——

Uncle Dick—Marry him by all means, my dear. That is an admirable profession. —*The Bostonian.*

A Seaside Episode.

Hand in hand they walked along
Beside the sunlit sea;
They heard the wavelet's summer song—
A wondrous melody.

"Oh! how I love you, love, he said,
"How dear you are to me!"
The maiden drooped her pretty head,
But not a word said she.

"Wilt thou be mine, my love?" said he,
While grasping her soft hand,
"Oh! don't make love just now," said she,
"My shoes are full of sand."
—Boston Courier.

Persistent.

Mrs. Goodenough—You're the sixteenth tramp that's been around here today, and I can't do anything for you.

Mr. Obadiah Toogood—Sorry, ma'am, but if you'll lemme sleep in the barn over night I'll be the first tramp ter ax for breakfast ter-morrer.—Puck.

A Bright Idea.

Mrs. Solus—Mary, I hear a burglar down stairs, and there isn't a man in the house. For mercy's sake, what shall we do?

Mary—Let's burn a rag. They'll think it's Mr. Solus smoking. Nobody could tell the smell from one of his cigars.—Boston Transcript.

To a Five Dollar Bill.

We two, that is before you went,
Have seen the town to some extent,
Have been out late o' nights together
In every sort and kind of weather,
And each, to serve his private ends,
Have been, as friendship goes, good friends;
So, Bill, remembering former times
In answer to these halting rhymes
Come, look me up, you'll find me thinner.
And, William, treat me to a dinner.
—William B. McVickar in Life.

Power of Imagination.

Mrs. Brown—I don't see how you could pay your good money for such a bottle of ink as you brought home today. It hardly holds anything.

Brown—I guess you won't think so when you go in the parlor. I broke the bottle on the carpet.—Drake's Magazine.

Let Him Have It.

"I want a pension, sir."

"Were you wounded in the late war?"

"No."

"On what ground do you ask for a pension?"

"I was a census enumerator, sir."—Pittsburg Chronicle.

Imperative.

She cried: "Oh, darling, do not go!
I cannot live without you.
While you're away the hours drag slow;
With jealousy I doubt you."

Said he: "I'm very sorry, dear,
That I cannot be trusted;
But go I must—that fact is clear—
For my suspender's busted."
—Clothier and Furnisher.

Her Preference.

They stood on the beach by the billowy sea,
And it seemed that the swift hours raced;
For he was in love and so was she,
And his arm was around her waist.

They watched the sails in the moonlight glow
As the ships went sailing by,
And they softly conversed in whispers low
And with many a tender sigh.

"Oh, how I wish that we owned a yacht,"
Said he in a wistful tone,
"How happy we'd be, and how bright our lot,
As we sailed o'er the seas alone!"

It was time right then, as it seemed to her,
Her preference to avow—
"For my part," said she, "I think I'd prefer
A wee little smack just now."
—Somerville Journal.

Is the Chaplain Doing His Duty?

A story is going the rounds now which would indicate every opportunity for Sabbath school missionary work among the members of the house. The other day Candler and Grimes, of Georgia, got into an argument in regard to early religious training. Grimes claimed that the religious precepts taught in youth were never forgotten, and that the catechism and verses of scripture then committed to memory could be repeated years after.

"I'll tell you what I'll do, Grimes," said Candler, "I'll bet you $10 even that there isn't a man in this house can repeat the ten commandments without making a mistake."

"I'll just go you," said Grimes. "Select your men," and the money was put up.

Mr. Candler said he would select Representative Breckinridge, of Kentucky, and Representative Wilson, of West Virginia, both blue stocking Presbyterians. Mr. Breckinridge was called in first and the bet stated. The silver tongued orator of Kentucky studied a moment and then said: "Gentleman, I can't repeat the Ten Commandments without a mistake." Mr. Wilson was then applied to, but the college professor was also compelled to admit that his memory was defective on that subject. He got even with Candler, however, by saying: "I am willing to bet $10 that I could have repeated any nursery rhyme, and Candler would not have been able to tell the difference between it and the Ten Commandments."—Pittsburg Commercial Gazette.

Boring for Honey.

A successful boring for honey has been made in north Tennessee. For many years swarms of bees have been noticed by boatmen at Fox Bluff, on the Cumberland river, near Franklin, Ky. The bluff is 170 feet high, and the river's channel runs directly under it. The bees have been observed about a big fissure near the center of the bluff, and the opening could not be reached from above or below without great danger of being stung to death. As the bees had never been robbed, it was thought a large amount of honey was stored in the cliff. Recently a well borer named Starks visited the bluff and was at once impressed with the idea that he could reach the wonderful honey storehouse with his drill. After some coaxing he persuaded a number of farmers to undergo the expense, and a three inch hole was bored from the top of the bluff. At a depth of eighty-five feet the drill struck the honey. According to a dispatch barrels and tubs by the score were filled and carried off to neighboring farms, and the syndicate has sent to Louisville for more receptacles.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Three Presidents' Sons.

By a rather singular coincidence, as the son of President Garfield departed from a banking institution the son of another president entered it. Neither of the young men knew the other by sight, and neither of them was aware that they were near enough to exchange greetings had they been acquainted. The other son of a president was U. S. Grant, who is leading a very quiet and retired life in this city. He is almost diffident and shy in his dealings with men, but he grows very greatly to resemble his father. Another ex-president's son lives in New York, although he spends much of his time in Europe. This is young Alan Arthur, whose tastes are social and whose acquirements are those of a refined and cultured man of the world, rather than in the direction of political tastes such as distinguished his father.—New York Cor. Philadelphia Press.

A New Japanese Order.

A new order has just been instituted by the mikado of Japan to commemorate the 2,555th anniversary of the coronation of Jimmu Tenno, the semi-mythical first sovereign of Japan. This order is to be called the order of the Golden Falcon, and is for military merit only. Divided into seven classes, the insignia for the first four are to be of gold, and for the three others of silver. A straight two edged sword with a jeweled hilt forms the axis of the design, and perched on the hilt thereof is a falcon with extended wings.—Cor. Chicago News.

Speculation Even in Farming.

Some persons are of the opinion that there is more or less speculation in every businss transaction. A Long Island farmer, the other day, carried his peas to the Gansevoort market in this city. He got just twenty cents a bushel for them. He had paid forty cents a bushel to farm hands for the bare cost of picking them. Had this farmer arrived four days sooner he would have got $1.25 a bushel. When he arrived the market was well suplied by other farmers.—Epoch.

Parental Caution.

Wise Parent—Charlotte, Mr. Leightwyt left hurriedly last evening. What is wrong?

Giddy Daughter—Got his conge, papa. He's only a plumber, and it was a dreadfully mild winter, you know.

W. P.—Good heavens! Rash girl, you must win him back. He has just engaged in the ice business.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

She Seemed to Mean It.

A young lady went to the Museum of Fine Arts the other day for the first time, and in walking through the Grecian room she uttered this cry of the heart: "Oh, how I envy these statues their life!"—Boston Transcript.

Searen, a Parisian, who made millions out of the Panama canal, has gone to Egypt in the interest of the project to convert the desert of Sahara into an inland sea, and if the public isn't alert he may make millions out of this scheme also.

Forepaugh's elephant, Columbia, 70 years old and over twelve feet tall, is reported from Albany, N. Y., to be dying. He was injured about a month ago at Johnstown by falling out of a train and having a freight train run into him.

AFTER FORTY.

After forty, locks grow thinner,
We grow stouter—there's the rub!
Linger longer o'er our dinner,
Shirk the matutinal tub.
After forty we get lazy.
To the lads the girls resign—
They may flirt with Dot and Daisy
Whilst we loiter o'er our wine!

After forty we discover
Aches and pains distinctly new.
Once a lobster salad lover,
Now we court the homely stew;
After forty fidgets find us,
Sad to tell, an easy prey,
Leaving lightsomeness behind us
We grow graver day by day!

After forty, saucy misses
Treat us like their own papas;
No fear now of stolen kisses;
Billets doux—irate mammas!
But, their white arms calmly resting
On our shoulders, if you please,
They will ask (I am not jesting)
After our rheumatic knees!

After forty we're approaching
Fogeydom—so Ethel thinks;
And we growl at aught encroaching
On our precious forty winks.
O'er a stile we crawl with caution,
We, once agile as a roe;
For life's autumn is our portion,
And its spring went long ago!

After forty, graybeards claim us
Quite as one of them—ah me!
Men of sixty thus defame us—
We are only forty-three!
Old Jim Crow, too, scrawls with pleasure
After forty on our phiz!
Time who picks our locks at leisure,
Winks at wigs—the horrid quiz!

What's the moral of the matter?
This, and lay it well to heart—
After forty cease light chatter,
Act no more the stripling's part!
Let us take with resignation
In old fogies' ranks a place;
'Tis an art worth cultivation,
That of growing old with grace!
—St. James' Gazette.

ALTAMAHA'S REWARD.

In the center of a circle of lodges was the chief, Tomo Chici, his eyes fixed with a peculiar meaning upon a captive who was seated near him.

The captive was a beautiful young, girl bound with green thongs, and as she gazed upon these her lips curled in very scorn, and she gave utterance to words indicative of impatience.

"Do you fancy you will ever tame me?"

"We hope to do so."

"Then you hope in vain. I never can tolerate you or your barbarous customs."

"You will feel differently after a time. You will find many charms in our wild, free life, and when you become my wife"——

"Your wife!" shrieked the girl, something like a shudder passing over her frame.

"Yes, my wife. You must forget this Capt. Henry Waller, for by the Great Spirit I have sworn that you shall be mine."

Tomo Chici spoke fiercely, and turning from him the captive became silent.

When the morning dawned a savage yell aroused the camp and the chief sprang to his feet. A glance betrayed the fact that his captive had disappeared. Darting from his lodge he found one of his guard lying cold in death before it. It was the discovery of the body which had raised the alarm.

At the rear of the lodge the second guard, whose name was Altamaha, was soundly sleeping. At first the chief thought that he, too, had been slain; but the confusion aroused the savage, and springing to his feet he gazed wildly around him. He knew the penalty of his negligence, and he trembled when he contemplated his position. He had reason to do so, for at the command of Tomo Chici he was instantly seized and firmly bound.

A savage was found without the circle of lodges in a dying condition. He could speak with difficulty, and he stated that he had been aroused during the night by low whisperings and the sounds of footsteps. He left his lodge only to receive a knife in his breast, and fell senseless. The avenger wore a scarlet coat, and Helen Prescott, the captive, was in his company. A search was made around the camp, and half a mile distant there were the marks where three horses had been tied to trees. They had evidently come from Savannah, and had taken their departure in that direction. The chief knew that pursuit was useless, and he returned to his lodge foaming with rage and bent upon vengeance. For a year he had been engaged in a plot for the capture of Helen Prescott; for he had seen her in Savannah, and becoming enamored of her had resolved to abduct the maiden and make her his queen. All his plans had failed, however; but at length his son, a young chief, called Red Plume, had penetrated the city in the disguise of a British officer and succeeded in bringing the maiden away captive. She had been but two days among the Indians when she made her escape.

As soon as Tomo Chico returned to his camp he ordered Altamaha to be bound to a stake, and brushwood was heaped around him preparatory to burning. The savage had recovered his self possession. He was a brave fellow, and had always stood high in the estimation of his leader.

Turning to his chief he said: "I know that I deserve death for sleeping, but if my chief will spare me I will bring back the captive maiden."

For a moment the chief remained silent, and then replied: "You shall do more. Bring me the maiden and tell me that her lover, Capt. Henry Waller, is dead. Bring me, as an evidence of the fact, his scalp and his scarlet coat. Do this and your life shall be spared."

Altamaha promised that it should be done, and he was released. He started immediately in the direction of Savannah.

There was great excitement in Savannah when it was known that Miss Prescott had so mysteriously disappeared, and none partook of this feeling more strongly than did the young English captain, Henry Waller, her betrothed husband. He believed the savages were connected with the matter, and he at once communicated his suspicions to Gen. Oglethorpe, the governor and commander of the post. The general could not think as did the lover, and he hesitated when asked for troops. Should they advance upon the Indian settlement the treaty would thus be broken, and a bloody warfare might be the result.

He said to the captain, however, "Take as many men as you require, and approach within five miles of the Indian camp. There you must halt until you yourself have advanced and found that your suspicions are correct. In that case you have discretionary power; but act with prudence."

At the head of fifty dragoons Waller advanced. Reaching the designated spot he halted his men and then rode forward with a single orderly leading a third horse. Approaching within half a mile of the camp he dismounted and advanced alone. Silently he entered the circle of lodges and crept to the one most prominent among the number, believing it to be occupied by the chief. He listened and heard a murmur as if uttered in sleep. His heart beat wildly, for he recognized the voice of his idol.

Before the lodge a guard was seated, but he appeared half asleep. It was an easy matter to dispatch him, and then the captain crawled slowly into the lodge. Swiftly but cautiously they passed along, and were only interrupted by a single savage, who shared the fate of the guard. The horses were reached and soon they joined the main body and rapidly rode for Savannah.

Young Red Plume had been abroad that night, still wearing his disguise. Suddenly he came in sight of the dragoons where they were waiting. Soon he discovered that the maiden had been rescued, and as the cavalcade rode by he joined them. The darkness and his disguise were his protection and he determined to recapture Helen. Chance favored him.

After a time the light hearted girl bantered her companions for a race, and without awaiting a reply darted forward at a furious rate. The Indian followed her, and soon the two had far outstripped the others. A bend in the road shut them altogether from view. The horse on which Helen was riding stumbled and fell, and she was rendered insensible. Now was the golden opportunity, and Red Plume was not slow to take advantage of it. He caught the maiden in his arms and carried her into the woods flanking the roadway, leading both horses after him. In a few moments he heard the dragoons pass, not one of them entertaining the least suspicion that harm had befallen the maiden. The savage laughed in fiendish glee.

Placing Helen upon a mossy bank he watched beside her until she had recovered, and then lashing her to one of the horses he began his return toward the camp. It was evident that she had been considerably injured, for after proceeding a few miles she fainted.

Red Plume rode into an undergrowth so dense that it almost shut out the daylight. He paused by a silver spring which had been reached by a narrow, winding pathway. Lifting the captive from the animal upon which she had been bound he took her in his arms, seated himself by the fountain and began to bathe her brow with the cooling liquid.

In the meantime Altamaha had reached that point on his way to Savannah. He turned also to quench his thirst and discovered the Indian and the maiden. The disguise deceived him. There was the crimson coat, and he believed the wearer to be Henry Waller. His heart throbbed with fiendish delight, and, creeping slowly forward, he plunged his tomahawk into his brain.

Then he tore the scarlet coat from his body and cut the scalp from Red Plume's head. With the maiden and his trophies he rode proudly back, and advancing toward Tomo Chico laid the coat at his feet with the gory scalp.

The chief looked at it, started, and turning his flashing eyes upon Altamaha exclaimed in tones choking with passion, while the warrior quivered with dread:

"Whitehearted dog and fool! You have brought me the coat of my son. Die, cursed wretch!"

He drew his tomahawk from his belt and hurled it forward with great force. It buried itself deep into the brains of Altamaha, and he then fell lifeless to the ground.

The grief of Tomo Chico was very great. He led his captive into his lodge and then seated himself. He did not speak, but an occasional groan burst from his lips and his powerful breast heaved violently. Hours passed on and still no orders had been given for a night guard. Suddenly the yelling of his warriors aroused him. He sprang without his lodge and listened. He heard the rattle of arms and the tramp of horses' feet. He quickly began the formation of his warriors; but now a body of dragoons burst into the circle and the fight began.

In half an hour after Helen Prescott was on her way back to Savannah with the troopers. She rode beside her lover, and this time felt no inclination to indulge in a race. The lesson the savages had received was a salutary one, and the chief was glad to enter into another treaty of peace, for his broken faith had cost him dearly.

Helen Prescott soon after became the wife of young Waller and reigned sole queen of his heart.—New York World.

A Sign of Rain.

Among our scientific scraps we find a statement that to the inhabitants of Lebbeke, Belgium, the hearing of certain small bells four or five miles away is a sure indication of rain. One bell, about six miles distant, is heard twice a year—in March or April and in September or October—and always during the same atmosperic conditions. M. de Ridder finds that not only does moisture favor the transmission of sound, but the contrary winds are not always an obstacle. —Christian at Work.

Village Small Talk.

Farmer Carrotfoot—Is that the old suit of clothes you had when you first came here?

Farmer Squashead—No; it's the new suit I bought in the spring of '50.—Epoch.

LAWTON'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND!

—FOR THE—

Blood, Liver and Kidneys.

This great constitutional remedy has been on the European market for over twenty years, is superior to all others, and proven the greatest Blood Purifier and System Renovator ever compounded by medical skill. Nothing can equal it for putting the vital portions of the body in condition. If your liver is affected do you stop to think how or what your liver is? The liver is subject to more or less little pains or aches. This organ is the sponge of the body, and is continually soaked full of blood rich in poison. Its purpose is the secretion of certain digestive and cathartic elements. known as bile, and the transformation of those products of digestion which are absorbed into the blood and carried into the liver before they enter the general circulation and assist in nourishing the body. Inactivity, then, produces numerous diseases. So by using LAWTON'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND, your liver will be free from all diseases. It is also absolutely necessary to know what and where are your kidneys. There are two kidneys, one on each side of the backbone. They are the only organs that purify the blood of the uric acid waste in the system. Every drop of blood courses through a great many times a day, just as through the heart. The waste matter which they should take away contains deadly poison which, if retained, causes fatal results. Sixty-five gallons of blood per hour, in the average man, passes through the kidneys, and to purify it they must be in perfect health. The kidneys are filled with many thousand hair-like tubes. These tubes run into every part of the kidney and, as the blood flows through that organ, the urine passes into these tubes, and is drained into the bladder. If these little tubes are diseased, the uric acid is not removed, and, instead of this poison coming through the blood, the albumen, which is really the life of the blood, comes through these walls and escapes with the urine; in other words, the nerve action is entirely wrong, and instead of taking the poison out of the blood, the life of the blood is taken out and the poison remains.

LAWTON'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND,

By its immediate action upon these vital organs thoroughly cleanses, renovates and restores them to their normal condition.

PALATABLE AS MILK. PLEASANT TO THE TASTE. NO NAUSEA.

100 DOSES,—$1.00

LAWTON COMPOUND COMPANY,

235 Washington Street, Boston,

Male and Female Agents Wanted. Sent to any address on receipt of price, $1, or 6 Bottles for $5.

For Sale at all Drug Stores.

June 6. 3m

THE THOUGHTFUL MAN

Reads, Reflects, and Decides

What is the Best Policy

For him to pursue

TO MAKE HIS BUSINESS

A Large and Prosperous One.

THE HEADSTRONG MAN

Thinks He Knows

Just What is Best!

and he pushes ahead,

works hard,

but

FINDS HIS LABOR

does not produce

GOOD RESULTS,

and he is

Obliged to Fail,

OR GIVE UP BUSINESS,

perhaps both.

Let those who wish to succeed, not work so hard; take more notice; see what others do, and try and improve on their ways and on their own in past years.

ADVICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertise regularly in the LEDGER and reach the people who spend their money in Quincy.

Advertise in a judicious manner. The world reads and studies the daily papers, but only a small proportion of the people ever see the issues of the professional advertising schemes.

Advertise liberally. Hunt's Merchant's Magazine says on this point: According to the character or extent of your business, set aside a liberal percentage each year for advertising, and do not hesitate. Keep yourself unceasingly before the public, and it matters not what business of utility you may be engaged in, for, if intelligently and industriously pursued, a fortune will be the result.

Advertise truthfully. Let your advertisement, in all cases, exactly correspond with what you really propose to sell. Be prepared to show the customer, who inquires, the identical goods, and let the price and terms tally with your announcements.

Advertise sensibly. Use plain language, easily understood, writing as you would talk to a customer. Slang, vulgar expressions, scriptural quotations, and personalities, ought never to have a place in advertisements. They are sure to offend some one, and are never in good taste.

Advertise attractively. The fresher, brighter and more interesting you make your advertisements the more they will be read. Indeed, many advertisements afford so much information on current topics of domestic economy that they are read as a matter of news.

Advertise specifically. It is better to name certain lines of goods rather than a general stock. Most people are bargain-hunters, and an advertisement will meet with more responses if it offers a specific bargain.

Advertise modestly. Neither brag nor exaggerate. Tell the truth and prove it; but tell it interestingly and prove it convincingly. Avoid superlatives, since constant use weakens their effect.

Successful advertisers employ the simplest words and forms of expression. Make lines that will cause your announcement to be talked about among intelligent, well informed and well-to-do people.

Advertise persistently. "To discontinue an advertisement," says John Wanamaker, Philadelphia's great merchant, "is like taking down your sign. If you want to do business you must let the public know it. Standing advertisements are better and cheaper than reading notices. They look more substantial and business-like, and inspire confidence. I would as soon think of doing business without clerks as without advertising."

APHORISMS.

Lying advertisements are and always will be failures in the long run.—*Printer's Ink.*

The man who does not find advertising profitable, generally finds business unprofitable.

Pay as much attention to your advertising, as you do to your purchases, and you will get equally satisfactory results.—*The Money Maker.*

Many business men who advertise expect to see returns directly, and if they do not, feel it is unprofitable. The indirect benefits derived from keeping the name before the trade are out of all proportion to the direct returns received, and the most successfu advertisers are those who keep themselves so constantly before the trade that their names become as familiar as a household word. —*Coal Trade Journal.*

Don't advertise that you are selling an article worth five dollars for twenty-five cents. Such statements emanate either from lying knaves or from fools. The knaves, however, are the ones who advertise such statements, the fools not possessing sufficient sense to appreciate the value of advertising. A truthful, candid statement is the best advertisement of a meritorious article. Learn to regard your advertisement as your bond, and be prepared to fulfil its pledges to the letter.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

FOR SALE BY NEWSBOYS,

and at the following places:

Old Colony Depot,	Boston
Ledger Office,	115 Hancock Street, Quincy
Souther's Store,	Adams Building, Quincy
McGovern Bros.' Store,	Plumer's Block, Quincy
Coram's Store,	Copeland Street, West Quincy
Miss Bartlett's Store,	Jones' Corner
Post Office,	Quincy Point
Depot,	Wollaston Heights
Henry B. Vinton,	Braintree
M. K. Pratt,	Weymouth
Post Office,	Houghs Neck

NEWS COLLECTIONS.

QUINCY, at Depot, at 9 A. M.
ATLANTIC, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WOLLASTON, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WEST QUINCY, at Post Office, at 7.30 A. M.
SOUTH QUINCY, at Depot, at 8.30 A. M.
QUINCY POINT, at Post Office, at 8 A. M.

News and advertisements dropped in boxes at the above locations will be collected at the specified times, in season for that day's issue of THE LEDGER. Anonymous articles will not receive consideration.

Today's Almanac.—July 18.

High water at 12.00 M. and 12.30 P. M.
Sun rises at 4.23; Sets at 7.17.
Moon sets 8.40.
First Quarter July 24.

THE DAY BOOK.

Interesting Brief Locals Gathered by Ledger Reporters.

There is a cool refreshing breeze today.

Land sale at Houghs Neck this afternoon and tomorrow.

Miss Nellie S. Delory of Quincy Point, is visiting in East Boston.

Mrs. Ida Waterhouse of Atlantic is in Brockton visiting her mother.

Mrs. John Federhen, 3d, and children, leave today for Chester, N. H.

Our streets were made lively last evening by picnic and excursion parties.

Miss Lillian T. Harlow left yesterday for Calais, Maine, to be gone several weeks.

Mr. Jesse G. Swift of Wollaston is at Jackson, N. H., for a few weeks' outing.

A Mr. Watts of Boston has bought one of the Higgins houses on Clive street, Atlantic.

Miss Lucy W. Brown is at Stamford, Conn., the guest of her aunt Mrs. Thomas Crane.

Master George Adams and Master Harry E. Sherburne left yesterday for West Palmyra, Me.

Mrs. Wm. Tyler of Atlantic is spending a few weeks with Mr. John Pierce of North Weymouth.

Mrs. P. W. Newcomb, of Boston, is visiting her sister Mrs. H. S. Totman on Chubbuck street.

Mr. Gershom Clements of Washington street celebrated his ninty-first birthday Thursday, 17th inst.

Messrs. Frank Gardner, Fred Huston, Fred and Leonard Davis have purchased for $250 the steam launch Nina.

Miss S. M. Hallowell, professor of botany at Wellesley College, is visiting her brother, Dr. Hallowell of this city.

Mr. Samuel N. Wood is building an addition to his house, corner of Old Colony street and Newbury avenue, Atlantic.

Miss Sara A. Wild, with her friend Miss Esther Albee of Newcastle, N. H., are sojourning at Newport, R. I., for a short time.

A dispatch from Washington states that pensions have been allowed to William Campbell of South Quincy, and Isabelle, widow of William T. Cameron of Quincy.

The International Base Ball nine would like a game with the S. A. Whicher team. Mullaney show your grit. Address P. A. Barry, manager, Plum street, So. Quincy.

At a meeting of the Governor's Council, yesterday afternoon, Herbert M. Federhen of this city, was appointed one of the commissioners on the asylum for the chronic insane in eastern Massachusetts.

A horse attached to one of Timberlake & Small's grocery wagons ran away Thursday, throwing the driver, Mr. Newcomb, out. The shafts were broken and the horse received a few cuts. The driver escaped injury.

Mr. George Bryant, a carpenter, while at work on a new house on Atlantic street, yesterday, fell from the second story on to a picket fence. He was removed to his home on Billings street. It was thought at first that he was seriously injured but today he feels a great deal better.

Dr. A. H. Gilson, of this city, has been attending the meetings of the Dental Society at Gainesville, Ga., and while there was elected an honorary member of the society. He also on Friday demonstrated a method by which a front tooth that was broken, might be contoured without subjecting the patient to unnecessary suffering, getting a perfect contour by a cast filling.

The Shaw estate near the fine new residence of Mr. John Glover, has been purchased by Mr. Thomas Haverhan, and today has been formally opened as a hotel, under the name of "Union House," which cognomen is displayed upon a large new sign at the north of the house. South Quincy, in later years at least, not having been favored with such a public resort, it is to be hoped that this latest venture will be a success and ornament to Ward Three.

Mr. James S. Whiting of Wollaston is at Hull.

Mr. W. S. Sayward and family of Wollaston, have returned from Maine.

Capt. A. A. Duncan of Rockland, Me., is the guest of Rev. J. H. Yeoman.

Mr. C. L. Coe, of Atlantic, and family are taking a vacation at Cottage City.

Mr. W. E. Simmons and family of Wollaston are sojourning at Plymouth.

Mrs. Stephen B. Willy, jr., of Wollaston, has returned from a short visit to New Bedford.

W. H. Doble presented all the cottagers at Houghs Neck, with a nice fresh loaf of bread on Tuesday.

A summer house situated at Scituate, owned by W. F. Hopkins of Wollaston, was partially destroyed by fire yesterday.

Mr. J. E. Starbuck with his wife and child from Indianapolis are visiting at his sister's, Mrs. Chas. H. Sherburne, Quincy Point.

An unknown man tried to jump off one of the electric cars near Tirrell's shop last night while it was going at a fair rate of speed. He was dragged some distance, and was fortunate in escaping with a severe shaking.

The indications are that the ladies' day of the Quincy Yacht Club, which occurs on Wednesday, July 23, will be the leading society event of the season. Yacht owners are beseiged for invitations, the chances are that the yachts will not be able to accommodate one-tenth of the crowd who want to go.

THE LAND SALE.

Seashore Lots at Houghs Neck Being Sold at Auction Today.

It was unusually lively about the depot and First church this morning, the train from Boston and the south bringing many gentlemen whose destination was the great auction sale of seashore lots at Houghs Neck. The electric cars were not running very early but barges conveyed the people. The noon train brought many more and these with Quincy citizens made a large picnic party which enjoyed a Rhode Island clambake in a tent erected for the occasion.

The sales will be announced in Saturday's DAILY LEDGER. The auction will be continued Saturday.

Electric Railroads.

Quincy is fortunate in having so many excellent street railways to all parts of the city. The new one which opened this week to Houghs Neck, makes it possible for a citizen to live in most any part of the city and still be only a short distance from a street railway.

If the new electric cars are as carefully looked after as has been the Quincy and Boston railway by Superintendent Duggan, they will be a blessing to Quincy. On all the electric roads, to the Point, West Quincy, Wollaston and Atlantic, which have been in operation nearly a year, not a serious accident has occurred. This speaks well for Superintendent Duggan and the conductors and drivers.

There is nothing cooler, cheaper, or better these hot evenings than to take an open car to West Quincy, Neponset, or Quincy Point, for an airing. The cars move so quickly, that a fine cool breeze is enjoyed, and as the cars stop only a few minutes at the end of the route, our citizens can enjoy a nice ride for ten cents, and not be gone over thirty or forty minutes.

The Granite Fountain.

Mr. Walker, of the firm of Walker & Best, architects of the new granite fountain, was in town this morning and with the assistance of Dr. J. A. Gordon, Dr. W. L. Faxon, Mrs. Faxon, Dr. J. H. Gilbert, Rev. D. M. Wilson and others of the Village Improvement Society located the fountain. It will set several feet nearer the church than the present structure. The fund has grown to quite large proportions and is increasing daily. Among the recent contribution are Mrs. C. C. Johnson, Miss Flora Underwood, Miss Wild and the Quincy Advertiser. One grainte contractor has promised a good contribution.

Bill Poster Arrested.

James H. Judge arrived in town this morning about ten o'clock and was posting his first bill on a tree in front of the Hancock cemetery, when Officers Furnald and Hunt scooped down on him, and took him to the lockup, He told a LEDGER reporter that bill posting was not his business, but during a two weeks' vacation he had taken a job, and today was his first one at it. His friends were notified. An ordinance of the city forbids bill posting.

The Beverly Strike.

The lasters's strike at Masters & Walker's shoe factory at Beverly has turned out disastriously for the men says the Boston Journal, as the firm has put in four Boston lasting machines and everything is running as smoothly as ever. The goods on which the lasters attempted to increase the price were made in very small quantities by this firm, and the increase asked was from $2.20 to $2.55 per case and a quarter of a cent per pair on patent tips. Several of the men had worked for the firm 12 or 15 years and are now looking for work elsewhere.

Badly Frightened.

Eddie Harris and Thomas Downey, in the employ of the Temple street fish market, went claming on Half Moon island, Thursday afternoon. When rowing to the shore the boat capsized and they were badly frightened, but the water was shallow and they were easily rescued.

Shipping at Quincy Point.

Arrived 17th, sch. Andrew Adams, Capt. Adams, from Philadelphia, with 1150 tons of coal for Sheppard & Sons.

Cleared 18th, sch. Mary E. Graham, Capt. Richardson, from Quincy Point to Philadelphia, with granite for Barker & Sons.

Two four masted schooners laying at Sheppard's wharf at one time; which was something that never was seen before.

Arrived 12th, sch. Centennial, Capt. Rubon, from Baltimore, with 925 tons of coal for Patch & Son.

Arrived 15th, sch. William Johnson, Capt. English, from Philadelphia, with 1255 tons of coal for Sheppard & Sons.

Arrived 17th, sch. Loella, Capt. Amee, from Bangor, Me., with 70,000 feet of lumber for B. Johnson.

WEYMOUTH.

Mr. Sladru, of Holden & Sladru, has been appointed postmaster at North Weymouth. The post office will be established in their store.

The man killed by the train at South Braintree on Wednesday evening, has been identified as Daniel Linnehan of North Weymonth. He was single and about 38 years of age.

The sea-wall and sidewalk on Bridge street, near Quincy bridge, has been finished. This is the biggest improvement this place has seen for some time. The work has been carried on by Messrs. Richards and Haggerty, with much credit to themselves.

Master Frank Pray and four companions are camping at Houghs Neck this week.

The Monatiquot Yacht Club have made arrangements for a ladies' day, August 8, and the following committee was appointed: E. C. Pierce, A. E. Pratt, F. T. Hunt, E. F. Linton, G. H. Bicknell, E. P. Worster, A. W. Blanchard, C. G. Sheppard. The program is as follows: Sail and review of yachts by the Commodore, rowing races by club members in Whitehall boats, rowing races by ladies, clam chowder and other refreshments in the banquet hall, and dancing from 8 to 12 o'clock. The club house will be illuminated, and all owners of yachts are requested to decorate with flags during the afternoon and to illuminate with lanterns in the evening to make the affair as brilliant and attractive as possible.

One day lately, Patrick Curran, a young man about twenty-two years of age, residing on Mt. Pleasant, upon a wager of one dollar, jumped into the water at the wharves with clothes and boots on and swam across the river and back again. "Hurrah for Pat."

MILTON.

Ernest Sage, Howard Severance and Bert Alden have been enjoying a vacation.

Eugene Gallagher is filling the position of book-keeper at T. L. Pearce's, owing to Miss Enderle being on her vacation.

Mr. T. L. Pearce will take all of his clerks to Houghs Neck on Tuesday evening of next week, and give them a supper.

The Congregational church will hold its picnic next Wednesday at Downer Landing. Those attending will be conveyed there in barges.

The Baptist church hold their picnic today at Houghton's Pond, Canton.

John Sangster has started on his vacation. He will go to New York and up the Hudson, and will be gone three weeks.

There are advertised letters at East Milton post office, for Mary A. Donellan and Mary A. Thornton.

BRAINTREE.

The Monatiquot river is very low indeed. Messrs. Ambler & Hobart have been obliged to depend entirely upon tide water for a number of days.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

In Quincy.

John Swithin et al., to John Jones, $1.
Geo. H. Field to W. D. Sherman, $1.
Mrs. G. T. Higgins to A. J. Watts, $1.
Charles E. Stratton to John McKenna, $1.
George T. Paine to W. H. Paine, $100.
Alice M. Turner et al., to P. E. Bryant, $450.
Mary J. Glines to Maurice Drohan, $1.
Almond Shuman to T. J. Emery, $1.
Thomas J. Emery to S. L. Shuman, $1.

In Braintree.

John W. Hollis to H. E. Huston, $230.
Thomas A. Watson to G. E. Ludden, $144.

In Weymouth.

Peter B. Bradley to J. W. Bartlett, $1.
Alexis B. Torrey to B. A. Coleman, $2500.
Catherine Riley to Thomas Riley, $30.

In Milton.

Stephen A. Tucker et al., to F. T. Howard, $1.

Today's Court.

Michael Feeley of Brockton, for being druuk paid $5 and costs.

Henry Pratt of Plymouth for being drunk on Old Colony car, fined $5 with costs.

MARRIED.

CONWAY—COMEY. In Quincy, July 15th, by Rev. Edward Norton, Mr. George E. Conway of Richmond, N. H., to Miss Annie F. Comey of Quincy.

DIED.

HAWES—In Randolph, July 17, Mrs. Lucy M., wife of Mr. George W. Hawes.

EXCURSIONISTS IN A PANIC.

Propeller Cut in Two by a Big Excursion Steamer—One Person Killed.

DETROIT, July 18.—The big excursion steamer City of Detroit, owned by the Detroit and Cleveland Steam Navigation company, bound from Put-in-Bay, Lake Erie, for Detroit, with 1023 excursionists of St. Peter's Episcopal Church on board, ran into a wooden propeller Kosota, off the river Rouge, in the Detroit river last night. The steering gear of the big steamboat gave way as the two boats were about to pass, and she veered to port, striking the propeller amidships and on the port side and cut her in two.

The City of Detroit's passengers became panic stricken and women fainted as the shrouds of the propeller crushed through the upper works of the big steamer. Judge Nichol and son of Batavia, O., passengers on the City of Detroit, were badly injured and two women knocked senseless. A Mrs. Stickney, a passenger on the propeller, was drowned in the collision. The wildest excitement prevailed in Detroit, and most exaggerated rumors were afloat.

The Kosota was a Cleveland boat, loaded with 2000 tons of iron ore from Escanaba to Cleveland, and her loss will be $100,000. The port side of the City of Detroit was stove in, and it will cost $25,000 to repair the damage. It is a miracle that no more people were killed. The crew of the Kosota were rescued by small boats from the shore and the big boat of the Detroit. No blame attaches to Capt. McLaughlin of the Detroit, or to Capt. Fish of the Kosota, as the boats were in their proper places when the gear broke and brought them together.

SUSPICION OF CRIME.

The Roasting Alive of a Family of Five Persons Followed by Arrests.

QUEBEC, July 18.—A fire broke out here in the bar room owned by Delamare & Oulett. The flames made such rapid progress that soon the whole building was ablaze. The fire brigade quickly answered the alarm, which, however, was a little late in being turned in. On arriving at the scene of the fire the firemen worked with energy in preserving the surrounding buildings, not aware that the occupants of the upper part of the burning house were roasting, and it was only after the flames had been extinguished that they came upon a family of five persons who had been burned to death. The family consisted of Pierre Mirandi, his wife and their three children, who had recently returned from the United States, intending to settle in their native city. It is thought that others perished in the flames, as the Mirandas had several lodgers from the country.

Delamare, one of the owners of the saloon where the fire originated, has been arrested, along with his wife, as an accessory to the perpetration of the awful affair. These arrests were ordered by Coroner Belleau shortly after the opening of the inquest.

LIZZIE SCOTT'S ESCAPADE.

She Tells the Court of Her Acquaintance with a Mongolian.

NEW YORK, July 18.—The trial of John Wah Lee Mon, who brought 14-year-old Lizzie Scott to this city from Providence, June 15, was begun in the general sessions court. There were many Mongolian spectators. Lizzie, who is large and plump for her age, was the first witness. She said she had been twice in Mon's laundry, on Broad street, Providence, under promise of presents of silks and diamonds. Finally she agreed to come to this city with the understanding that she could go back in a day or two and tell her mother she had been to her aunt's. Then she told the story of her trip here in the Sound steamer, as already reported.

A feature of the evidence of the defense was the production of Mon's American wife, Gertrude, a young woman of about 25 years. The defendant said he was bringing Lizzie to see his wife. He denied having been intimate with the girl. The case is still on.

Capt. Wethern's Statement.

ST. PAUL, July 18.—Capt. Wethern and six of the crew of the ill-fated steamer Sea King, which was wrecked at Lake City Sunday night, have arrived in this city, and Government Inspectors Veager and Knapp are conducting an investigation of affairs behind closed doors. Capt. Wethern and Clerk Miles have given to the press a statement of the disaster. They say: "The steamer Sea Wing had been recently inspected and found to be in good condition, and with the barge she had in company was allowed 250 passengers. There were on the boat and barge 200 floats, 187 cork and tule life preservers and seven good skiffs with 28 oars. The boat left Diamond Bluff at 7:40 a. m., with 7 passengers, Trenton at 8:30 with 23 more, and Red Wing at 10 with 114 from that point.

No Choice.

NASHVILLE, July 18.—The Democratic state convention took ten ballots yesterday without effecting a nomination. Baxter gained slightly during the day and at the end had someting like sixty more votes than when he begun. The ballot stood: Buchanan, 710 1-2; Baxter, 355 5-6; Taylor, 144 5-6; Patterson, 374 1-2.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Latest Quotations of the New York and Boston Stock Markets—July 17.

Sugar Trust furnished about all the feature in the Wall street stock market trading. It had a 2½ point decline, and then rallied. Trading in the Boston market was not over and above sprightly, Erie Telephone being the only strong specialty.

The New York Market.

Atchison	46	Nor Pac. pref	82⅝
Central Pacific	33¼	Oregon Navi	103
Chi & Northwest	111½	Oregon Trans	47¼
Del Lack & West	148½	Pacific Mail	46⅛
Del & Hudson	169	Reading	45⅞
Illinois Central	116	Texas Pacific	20⅝
Lake Shore	110	Union Pacific	63⅝
Missouri Pacific	73½	Wabash St. L. & P.	12½
N. J. Central	....	do pref	26¼
N. Y. Central	108	Wheel & Lake Erie	....
Northern Pacific	36	Western Union	84¼

The Boston Market.

Aspinwall Land	8⅝	Fitchburg pref	90
Frcmn's Bay Land	6½	Flint & Pere Mar	100
Newport Land	....	Maine Central	151¼
West End Land	28	Mexican Central	27⅛
Atchison	45⅞	N Y & N E	53⅛
Atlantic & Pacific	....	do pref	124⅝
Boston & Lowell	178	Old Colony	170
Boston & Maine	206½	Union Pacific	6¼
Boston & Prov	....	Wisconsin Central	60
Chicago, B & Q	106¼	American Bell	228
Central Mass	15	New England Tel	54¼
do pref	41	Erie Tel	50
Eastern	....	Mexican Tel	....

The Produce Market.

NEW YORK, July 17.—FLOUR—Quiet; city mills $4 40 to 4 60; city mills patents $4 75 to 5 25; winter wheat, low grades, $2 45 to 3 00; do fair to fancy, $3 15 to 4 80; do patents $4 40 to 5 25; Minnesota clear $3 65 to 4 50; do straights $3 65 to 4 85.

WHEAT—Firmer; No 2 red 94½ to 94⅝c elevator; No 3 red 87c.

CORN—Strong; No 2, 44 to 44¼c elevator; steamer mixed 44¼c.

OATS—Scarce; No 3, 36c; mixed western 36 to 39c.

COFFEE—Rio steady; fair cargoes 20c.

SUGAR—Raw quiet; refined quiet, granulated 6 5-16c, cubes 6 7-16c.

PORK—Steady; mess, $12 75 to $13 50; prime 10 00 to 10 50.

BEEF—Quiet; beef hams firmer; cut meats dull; short clear 8 80.

LARD—Steady; Western steam 6 07½.

ITS FATE UNCERTAIN

Elections Bill the Chief Topic of Speculation.

FAT OFFICES DISTRIBUTED.

Lawyer Stackpole of Boston is on the Appraisers' Board—Senator Allison Hurls a Bombshell Into the Democratic Camp.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—There are no further indications as to what the course of the senate will be with respect to the election bill. Everything has settled down now to the conclusion that it will be necessary to dispose of the appropriations bill and of the tariff bill before the election bill shall be brought up.

The contrary had been the original plan, but owing to the circumstances which have occurred during the last week, it is now absolutely certain that the tariff bill will be disposed of before the election bill will be considered. Meanwhile the discussion of the tariff bill will bring back to Washington most of the absent senators, and it will be possible then for the Republicans to determine what it is expedient for them to do, and what it will be possible for them to do.

Meanwhile, notwithstanding the decision has been reached by the great majority of those who are here that at the appropriate time they will proceed with the election bill, and will change the rules in order to enable them to do so, it is not as yet to be considered certain that that is the policy which the Republicans will adopt. Some time must necessarily elapse before the discussion of the tariff bill shall have been completed.

It is impossible to state at this time what the views of the Republican senators will be after the tariff bill shall have been disposed of. If four weeks are to be devoted to that bill, or six weeks as some of the members say, the first of September will be already at hand before the consideration of the election bill shall have been entered upon. Under these circumstances, it will be for the Republicans to determine whether or not they will hold this congress in practically continuous session until late in the fall or solve all their difficulties summarily by the adoption of a revolutionary rule.

Notwithstanding, therefore, the caucus decision of the Republicans is to proceed with the election bill, and, with the change of the rule, it is still talked about at the Capitol as if it was an open question whether or not the election bill is to be passed. It can only be said that the subject of consideration of that measure, as well as the time of adjournment, are still in abeyance.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS.

Three Appraisers and Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Appointed.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Three more appraisers have been nominated, Mr. Stackpole and Mr. Shirtleff, Republicans, and Mr. Somerville, a Democrat.

Mr. Stackpole is one of the leading lawyers of Boston, and was strongly endorsed by appointment as United States attorney for that district. He has an excellent war record and has been prominent in state politics for many years, having been one of the leaders of his party during the Blaine campaign.

Mr. Shirtleff is a lawyer by profession and was formally collector of customs at Portland.

Judge Somerville was for many years a member of the supreme court of Alabama and is said to be one of the best lawyers in the south. He was strongly endorsed by southern Democrats, including many senators and representatives.

It is said that the ninth member of the board, who, under the law, must be a Democrat, will be appointed soon after the president returns from Cape May. There is a very strong fight waging between the friends of the several candidates for this place, but it is understood that the appointment lies between Gen. Snowden of Pennsylvania and Petter Bonnett of New Jersey.

O. L. Spaulding was appointed assistant secretary of the treasury. He was born in New Hampshire in 1833, removed to Michigan in 1855 and engaged in the practice of law in St. Johns, Mich., where he has since resided. He has been been a regent of the University of Michigan, secretary of state and representative in congress from that state. He served through the war of the rebellion, which he entered as a captain, and after passing through the several grades of major, lieutenant colonel and colonel, was breveted brigadier general for meritorious services. In 1883 he was made chairman of a commission which visited the Sandwich Islands to investigate the workings of the reciprocity treaty with that country. He has had eight years active experience in the customs service as a special agent.

Bombshell in Democratic Camp.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Senator Allison threw a bombshell into the senate near the close of the session yesterday afternoon, by moving a resolution that all general debate upon the irrigation proposition shall close in five minutes. The motion created a sensation on the Democratic side. The senators on that side of the chamber appeared to have been wholly taken off their guard, and for the moment were nonplussed. They have proceeded upon the assumption that there was to be no limit to debate upon that bill. The whole week has thus far been practically occupied with the measure, and all of the debate has been upon this single topic. The debate promised to be interminable. The motion of Mr. Allison will come up for consideration to-day.

Sunstroke Within Doors.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Mr. Wiggins of New Hampshire, who for many years has been the conductor of the elevator at the western side of the senate wing, sank down in his car from what the physicians declare is sunstroke. He was at once carried into the room of Senator Frye, where the elevator happened to stop. Restoratives were applied and physicians summoned. The physicians think that he will recover. Mr. Wiggins was not a robust man and for many days has complained of exhaustion and fatigue.

The treasury department is informed that First Lieut. John N. Rhodes of the revenue marine service died at Algiers, La. Mr. Rhodes had been in the service seventeen years, and he received the thanks of congress and the secretary of the treasury, and was advanced by the president twenty-one numbers for particularly gallant conduct at the wreck of the steamer City of Columbus off Gay Head, Mass., in January, 1884.

THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE

Adjourns After Agreeing Upon a Platform and Ticket.

ST. PAUL, July 18.—The Farmers' Alliance and the United Labor party convention convened here. The first business was the report of the committee on resolutions, which was read by the chairman, Gen. J. H. Baker. It demands that the "war tariff" be radically revised, especially denouncing the McKinley bill as the crowning infamy of protection; demands government control of railroads, that discrimination may cease, reasonable rates be established, watered stock not to receive the rewards of honest capital, and pooling of rates be absolutely prohibited; favors an increase in the volume of money and demands free coinage of silver, asks the Australian ballot system for the whole state, holds that United States senators and railroad commissioners should be elected by ballot, demands the prohibition of child labor, favors arbitration to settle labor troubles and equal pay for equal work, irrespective of sex; considers recent supreme court decisions fraught with danger to our form of government.

The platform was adopted as presented, and the presentation of candidates for governor was then begun. The following names were placed before the convention for the governorship: Daniel Buck, Ignatius Donnelly, R. J. Hall, Knute Nelson, J. P. Pinkham. The first ballot was not effective.

After a stormy session the convention nominated S. M. Owens of Minneapolis for governor, and completed the ticket as follows: Lieutenant governor, J. O. Barrett of Browns Valley; secretary of state, M. Wesenberg of Duluth; state auditor, P. H. Rahilly of Wabash county; state treasurer, Eric Matteson of Lac Qui Parle; attorney general, J. M. Burlingame of Owatonna; clerk of the supreme court, Frank W. Kohler of Leseur county. The convention then adjourned.

REV. H. BERNARD CARPENTER,

The Poet-Preacher Dies Suddenly of Apoplexy at Bar Harbor.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 18.—Henry Bernard Carpenter, with his wife and son Harry, arrived at Sorrento Saturday. Mr. Carpenter had been confined to his house in Boston for four weeks by lameness, caused by his overwalking in the rain at Portland, where he went to look at a new summer resort. As soon as he was able he came to Sorrento, but was obliged to walk with a crutch.

Tuesday he was not quite so well, and he remained in his rooms most of the day, but he was in his usual good spirits. Wednesday evening a literary entertainment was given in the hotel parlor, at which Mr. Carpenter took an active part. He was in a jolly mood, gave a recitation, told stories of his travels abroad and chatting with the guests. He made plans to visit Bar Harbor yesterday.

He retired about 11 o'clock in his usual health, calling to his friends from the hotel piazzas to surely expect him at Bar Harbor the next day at 1 o'clock. While dressing yesterday morning he died suddenly from apoplexy, caused by the bursting of a blood vessel in his brain. Mrs. Carpenter is prostrated with grief. If possible she will leave Sorrento with the remains.

FIFTIETH ANNINERSARY

Of the Ordination of the Catholic Bishop of Vermont.

BURLINGTON, Vt., July 18.—An audience of over 2000 were present at the continuation of the exercises of the golden jubilee at the Catheral of Immaculate Conception. Bishop de Goesbriand was assisted by Very Rev. Thomas G. Lynch of Burlington and Rev. M. Gaffney of Rutland. Addresses were read to the bishop from leading parishes throughout the state to which he made an eloquent response.

Between 7 and 8 a public reception was held at the house of the bishop on Cherry street, over 8000 persons passing through the parlors. At 8 p. m. a procession of 1000 torches headed by a band, and followed by a long line of carriages, paraded the principal streets. There has been a large attendance of Catholics from all parts of the diocese, and the city has presented a gala day appearance.

Rt. Rev. Bishop De Goesbriand was born 73 years ago, in the province of Britany, France. He came to this country in 1840.

Iron Men Strike.

TRENTON, N. J., July 18.—The 800 puddlers, roughers and heaters employed by Cooper, Hewitt & Co., struck last night because of a refusal to grant a 10 per cent. advance in wages. The mill, employing 2000 hands, will shut down Saturday. The strike at the New Jersey steel and iron works, owned by the same firm, is still on, 300 men being out because the firm refuses to recognize the Amalgamated association.

No Desire for Office.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 18.—Leading Democrats in Hampden and Berkshire counties have been circulating a petition asking George M. Stearns to run for congress. Mr. Stearns tells The Republican that he will have to decline the flattering offer. "I cannot stand," he says. "I must have the few remaining years of my life for what I can get of pleasure and joy out of this beautiful world."

Good Hay Crop Expected.

BOSTON, July 18.—The New England Farmer's canvass of the hay crop in New England places it at 15 per cent. above the average in amount and 30 per cent. above the average in feeding value, as the crop is of extra quality and is being secured in unusually good condition. The poorest returns are received from Vermont, where a crop of only a fair average is reported.

Telephone Litigation.

UTICA, N. Y., July 18.—Injunctions were ordered by Judge Coxe of the United States court in the cases of the American Bell Telephone Company against Austin Devoe of Auburn and W. H. Robinson of Syracuse. The actions are brought for alleged infringement on the Bell patents. F. P. Fish of Boston made the motion for the plaintiff.

Crippled Veterans May Ride.

BOSTON, July 18.—The committee on parade has finally persuaded Gen. Alger to consent that crippled veterans shall be permitted to ride in the big procession of Aug. 12. The committee has accordingly decided to have a division of carriages to follow the Massachusetts department, and all disabled veterans will be invited to occupy them.

The Dartmouth Disaster.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 18.—The inquest on the victims of the Dartmouth disaster was concluded last night. No new facts were elicited as to the cause. The jury's verdict was "accidental death," but had the gate at the head of the wharf been securely fastened the accident would not have occurred.

Quincy City Grain Store.

BEST GRADES OF

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24 Washington St., cor. Coddington.

Branch store at South Quincy, near Railroad Station.

☞ Telephone Connections.

April 8 1—3m

Old Colony.

On and after June 16, 1890, Trains Leave

QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—4.33, 6.11, 6.55, 7.24, 7.31, 7.37, 7.52, 8.12, 8.34, 8.40, 9.18, 9.59, 10.38, 10.57 A. M.; 12.05, 1.02, 1.20, 1.42, 2.50, 4.00, 4.07, 4.48, 4.55, 5.33, 5.40, 6.20, 7.05, 7.10, 8.10, 9.06, 10.19, 10.33 P. M. SUNDAY—9.21, 9.31 A. M.; 1.46, 5.53, 6.01, 6.15, 8.14, 9.05, 9.16, 10.20, 11.01 P. M.

RETURN.—5.45, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 10.05, 11.02 A. M.; 12.00 M; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.30, 2.35, 3.12, 3.52, 4.18, 4.42, 5.10, 5.33, 6.07, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 8.15, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY—7.30, 8.30, 9.15, 9.30 A. M.; 12.45, 1.30, 5.00, 5.45, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WOLLASTON HEIGHTS FOR BOSTON.—4.36, 6.14, 6.59, 7.28, 7.41, 8.15, 8.46, 9.21, 10.02, 11.00 A. M.; 12.08, 1.05, 1.45, 2.53, 4.10, 4.58, 5.43, 6.23, 7.14, 8.13, 9.09, 10.37 P. M. SUNDAY.—9.34 A. M.; 1.49, 6.19, 9.20, 11.04 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.35, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY.—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR BOSTON.—4.38, 6.19, 7.02, 7.16, 7.44, 8.05, 9.24, 10.04, 11.15 A. M.; 12.11, 1.25, 1.56, 2.56, 4.15, 5.48, 6.31, 7.12, 7.17, 8.18, 9.12, 10.40 P. M. SUNDAY.—9.37 A. M.; 1.52, 6.22, 9.23, 11.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.17, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 12.30, 1.15, 1.55, 2.25, 3.12, 4.18, 4.22, 4.42, 5.33, 5.40, 6.15, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY.—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

QUINCY ADAMS FOR BOSTON.—4.30, 6.07, 6.51, 7.20, 7.34, 8.08, 9.15, 9.56, 10.54 A. M.; 12.02, 1.38, 2.46, 4.03, 5.37, 6.16, 7.07, 8.07, 9.03, 10.30 P. M. SUNDAY.—9.27 A. M.; 1.42, 6.11, 9.12, 10.57 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY.—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WEST QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—6.08, 7.05, 7.54, 9.11, 11.04 A. M.; 1.46, 3.45, 5.27, 6.20, 10.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

EAST MILTON FOR BOSTON.—6.12, 7.09, 7.58, 9.15, 11.08 A. M.; 1.50, 3.55, 5.31, 6.24, 10.11 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR EAST MILTON AND WEST QUINCY.—6.48, 8.35, 10.00 A. M.; 12.50, 2.40, 4.42, 5.50, 6.42, 8.14 P. M.

GEO. L. CONNOR,
Gen'l Pass'r. Agt.

J. R. KENDRICK,
General Manager.

Quincy and Boston Street Railway.

(ELECTRIC.)

Commencing Monday, June 23, 1890, Cars Leave

West Quincy for Neponset.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 8.55, 9.50, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 1.45, 2.20, 3.00, 3.35, 4.00, 4.45, *5.10, 5.30, 6.00, 6.15, 6.55, *7.15, 7.35, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.40, 10.00, †10.45 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.32, 9.18, 10.08, 10.53, 11.38 A. M.; 12.13, 1.03, 1.38, 2.00, 2.38, 3.18, 3.57, 4.17, 5.03, 5.55, 6.17, 6.33, 7.13, 7.53, 8.38, 9.00, 9.35, 10.00, 10.18, †10.42, †11.02 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy Point and West Quincy.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 9.00, 9.45, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.30, 3.15, 3.55, 4.20, 4.45, 5.55, 6.15, 6.35, 6.50, 7.30, 8.20, 8.55, 9.20, 10.00, *10.25, †10.35 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.33, 9.18, 10.08, 10.56, 11.38 A. M.; 12.15, 1.03, 1.18, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.17, 4.41, 5.09, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 6.48, 7.13, 7.32, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—6.25, 6.55, 7.25, 8.08, 8.35, 9.20, 9.55, 10.25, 11.23 A. M.; 12.15, 1.05, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.41, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 7.00, 7.32, 8.30, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—6.40, 7.10, 7.55, 8.20, 8.50, 9.35, 10.10, 10.40, 11.45 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.40, 3.15, 4.05, 5.00, 5.40, 6.15, 6.47, 7.15, 7.55, 8.45, 9.45, 10.38 P. M.

SUNDAY.

West Quincy for Neponset.—7.50, 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50 A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.55, 2.40, 3.15, 3.45, 4.20, 4.55, 5.40, 6.15, 6.50, 7.25, 7.55, 8.40, 9.15, 10.05, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.47, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.15, 1.37, 2.12, 2.57, 3.32, 4.02, 4.37, 5.12, 5.57, 6.32, 7.07, 7.42, 8.12, 8.57, 9.32, 10.07, 10.30, †10.12, †11.05 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy and West Quincy.—7.50, 8.50, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50 A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.50, 2.20, 2.55, 3.25, 4.00, 4.35, 5.20, 5.55, 6.30, 7.05, 7.35, 8.20, 8.55, 9.30, 10.05, 10.25, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.22, 7.55, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—8.10, 8.56, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4 52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.42, 8.12, 8.37, 9 12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—8.30, 9.20, 10.15, 11.00, 11.45 A. M.; 12.30, 1.10, 1.55, 2.25, 2.55, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5 15, 5.55, 6.30, 7.10, 8.00, 8.25, 9.00, 9.35, 10.05, 10.45 P. M.

*To Quincy only.
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At Neponset close connection is made with West End Street Cars to and from Boston. At Quincy Centre close connection is made with Electric Cars to and from Quincy Point. Cars are due at Beale street, Wollaston, ten minutes after leaving Neponset and seven minutes after leaving Quincy.

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WOLLASTON HEIGHTS FOR BOSTON.—4.36, 6.14, 6.59, 7.28, 7.41, 8.15, 8.46, .21, 10.02, 11.00 A. M.; 12.08, 1.05, 1.45, 2.53, .10, 4.58, 5.43, 6.23, 7.14, 8.13, 9.09, 10.37 P. M. SUNDAY.—9.34 A. M.; 1.49, 6.19, 9.20, 11.04 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, .02 A. M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.35, 3.12, 4.18, .42, 5.33, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, .00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY.—8.30 A. M.; .45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR BOSTON.—4.38, 6.19, .02, 7.16, 7.44, 8.05, 9.24, 10.04, 11.15 A. M.; .11, 1.25, 1.56, 2.56, 4.15, 5.48, 6.31, 7.12, 7.17, .18, 9.12, 10.40 P. M. SUNDAY.—9.37 A. M.; .52, 6.22, 9.23, 11.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.17, 9.40, .02 A. M.; 12.02, 12.30, 1.15, 1.55, 2.25, 3.12, .18, 4.22, 4.42, 5.33, 5.40, 6.15, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, .10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY.—.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

QUINCY ADAMS FOR BOSTON.—.30, 6.07, 6.51, 7.20, 7.34, 8.08, 9.15, 9.56, 10.54 A. M.; 12.02, 1.38, 2.46, 4.03, 5.37, 6.16, 7.07, .07, 9.03, 10.30 P. M. SUNDAY.—9.27 A. M.; 1.42, 6.11, 9.12, 10.57 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 9.40, .02 A. M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, .12, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.30, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY.—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 05, 10.00 P. M.

WEST QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—.08, 7.05, 7.54, 9.11, 11.04 A. M.; 1.46, 3.45, .27, 6.20, 10.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, .25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

EAST MILTON FOR BOSTON.—.12, 7.09, 7.58, 9.15, 11.08 A. M.; 1.50, 3.55, .31, 6.24, 10.11 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, .25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR EAST MILTON AND WEST QUINCY.—6.48, 8.35, 10.00 A. M.; 12.50, 2.40, 4.42, 6.42, 8.14 P. M.

GEO. L. CONNOR,
Gen'l Pass'r. Agt.

J. R. KENDRICK,
General Manager.

Quincy and Boston Street Railway.

(ELECTRIC.)

Commencing Monday, June 23, 1890, Cars Leave

West Quincy for Neponset.—6.40, 7.25, .15, 8.55, 9.50, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, .20, 1.45, 2.20, 3.00, 3.35, 4.00, 4.45, *5.10, 5.30, .00, 6.15, 6.55, *7.15, 7.35, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.40, 10.00, †10.45 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.32, 9.18, 10.08, 10.53, 11.38 A. M.; 12.13, 1.03, 1.38, 2.00, 2.38, 3.18, 3.55, .17, 5.03, 5.55, 6.17, 6.33, 7.13, 7.53, 8.38, 9.00, .35, 10.00, 10.18, †10.42, †11.02 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy Point and West Quincy.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 9.00, 9.45, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.: 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.30, 3.15, .55, 4.20, 4.45, 5.55, 6.15, 6.35, 6.50, 7.30, 8.20, .55, 9.20, 10.00, *10.25, †10.35 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—6.15, 6.58, .43, 8.33, 9.18, 10.08, 10.56, 11.38 A. M.; 12.15, .03, 1.18, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.17, 4.41, 5.09, .27, 5.56, 6.32, 6.48, 7.13, 7.32, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, .33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—6.25, 6.55, .25, 8.08, 8.35, 9.20, 9.55, 10.25, 11.23 A. M.; .15, 1.25, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.41, 5.27, 5.56, .32, 7.00, 7.32, 8.30, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—6.40, 7.10, .55, 8.20, 8.50, 9.35, 10.10, 10.40, 11.45 A. M.; .45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.40, 3.15, 4.05, 5.00, 5.40, 6.15, .47, 7.15, 7.55, 8.45, 9.45, 10.38 P. M.

SUNDAY.

West Quincy for Neponset.—7.50, .30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50 A. M.; 12.30, .20, 1.55, 2.40, 3.15, 3.45, 4.20, 4.55, 5.40, 6.15, .50, 7.25, 7.55, 8.40, 9.15, 10.05, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.47, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, .47, 1.15, 1.37, 2.12, 2.57, 3.32, 4.02, 4.37, .12, 5.57, 6.32, 7.07, 7.42, 8.12, 8.57, 9.32, 10.07, 10.30, †10.12, †11.05 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy and West Quincy.—7.50, 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50 A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.50, 2.20, 2.55, 3.25, 4.00, .35, 5.20, 5.55, 6.30, 7.05, 7.35, 8.20, 8.55, 9.30, 10.05, 10.25, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—7.30, 8.10, .00, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, .12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, .22, 7.55, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—8.10, 8.56, .48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, .38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.42, .12, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—8.30, 9.20, 10.15, 11.00, 11.45 A. M.; 12.30, 1.10, 1.55, 2.25, .55, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.15, 5.55, 6.30, 7.10, 8.00, .25, 9.00, 9.35, 10.05, 10.45 P. M.

*To Quincy only.
†To Car house only.

At Neponset close connection is made with West End Street Cars to and from Boston.

At Quincy Centre close connection is made with Electric Cars to and from Quincy Point.

Cars are due at Beale street, Wollaston, ten minutes after leaving Neponset and seven minutes after leaving Quincy.

JOHN A. DUGGAN, *Superintendent.*

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1. NO. 84. QUINCY, MASS., SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1890. PRICE 2 CENTS.

WANTS.

WANETD.—A competent woman to do general housework. Apply at LEDGER OFFICE. July 19—1t

WANTED.—A middle-aged woman as housekeeper. Apply at 25 Canal street. Quincy, July 19—tf

WANTED.—Granite Cutter; one that can sharpen tools; wages, $3 for nine hours; pay once a week; at our Buffalo yard. Steady work. McDONNELL & SONS. Quincy, July 17. 2t

WANTED.—A young man acquainted with the grocery and provision business for an order team. One that can cut meat preferred. State references. Address Box 728, Quincy. May 26—tf

WANTED.—People to know that it costs but 25 cents the first day and 75 cents a week, for four lines in this column. tf

TO LETS.

TO LET.—In French's building, Chestnut St., opposite the Congregational church, desirable rooms up one flight. Suitable for Dressmaker, Tailor or Barber. Apply at Bussell's Studio, Adams building. 11-tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Bicycle in fine condition, for sale cheap. Call at PAUL W. ADAMS', 42 Elm street, or George H. Brown & Co., Adams Building, Quincy. July 16. 4t

FOR SALE.—A New Milch Cow. Apply to Station Agent, West Quincy. July 11. 6t

ROOMS AND BOARD

CAN be obtained at No. 21 Chestnut street, Quincy. July 15—1w

TO LET.

A pleasant and convenient tenement on Spear street, 2d door from Public Library, now occupied by Geo. H. Brown. Rent $15. Inquire of GEO. W. PRESCOTT, Patriot Office.

Quincy, June 21. tf

John Page,

DEALER IN

FIRST-CLASS

Boots and Shoes,

ALL KINDS.

City Boot and Shoe Store,

No. 104 HANCOCK STREET.

We have about FIFTY PAIRS of

Odd Oxford Ties

—AND—

SLIPPERS

Which will be sold at a very LOW PRICE.

D. B. STETSON,

54 Washington Street.

Quincy, May 7. 3mos.

FOR SALE.

The well known EXPRESS ROUTE of James C. White, West Quincy. Lots of business. Owner wishes to sell to embark in other business. For terms, etc., apply to

JAMES C. WHITE,
Larry Place, West Quincy.

July 16. 6t

WHEN YOU GO TO THE

QUINCY DEPOT

— STEP INTO —

C. F. CARLSON'S

FOR A GLASS OF

COLD SODA.

Quincy, June 23. 1m

SEASHORE SALE.

The First Day's Auction Sale Very Satisfactory to Manet Company.

HOUGHS NECK IS BOOMING.

Electric Cars and Barges Went Crowded—300 at the Clambake—Lots Sell from 2 1-8 to 14 1-4 Cents per Foot—To be Continued Today.

The first sale of the Manet Land Associates was held at Houghs Neck yesterday afternoon. Lewis J. Bird and Bryant N. Adams were the auctioneers. The sale was satisfactory in every way to the parties interested in the land. Many choice lots were sold and bought, prices ranging from 2⅛ cents to 14¼ cents per foot. The lots bordering on the shore selling for the latter price. An immense clam bake was served at one o'clock, which was enjoyed by about 300 hundred persons.

This sale will be the best thing for Houghs Neck which has ever been started. Purchasers from Brockton, Boston and all parts of the State were present and were so well pleased with the vicinity that they became purchasers.

Mr. H. L. Louther bought the first lot at 4⅝ cents per foot and Charles W. Hall bought two, paying the highest price, 14¼ cents.

The sale will be continued today at the same hour, two o'clock, and some of the finest on the whole farm will be offered. All those wishing to attend can procure tickets which will entitle the holder to a ride to and forth and the clam bake.

Some of the Purchasers.

No.	Name.	Price.
16	J. H. Elcock,	5 cents.
7	R. E. Packard,	5
8	Unknown,	5
15	W. W. Adams,	5
9	J. M. Brady,	5
11	Charles W. Hall,	14¼
10	Charles W. Hall,	14¼
35	F. A. Hall,	3½
46	J. E. Burns,	4
33	P. J. Fallon,	3
48	Wm. T. Shea,	3½
30	James Dunn,	4½
52	C. C. Baxter,	3¾
44	T. F. Mannex,	4½
17	George H. Field,	5
82	T. F. Mannex,	5
88	Peter T. Fallon,	3⅞
89	Peter T. Fallon,	3⅞
81	Mr. Barker,	3½
93	W. E. Horton,	3
85	John B. Regan,	12½
84	Charles T. Penniman,	12⅛
86	W. F. Loud,	12¼
27	H. M. Faxon,	3¾
54	E. A. Adams,	2⅝
102	Francis Torrey,	2¼
100	W. S. Williams,	2⅛
71	E. A. Adams,	2⅝
96	H. H. Parker,	3⅝
97	" "	4⅛
73	" "	2⅛
74	" "	2⅛
75	" "	2⅛
90	" "	3¾
77	Albert Tucker,	2¾
126	Mrs. F. A. Lappam,	5
3	H. L. Souther	4⅝
5	J. H. Dinegan	4½
6	J. H. Dinegan,	4¼
12	G. H. Field,	13½
37	J. H. Elcock,	4c

In Section 2.

No.	Name.	Price.
77	J. T. Crossman,	2¼
57	Peter T. Fallon,	5⅝
9	Mr. White,	3⅛

TODAY'S COURT.

J, H. Judge for posting bills in this city without a permit, case was continued until Monday of next week.

Patrick Gurney of Holbrook for an assault on his wife was fined $10 and costs.

Alden Swett of Weymouth for profanity was discharged.

Michael Sullivan for being drunk fined $5 and costs. James Donnelly the same offence, received the same fine. Both were unable to produce the money, and were committed.

QUINCY POST OFFICE.

Letters advertised July 19:

Brogan, James
Bowers, H. T.
Berggreen, Claus
Coffin, J. A.
Carter, Charles H.
Campbell, Angus
Davis, Aggie C.
Dunbar, Mabel
Fuller, E. J.
Genness, Lizzie
Gallagher, Henry
Hannigan, Delia
Jakobson, J. F.
Johnson, Severin
Leach, Cora B.
Laing, Mrs. E.
Macullar, L. W.
Maloney, Edward
Martin, John
Moran, Joseph
Munn, Minnie
Pioneer Co-oper. Bank
Robertson, Chris.
Robertson, A. A.
Rouse, A. Pineo
Sherman, Emma
Thompson, Oskar
Tan, C. G.

—Mrs. Matilda Vose of Hyde Park celebrated Thursday her 102d birthday. The venerable lady was quite able and well to receive all the friends who call. She is tenderly watched over and cared for, and no excitement of any kind is allowed to interfere with her comfort. Although the weather for the past few weeks has been very warm and hard to endure it does not seem to have affected her, and all join in the hope that her present good health may continue.

POPULATION OF QUINCY.

It is Something That Puzzles the People and Estimates Come Slow.

Not a great many have yet embraced the opportunity to prove what good Yankees they are by guessing on the population of the city by the census just taken. The majority of those thus far received are between 14,000 and 15,000, but some say over 16,000 and one over 17,500.

The DAILY LEDGER will be sent free for one year to the person sending in the nearest guess of Quincy's population. There is no time to lose, as the census count will be announced in a few days. Use a coupon to be found in the DAILY LEDGER.

Quincy Daily Ledger.

I believe the Census will show the City of Quincy to have a population

Of..

Name......................................

Address..................................

War Eagle's Stony Glare.

There is great excitement among the Kickapoos over the discovery of a petrified body supposed to be that of War Eagle, a leading chief of the tribe who died many years ago, shortly after the tribe's return from Old Mexico. Instead of the remains being deposited in the ground in a coffin they were placed in an upright position in a large hollow tree, there to await the coming of the happy hunting days, as the Indians believe. During the rage of a fierce forest fire the trunk of the tree was consumed by the flames. A party of Indians who were passing through the woods stopped to light their pipes, when the image of an Indian warrior, with tomahawk in hand, was discovered underneath the ashes of the burning tree.

The scene which followed is described as being most remarkable. The Indians were scared so badly that they lost all self control and a regular panic ensued, the Indians rushing madly through the woods and yelling at the top of their voices. As soon as word could be communicated to the remaining members of the tribe, some 200 in number, a hurried consultation was held, at which it was decided that the reservation should be immediately abandoned.

Luckily some of the more civilized members of the tribe had influence enough to allay the feeling of fear, and the plan of desertion was not carried out. The place of fright was visited later in the day, when sure enough the petrified body of War Eagle was exhumed and placed upon exhibition.

The petrification was perfect. The war costume was as natural as life, there being a perfect imprint on the stone of both gun and tomahawk, which were buried alongside the body. The peculiar formation of stone presents an imposing appearance, and, but for the occasional creases caused by insects, would be clear of any imperfections.

A large, hollow oak was selected, the top sawed off about fourteen feet from the ground, and the petrified body placed upright therein, to remain forever. A two inch pine slab bearing the following inscription marks the petrified remains of this tribe's greatest warrior: "War Eagle, great fighter, turned into rock. Indians afraid Great Spirit. Let him sleep on his beauty forever."—Cor. St. Louis Globe Democrat.

Austria's Imperial Wedding.

The forthcoming imperial wedding has restored a little life to the Austrian court, which has been miserably dull since Prince Rudolph's tragic death. Although the marriage of the Archduchess Valerie with the Archduke Franz Salvator on July 31 is to be solemnized privately at Ischl on account of the empress' delicate health, the event will be kept throughout the empire with considerable festivity. Many towns are founding charitable institutions in the young princess' honor, as she prefers such useful remembrances to costly gifts of jewelry. On the 16th the bride elect renounced all her rights to the crown, according to the rule for Austrian archduchesses about to be married. Part of her trousseau and many wedding presents have been exhibited at the Vienna hofburg, and the dresses will be shown during the next few weeks. All the clothes are of Austrian manufacture, and very simple, though exquisitely made. The princess and her fiance have now accompanied the empress on a pilgrimage to the famous shrine of Mariazell, to fulfil a promise made to the empress' dying sister, the princess of Thurn and Taxis.—London Illustrated News.

An Old Building Doomed.

Many interesting memories cluster about the buildings known as the Hygienic hotel, at 13 and 15 Laight street, New York city, now doomed to be torn down to give place to an immense woolen warehouse. The buildings were originally erected for residences for the families of George Schuyler and a son of Alexander Hamilton and Col. Thorne, in what was then the fashionable quarter of the city about seventy years ago, in the vicinity of St. John's park. The carriage houses of the high toned old families stood until recently on the back of the property. The queer old stone trimmings of the windows and doorways, and its mahogany folding doors, its elaborate white marble jambs and the generously large rooms, were reminders of the time when land was much less valuable than it is now, when flats were unknown and the hum of business had not reached as far up town as Canal street.—New York Sun.

PEOPLE'S COLUMN.

Communications concerning city and public affairs are invited, and will receive space, although in views they may not coincide with those of the editors. They may be signed by initials or otherwise, but the editors must know the name of the writer.

Prompt Action.

To the Editors of the Ledger:

The sad experience which Rockland has just had in having its business centre burned, including a church, schoolhouse, dwellings, large factory, new business blocks, etc., makes us wonder what the chances are for a large fire in Quincy; and if one should get started, what the chances would be for controlling it. In a case of this kind a great deal depends upon how quickly the chief can grasp the situation and call for outside help and plenty of it.

There are a number of locations in which a large fire is likely to occur at any time, and too much confidence should not be placed on one steamer. The recent fire at Jones' Corner was the largest fire Quincy has had since Mr. Ripley was appointed chief, and it communicated with two or three buildings outside the one in which it started, yet there was no second or general alarm.

The Atlantic chemical would have been a very valuable help in protecting outside property, and it might have saved the store which was damaged, but it was not even sent for. The pieces of apparatus which respond to Box 42 are steamer, hose 1 and 3 and hook and ladder. This leaves the chemical and hose 2 and 4 remaining in their houses, and which could have easily been brought into service by ringing in a general alarm. According to the running card issued by the department, it requires a general alarm to bring additional apparatus, a second alarm from this box having no effect.

We hope Chief Ripley will not wait too long and endanger valuable property before calling for additional apparatus, should a fire ever get started in a dangerous locality.

FIREMAN.

HOUGHS NECK.

A whale got into the shoal water off Fort Point yesterday and was stuck in the mud for awhile.

Camping at Peddock's.

There is quite a camp at Peddocks island. It is the outcome of the effort of the Massachusetts third district Y. M. C. A., which sometime ago appointed a committee consisting of E. McAllister of Waltham, F. L. Starret of Cambridge and Victor H. Meister of this town, to make the necessary arrangements. Several associations have heretofore established camps for their boys, but the present encampment is the first united effort in this state, says the Boston Herald. The camp is situated on the western shore, between the northern hill and the water. The site is well chosen for healthfulness, the land sloping slightly from the tents on either side, and the soil is sandy, but well grassed over, the grass now being dead and dry. The tents, twenty in number, are arranged in the form of a crescent the large assembly tent in the centre. In each of the sleeping tents are eight single cots, placed four on either side of a narrow open space in the middle. Each of the canvas houses shelters seven boys and the gentleman in charge. No tent is left to the entire possession of the youngsters, an older person being stationed in each to exercise a restraining influence.

The members of each association camp together, Cambridge occupying six tents, Hyde Park four, Waltham five, Watertown two, and Winchester one. The large tent is used for services, and for games and meetings in rainy weather. It is without seats, the boys stretching out comfortably on the short, dry grass and joining in the songs with all the power of lusty young lungs, invigorated by sea breezes, and nearly drowning the tones of the small organ at one end. It is said that the boys' life outdoors does not seem to make them less ready for the simple religious services, in which all are expected to join. General Secretary Norcross of Watertown, has charge of the music.

The following are Hyde Park boys: Harry Davis, George Barritt, Alex. Holt, J. Frank Hayward, Arthur Poore, Howard Burgess, Perley Taylor, Mark Taylor, G. H. Gunnison, Otto Edenborg, Robert Hathaway, Dana Sears, Horace Sears, Clifton Carberry, George Whittier, John Sanborn, Walter Sanborn and Harry Simpson.

A small boy, anxious to help support his widowed mother, applied for a position as errand boy in the shop of a fish dealer.

"No," said the man, "I want a boy stout enough to carry a bushel of oysters on his shoulder. You are too small to do that."

"Yes," answered the boy, "but I can go twice."

The ready answer carried the day. The boy got the place, with a it a good start in the world.—*Youth's Companion.*

The last day of February and the Fourth of July always occurr on the same day of the week. The same is true of May day and Christmas.

—The Dedham Water Company issued yesterday an order that lawn hose must not be used during the continuence of the drought. The water supply is said to be low.

WEYMOUTH.

The children's park was opened last evening. It was understood there was to be a band concert, but for some unexplained reason the concert did not come off. There was some music but it was not given under the head of a concert. An audience of fair size was on the grounds, and every one seemed to enjoy themselves.

Ths average daily use of Weymouth water at the present time is 4,500,000 gallons—over 400 gallons to each inhabitant, and involving so large an amount of pumping to maintain sufficient pressure for keeping up a supply for household purposes, that the Water Commissioners have been compelled to restrict the use of hand hose on lawns and gardens to two hours per day, which rule will be strictly enforced. Complaints by householders of insufficient supply for domestic purposes are frequent and the restriction of use for watering purposes has become an absolute necessity. With the present inordinate waste of water larger mains would become imperative—Gazette.

The work of making changes in locations and kind of electric lights in Weymouth is being pressed forward and will soon be completed. Something like seventeen of the present arc lamps are to be taken out, several new ones put in and others placed upon higher poles. Seventy-five new 32-candle power series lamps are to be put in.—*Gazette.*

The Monatiquot Yacht Club held a hop last evening.

When the people assembled at the schoolhouse at Eastern Neck on Wednesday evening for their weekly prayer meeting, they discovered that vandals had broken the windows, turned on the water and flooded the place, besides committing other nuisances. An investigation is being made.

Mr. Fred W. Rogers of Boston, a guest at the Bayside House, North Weymouth, was surprised the other evening, the occasion being his twentieth birthday. Mr. Henry C. Rogers and family of Quincy were among the guests.

The Gazette endeavors to stir up the capitalists today relative to street railways. It says the capitalists of Weymouth have now an opportunity to show their sincerity in the much talked of "booming" of this town by putting their hands into their pockets and making immediate subscriptions to the stock of the Weymouth and Hingham railway, an improvement which will greatly conduce to the growth and prosperity of our villages and largely enhance the value of outlying real estate. Should the Plymouth county project not meet with the anticipated connection with Quincy and Boston through Weymouth territory, Braintree may be a rival for the benefit, and Weymouth thus be left out in the cold for many a generation. Wake up, monied men.

BRAINTREE.

Wednesday the suit between the mill owners and the towns of Randolph, Holbrook and Braintree was formally opened at Judge French's law office in Boston. There were ten lawyers present, representing both sides, or rather all sides, of the controversy, viz: A suit to recover damages, instituted by the Monatiquot mill owners against these several towns for the taking of water from great pond, to the serious injury of the business interests of said plaintiffs.

Charles H. Potter of Middle street has been appointed superintendent of the almshouse by the selectmen. There is not politics in this change, only a piece of civil service reform.

The South Congregational Sunday school went to Nantasket Beach for their annual excursion on Wednesday July 15. Though the day was warm a good number found their way to the sea-side, and thoroughly enjoyedt he many attractions of the place.

We are informed on the best authority that the valuable piece of land situated on Pearl street, South Braintree, including buildings thereon, owned by the heirs of Otis Dean, has been sold to William B. Rice, Esq., of Quincy, and the transaction satisfactorily closed. It is understood that the property has been bought for the purpose of erecting a large manufacturing shoe shop, to be occupied and run by the reputable firm of Rice & Hutchins. This is good news for Braintree.

A young lady, daughter of Mr. N. E. Hayden, got caught between two trains at South Braintree station the other day, but was extracted from her perilous position without bodily injury of any kind only almost frightened to death. The by-standers were also alarmed for the safety of the young lady. But "it's all well that ends well."

People wonder why it is that the town of Braintree can manage to get along with such a low rate of taxation as she does. But the town of Braintree is pretty well placed. For instance, and this is a fact not generally known, our Bank and Corporation tax is higher than either that of Quincy or Weymouth. But for the unfortunate water question law suits and the flagitious expenses arising therefrom, there is no reason in the world why the rate should be any higher than ten dollars per 1000. As it is the rate this year will not be much over $12 per $1000.

BEST IN THE MARKET!

FOR $6.50 CASH

WE SELL A TON OF THE

WEBSTER NUT COAL,

It is the most Economical Coal sold.

C. PATCH & SON.

[FRANK S. PATCH.]

Quincy, July 9. tf

Ninety-six Feet of Snowfall in Colorado.

Did you ever stop to think and figure up how much loose snow actually falls in the course of an average mountain Colorado winter? If you have, didn't the amount amaze you? At Kokomo in 1884–5, by actual daily measurements, something like ninety-six feet of the beautiful fell between Nov. 1 and June 1. Of course it kept on settling all the time, and when spring opened up there wasn't more than six or seven feet on the ground. The snowfall at Kokomo is generally twice or three times what it is at Dillon, yet the amount that fell here during the winter of 1889–90 sounds like a big yarn, but the figures given below are absolutely correct and were carefully recorded daily by Mr. Pratt at Ryan Gulch, just north of town.

Amount of snowfall, gauged at a point one mile north of Dillon, between the first day of November, 1889, and May 10, 1890: November, 38 inches; December, 31 inches; January, 31 inches; February, 41 inches; March, 70 inches; April, 22 inches; May, 17 inches—making a total of 20 feet 10 inches. About eight-tenths of this snow fell during the night time, and nearly one-half of it was very damp, settling rapidly as it fell. These figures seem preposterous, yet Dillon is not much of a place for snow either, and gets less of the beautiful than any other town in the county.—Dillon Enterprise.

A gentleman whose name should be handed down to perspiring posterity as the greatest benefactor of the summer of 1890 walked down Broadway at the hottest hour of the hottest day last week. He was only a tramp, and an awful specimen of his kind at that, but he wore a heavy hooded ulster, buttoned from his chin to his toes, with such a delightful air of ease and comfort that he sent a grateful chill, worth at least twenty-five cents to each recipient, down the spines of fully 10,000 sweltering pedestrians.—New York Times.

Bruin Caught Napping.

P. O. Sullivan, who lives about six miles above the junction of the Middle and South Fork of Boise, on the former, killed a black bear with a knife. He had followed the bear for several miles. It lay down beside a rock, and Sullivan crept up to it and plunged a big knife into a vital part. George Alexander, who is a neighbor, and saw the bear where it was dead, was in the city and related the story. It was very large and would weigh 500 pounds.—Boise (Idaho) Statesman.

Here are a few amusing blunders that have just occurred in examinations in Boston public schools: One little girl said that "in 1620 the Pilgrims came to Massachusetts for the purpose of fighting the battle of Bunker Hill." Another said: "In 1682 William Penn explored Pennsylvania with a crew of Quakers." In another paper a small boy, who had evidently heard that the English people were fond of meats, said that of all the countries he had rather visit England, because he would like to see the Thames river and the beef eaters.

Profit in Soda Water.

The druggists who sells soda water for five cents claim that there is no great profit in it because ice is so dear, and people are demanding everything but a square meal. They make about three cents a glass on the plain soda with the old fashioned syrups. The first soda fountain ever put up only had four syrups—lemon, vanilla, sarsaparilla and coffee—and they are the most popular yet, especially vanilla. Seventy-five per cent. of the people call for vanilla. Five cent soda men who furnish ice cream in the glass make mighty little profit, as it does not take many glasses to use up a gallon. Then the cream bill is larger than you would think. Still the sales are so great that we are glad as it is. The ten cent fountains make at least eight cents a glass.—New York World.

On his way to France Eyraud, the French strangler, asked for a knife to cut his finger nails. The officers in charge feared that he contemplated suicide and refused to give him one, whereupon he said: "If I wished to commit suicide I could readily force my hands between my ribs and make way with myself." He was soon afterward manacled to prevent him from doing this.

A locomotive destined for a railroad in British Columbia was being hoisted into a steamship at San Francisco recently when the rope snapped, dropping the "iron horse" into the bay. It weighed sixty-five tons, and sank so far in the mud that it could not be found when sounded for next day.

—Governor Brackett reviewed the Cadets in camp at Hingham yesterday, and in the evening was tendered a reception by Capt. Charles E. Stephens.

Dr. A. P. KIKAPOO,

THE INDIAN DOCTOR

and wife who are staying at the

ROBERTSON HOUSE, QUINCY,

Have consented to remain One Week more and treat diseases of all kinds at the Camp on Granite Street, near Fort Street.

Remember that his CONSULTATIONS and EXAMINATIONS are Free to All from 2 P. M. until 6 P. M., only.

July 19.

MOWING BY MACHINE.

THE Subscriber is prepared to cut grass, by the hour or acre, at reasonable prices.
C. L. PRESCOTT, North St.
Quincy, June 30. tf

B. N. ADAMS,

— AGENT FOR —

Greenleaf Land Associates.

Most Desirable Location

Easy terms of Payment. Money Loaned to Build. Fine Roads and best of Neighborhood. Call and see Plans and get your Choice of Lots.

B. N. ADAMS,

REAL ESTATE AND AUCTIONEER.

Quincy, April 21. 12—tf

H. T. Whitman,

CIVIL ENGINEER

—AND—

SURVEYOR,

ADAMS BUILDING, QUINCY.

Hours, 8 to 10 A. M.

Boston Office, - - 85 Devonshire St.

Hours, 12 to 2 P. M.

N. B. Plans of nearly all the Real Estate in the City of Quincy can be found at my offices.

May 28. d3t&w—tf

For Sale and To Let.

For Sale. A large variety of residences and choice building lots in all parts of the city at prices to suit.

To Let. New house, 10 rooms, all modern conveniences, in Quincy Centre.

Elegant new residence, 11 rooms, on Lincoln avenue, Wollaston.

House, 6 rooms, No. 7 Spear street, Quincy. Also stores and tenements in all parts of the city.

Agents for the Greenleaf Land Associates.

Care of property and collection of rents a specialty.

Geo. H. Brown & Co.,

Insurance, Real Estate and Mortgages,

Adams Building, Quincy.

Branch Office at Williams' Jewelry Store, West Quincy.

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FRANK F. PRESCOTT, City Editor.
JAMES E. WOODOCK, JAMES S. WHITING,
MISS FREEMAN.

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One inch, one insertion, 50 cents; one week, $1.50; one month, $5.00.

Short advertisements, such as Lost, Found, Wanted, For Sale, To Let, etc., not exceeding four lines in length, 25 cents first insertion; 10 cents each additional insertion.

Births, deaths and marriages free.

Funeral notices 25 cents each; obituary and reading notices 10 cents per line.

TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

A Boy Congress.

After the house adjourned Congressman Belden, of New York, brought the gavel down with great dignity and called the pages to order, writes Amos J. Cummings. A page three feet high moved that the house go into committee of the whole on the state of the Union for the consideration of a bill increasing the salaries of the employes of the house. Belden put the question with the most profound gravity and it was carried. Thereupon the genial congressman called the smallest page on the floor to the chair, retired to his seat and enjoyed the fun for an hour or more.

Then a tow headed page moved that the committee rise and report the bill favorably to the house. The motion was carried, and Mr. Belden again resumed the chair. The three foot page descended the steps and appeared at the bar. He reported the proceedings of the committee with precision and dispatch. Then the previous question was ordered, the bill received its third reading and was put upon its final passage. It was carried. The little page gravely moved to reconsider it and lay that motion upon the table. "There being no objection," said Belden, "it is so ordered." Young Dean Halford, a nephew of Whistling Elijah, then moved that the house adjourn. This was carried, and Mr. Belden gave the desk a parting whack and received the congratulations of the pages.

Cleopatra at the Fair.

A citizen of Alexandria, Egypt, named Alexander Tagliaferro, has written to the World's fair management inclosing a photograph of a sarcophagus, which he believes and claims to be that of Cleopatra. He says it was recently discovered in Cæsar's camp, near Alexandria. After paying the Egyptian government its dues the writer says he sold it to a friend for speculation. When the sarcophagus was opened the contents fell in ashes with the exception of the skeleton, which is still preserved. Mr. Tagliaferro says he is prompted to negotiate with the exposition authorities from notices which he has seen in newspapers of the United States announcing that the khedive of Egypt has been asked by the directors of the exposition for the mummy of Rameses. He begs to offer for sale this sarcophagus and skeleton for the sum of £12,000 sterling on the spot, the inference being that the purchaser will be required to pay freight. In explaining the features of this tomb he states that the five faces on three sides are positively the images of Cleopatra.—Chicago Mail.

How to Keep Fish When Caught.

The angler should take care of his fish after he has caught them. It is discreditable to fetch back a lot of sun and wind dried fish, all curled up and stiff. Put a handful of grass or ferns in the bottom of the creel and kill the fish as soon as caught by hitting them a sharp blow on the back of the head. If the weather is hot clean the morning's catch at noon, and every few hours dip the creel in the stream. The best way to keep fish to take home is as follows: Clean them thoroughly, taking care to remove the gills and the blood under the backbone, wipe dry inside and out, but do not wash them; sprinkle them inside with black pepper; but on no account use salt. Pack in cool, fresh grass and keep them in the shade. If ice is used it should be put in a tin can, or at least at the bottom of the creel, for it spoils the flavor of fish to have them soaking in water.—Forest and Stream.

Fell a Hundred Feet.

We are now at the beginning of that season of the year when accidents to mountain tourists are unfortunately not of rare occurrence. Our Vienna correspondent telegraphs that a young Viennese ascended the Rex with two companions. After viewing the splendid sunrise the three young men, although without a guide, resolved to descend on the steep side of the mountain. At several places the descent is made by means of ladders, and at one of these spots the young man missed his footing and fell a distance of one hundred feet. He was killed on the spot.—London News.

A painter arrested in Litchfield, Conn., while at work, walked along quietly for a few minutes, when he suddenly turned and dashed his paint brush into the sheriff's eyes. He then escaped. The sheriff is badly injured.

TAKING UP THE CROSS.

LESSON III, THIRD QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, JULY 20.

Text of the Lesson, Luke xiv, 25-35. Commit Verses, 27-30—Golden Text, Luke xiv, 27—Commentary by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

[Compiled from Lesson Helper Quarterly by permission of H. S. Hoffman, publisher, Philadelphia.]

25. "And there went great multitudes with Him." Such a teacher and worker of miracles would naturally have a great following; some from curiosity, some because of the loaves and fishes, some because of His miracles of healing, some because they really enjoyed His teaching even if they did not put it in practice; but O how few followed Him as true disciples, accepting Him as Israel's Messiah and joining themselves to Him for life or death till the Kingdom come. Even of those who professed to be His disciples we read that after a certain discourse "many of His disciples went back, and walked no more with Him" (John vi, 66). And of the twelve chosen out of all the rest, one possessed by the devil sold Him for thirty pieces of silver, and in the time of His sore trial all forsook Him and fled (Matt. xxvi, 15, 56). Knowing the hearts of all men, and reading easily the inward purpose of every one of this great multitude, He turned and said unto them:

26. "If any man come to me, and hate not his father, and mother, and wife, and children, and brethren and sisters, yea, and his own life also, he cannot be my disciple." It was written in the law that if any one hated his neighbor unto death the cities of refuge were to give no refuge to him (Deut. xix, 11-13); and the Spirit through John writes that "Whosoever hateth his brother is a murderer;" and that "If a man say, I love God, and hateth his brother, he is a liar" (I John iii, 15; iv, 20). Yet here are the Lord's own words to the effect that we cannot be His disciples unless we hate even father and mother, wife and children. The explanation is found in the fact that the word "hate" is sometimes used to signify "loving less." It is written that Jacob loved Rachel more than Leah (Gen. xxix, 30), and in the very next verse this is called hating Leah.

27. "And whosoever doth not bear his cross and come after me, cannot be my disciple." The cross of Christ was that cruel instrument of death on which He died when he bore our sins and made peace for us (I Pet. ii, 24; Col. i, 20). Paul said that by it the world was crucified to him and he to the world (Gal. vi, 14). And on the four different occasions on which Jesus gave utterance to this saying (Matt. x, 38; xvi, 24; Mark x, 21; Luke xiv, 27), He seems to mean nothing less than death to all that is against Him. "We who live (i.e., true believers) are alway delivered unto death for Jesus' sake, that the life also of Jesus might be made manifest in our mortal flesh" (II Cor. iv, 11). We are so selfish and unchristlike that we are apt to think every little trial a cross, and too often complain about our crosses.

28-30. "This man began to build, and was not able to finish." Such might be said of one who having laid the foundation was not able to complete the building, and therefore he might be made sport of for not counting the cost beforehand. Christ is not of this world, and His Kingdom is not of this world, therefore those who identify themselves with Him should consider well beforehand what it may possibly mean to be "not of the world" (John xviii, 36; xvii, 14, 16). A Christian is one who is given to Christ "out of the world," and then sent back "into the world" to stand in Christ's name against the world while seeking to rescue as many as possible from it (John xvii, 6, 18). If one confesses Christ before men as his Saviour, and identifies himself with a body of Christians, then continues just as much mixed up with the world and worldly ways as before, such an one has evidently not counted the cost, nor understands what it is to be a disciple of Christ. The Christian life consists of self renunciation, separateness from a world lying in the wicked one, patient endurance of trial, patient continuance in well doing, and a determination to know nothing but Jesus Christ crucified, risen, ascended and returning.

31, 32. "Or what king going to make war against another king, sitteth not down first and consulteth whether he be able," etc. In the previous illustration the disciple was looked at as a builder and his life a building; here he is compared to a warrior and his life a warfare. Jesus Himself is the great builder, He is the true Zerubbabel whose hands both laid the foundation of the house and shall also finish it (Zech. iv, 9). He is also a man of war, captain of the host of the Lord (Ex. xv, 3; Josh. v, 14), and He has considered well the cost and the ability necessary to build His kingdom on this earth and overcome and cast out the enemy. He saw the consummation and the way to it before He ever left the Glory which He had with the Father before the world was; and for the joy set before Him, He endured the cross, despising the shame, and is set down at the right hand of the throne of God (Heb. xii, 2), where He ever liveth to make intercession for us (Heb. vii, 25), while we continue the daily warfare waiting with Him for the time when the kingdom shall be His and ours. We do well to remember that we have a great adversary, and that to contend successfully with him we need to put on the whole armor of God (Eph. vi, 11). If we would receive the crown of righteousness, we must war a good warfare and fight the good fight of faith, and the great inspiration is the joy before us at His appearing (I Tim. i, 18; vi, 12-16; II Tim. iv, 7, 8). It is interesting to notice that the service of the Levites in connection with the Tabernacle, taking it down, setting it up, transferring it from place to place, not when and where they pleased, but only as God pleased and directed, is called "the warfare of the service of the tabernacle" (Num. viii, 24, 25, margin.)

33. "So likewise, whosoever he be of you that forsaketh not all that he hath, he cannot be my disciple." All that one has is summed up in the relations mentioned in verse 26; the nearest and dearest earthly friends, and then our own selves, our very life. How can one possibly forsake, or as in the R. V. renounce, all these so as to hold and love them not as our chief good, but only as minor things in comparison of Him whose disciples we profess to be? How can we learn to say with Paul: "I count all things but loss for the excellency of the knowledge of Christ Jesus my Lord." In Paul's case it was brought about by a sight of the risen and ascended Jesus as his own personal Saviour, and as Israel's true Messiah to sit on David's throne and restore the kingdom to Israel at His Glorious appearing. This made Paul to live on earth as a citizen of Heaven, willing to bear anything in his body of humiliation while he waited for the glorious immortal body like unto Christ's (Phil. iii, 8, 20, 21). Paul was a master builder, and a master warrior; but in reference to his life and service, he says: "I live, yet not I, but Christ liveth in me;" and "I labored more abundantly than they all, yet not I, but the grace of God which was with me" (Gal. ii, 20; I Cor. xv, 10). Truly, he, like his great Master, renounced all that he had that he might glorify God. By the same grace of God we may do likewise if we will. A little light concerning the resurrection of the just, the marriage supper, and the Kingdom of God (vs. 14-16), will wonderfully draw us.

All Sizes

Ladies' Calico Sacques,

50c. Each,

—AT—

Miss C. S. Hubbard's,

158 Hancock St.,

Quincy. - - Mass.

To the People of Quincy.

GREETING:

Having opened a first-class Furnace and Plumbing establishment in Pierce's Block, cor. of Hancock and Washington Sts. We are prepared to do all kinds of Furnace and Plumbing work in all its branches, either New work or Repairing by Contract or by the Day.

If you have a Furnace and cannot heat certain rooms, we can heat them for you. If you have a Plumbing job that the circulation is poor, water cannot be heated or the sanitary condition is defective, or otherwise poor, as practical experts in our profession, we can obviate those defects.

We have not come among you as itinerant botches, but as thorough, practical mechanics on Heating and Plumbing. We propose to make Quincy our home, as we have come to stay, and by square dealing and strict attention to business, we desire a share of your patronage, and in order to expediate a better acquaintance with you as to our ability, will say that we have for years and are today performing the work at our other store for many of the leading citizens and corporations of Weymouth and Braintree, a few of which we will name:

A. S. Morrison & Bros., Jenkins' Manufacturing Co., Columbia Rubber Co., Allen Fan Co., Fore River Engine Works, Ambler & Hobart, Hon. Edward Avery, A. E. Avery, Col. A. C. Drinkwater, Joshua Wilkins, T. A. Watson, Dr. G. W. Tinkham, Dr. F. F. Forsaith, Dr. T. H. Dearing, I. Morrison, Horace Abercrombie, Hon. F. A. Hobart, Aubrey Hilliard, C. N. Wallace, A. J. Bates, N. F. Hunt, O. W. Allen, Mrs. B. T. Loring, Mrs. Ellen Stetson, Haywood Bros., Geo. H. Holbrook, Thomas Penniman, William Penniman, Elmer Morrison, and many others. We also carry a full line of Rogers' Oil Stove, Agate and Tin Ware.

We are agents for Magee Furnaces and Ranges, and welcome you one and all to visit our establishment, inpect our goods, compare our prices and find that you can do better at home than you can in Boston.

Respectfully yours,

G. B. BATES, Hancock St., Quincy.

May 27. tf

SAVILLE & JONES,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Adams Building.

SEASONABLE GOODS

—AT—

BOSTON BRANCH GROCERY.

CANNED MEATS,

Fruits and Vegetables,

of every kind. Only Good Qualities kept in Stock.

Dried Fruits,

including Evaporated Apples, Peaches, Apricots, etc. Prunes of all Sizes. Raisins, Currants, Figs, Dates, etc.

BUTTER.

All Grades are Cheaper and Quality is Excellent.

Coffees and Teas

are always in order and everyone knows we sell the Best!

FLOUR

is one of our great Specialties, and our Sales are Large because we give the Best at Low Prices.

J. F. MERRILL,

Durgin & Merrill's Block, Quincy

April 17. 9—tf

COMPLETELY GUTTED

The Western Union Office in New York Burned Out.

TELEGRAPH SERVICE CRIPPLED

All the Wires from the Building to Brokers' Offices, the Stock Exchange and Other Places Destroyed.

NEW YORK, July 19.—The big Western Union Telegraph building was gutted by fire yesterday. The building is eight stories high with a cupola, and contains the offices of Jay Gould, and the Pacific railroads and the New York Associated Press, together with the operating rooms of the Western Union Telegraph company. There were several narrow escapes from accident, but as far as reported no one was seriously hurt. The fire broke out at 7:20 o'clock in the great operating room on the seventh floor. According to all accounts there were about twenty people in the operating room at the time, including fifteen women and five or six men. The first sign of the fire was discovered in one of the divisions of the operating room fronting on Broadway.

Alarm after alarm was sent out, and the fire department promptly responded. On the arrival of the firemen some exciting scenes were enacted. When the fire broke out there were about thirty operators at their tables in the operating room on the seventh floor of the building. The men were made aware of their danger by smoke issuing through the apertures connecting the battery room with the operating room. It was a dense, stifling smoke, and the operators, with one accord, at once left their instruments and beat a hasty retreat.

All in the lower portion of the building had gotten out this time. The last to leave the operating room were Night Chief Tobin and Chief Operator James Robinson. They looked for the source of flames as soon as the force took flight in alarm, and in the center of the room, where was located the distributing ring, which contains the numerous Associated Press tubes and the distributing tubes of the Western Union company, they saw a tongue of flames shoot up from the floor below. It was a fierce flame and soon shot up several feet. Tobin grabbed up some hand grenades and threw them into the flames, while Robinson seized a Babcock fire extinguisher and turned it on. These methods proved futile, and the men as a last resort seized the fire hose kept in the building, and connected it with the nozzle which enters the operating room near by. This was put in operation, and the stream directed against the flames. Three minutes showed them that this, too, was futile and they abandoned the work.

As described by an attache of the building the flames in the battery room at this time must have made that place a raging furnace. The ceiling of the room is literally covered with lines of wires and cables, some of the latter being of immense size and covered with insulated material of a highly inflammable nature.

When the operators had all left the building the crowds in the streets discovered half a dozen or more women standing on the roof of the structure, which is covered with iron railing. These were the kitchen help and others employed in the restaurant on the eight floor, where most of the employes of the Western Union main office take their meals. Just beneath where the women stood, flames could be seen bursting from the windows and curling upward. The women were comparatively calm for a time, but noticing the seathing flames beneath them, they began to scurry backward and forward, evidently puzzled as to what they should do. This sight caused great commotion on the street below. One woman was seen to raise herself above the iron railing and peer in a terrified way down the side of the building on the Fulton street side. The crowds standing by the railing of St. Paul's church waved their hands and shouted themselves hoarse. "Stay there; the firemen are coming, Don't jump." went up from the excited people, but it is doubtful if even an echo of the excited shouts reached the imperilled woman. The woman who had clambered up the railing desisted from her purpose—if such it was—of jumping and returned to her position on the roof, wringing her hands and looking appealingly to the crowds below. Meanwhile the life saving corps of the fire department and many of the regular force were bending their energies to the rescue. A ladder was raised to the roof of the building 8 Dey street and another thence up the burning structure. In raising the ladder from the street great delay and difficulty were encountered because of the mass of wires centering there. The ladder from the roof proved too short to reach the women. Life lines were brought into requisition. From the top of the ladder a line was shot up to the roof by means of a bomb. In this way strong ropes were placed on the top of the building and the women safely lowered one at a time to the roof of 8 Dey street. This successful rescue elicited shout after shout of appreciation from the crowds who witnessed it from the sidewalks. At this time the streets were blocked with a surging mass of humanity. Thousands coming down town to business stopped to look at the flames, which shot out from all sides of the buildings. Firemen were distributed on all the adjacent housetops, where they directed streams of water into the fierce furnace. The water tower, extended to its full height, did good service. The fire was got under control about 9 o'clock, after burning fiercely for two hours. The entire upper portion of the building was destroyed. This embraced the main operating room, the battery room, the gallery operating room, the drawing room, the main office of the Associated Press, the Western Union restaurant and the Western Union book-keeping department.

All the lower floors were literally deluged with water. Among the offices damaged by water are those of Jay Gould, Russell Sage, Sidney Dillon and Swayne's law office and The Commercial News department. The fire burned and melted out all the wires entering the building, and it is thought it will take a week to repair the damage. In the meantime business will be badly crippled. All the wires from the building to brokers' offices, the Stock Exchange and other exchanges have been destroyed. The damage to the operating room alone is estimated at $500,000.

The Crew Saved with Difficulty.

HALIFAX, July 19.—The schooner Lillian A. Allan of Portland struck on North Rock, off Cranberry Island, in a fog yesterday, and sank immediately. The crew were saved in a seine boat with difficulty.

Marked Down Sale

—IN THE—

City of Quincy,

—IN ORDER TO—

Compete with the Times.

AM CATERING FOR THE

City of Quincy

—TO KEEP THE—

PEOPLE AT HOME.

We keep all Styles of

Ranges,

—BUT THE—

Breeze and the Berlins,

which I have manufactured expressly for me, cannot be beat, as I have more than 100 different families in the City of Quincy, that will testify in their favor.

All other Goods equally low in Price.

The Strike

Is virtually to be settled satisfactorily to all Parties. In order to give those who have lost time and money a

Good Bargain

for the next thirty days, I am about to place my Entire Stock of

Woolen Carpets

at such Prices that all who want may not hesitate to purchase.

You have heard of people advertising the Great Gigantic Sales; this I shall call the

GREAT

Gigantic Sale.

1200 yds. of Straw Matting

will be offered from the Lowest Price to the highest grade of

English Straw Matting.

In this Sale you will find

3000 Yards

WOOLEN, TAPESTRY,

—AND—

Brussels

of all Shades and Qualities, and the Prices will be very low, and the Quality cannot be beat for the Prices.

We are right at home on the

Imperial Ice-Chests

—AND—

Refrigerators,

and the Prices can't be beat in Boston or out of Boston.

J. W. Lombard,

PANTON'S BLOCK.

HOLDING THEIR OWN

The Boston National League Team in Third Place.

DURYEA FORCED TO RETIRE.

Results of the Games Played by Both Leagues Yesterday—Excellent Game Between the Boston and Chicago Brotherhood Clubs.

The Boston nine has now a pretty secure hold on third place among the National League clubs and is aiming higher. The Philadelphias and Brooklyns are playing great ball and will not easily be headed, even by such a royal team as Boston's. The glory of the Cincinnatti club is suffering an eclipse just now, which most people consider only temporary. Yesterday's winners were Boston, Brooklyn, Cleveland, New York and Philadelphia, and this is the record to date:

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Philadelphia	74	48	26	.648
Brooklyn	73	47	26	.643
Boston	75	46	29	.613
Cincinnati	72	43	29	.598
Chicago	70	36	34	.514
New York	74	32	42	.432
Cleveland	70	21	49	.300
Pittsburg	72	17	55	.236

The Players' League.

Eliminating from the record of the Players' league the three illegal Boston-Pittsburg games reduces the Boston club's lead somewhat, but not enough to make the contest for supremacy interesting. Capt. Kelly's team is really without a rival. Brooklyn holds second place still.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Boston	69	42	27	.608
Brooklyn	76	43	33	.565
Chicago	71	39	32	.549
New York	71	39	32	.549
Philadelphia	74	39	35	.527
Pittsburg	67	32	35	.477
Cleveland	67	29	38	.432
Buffalo	65	18	47	.278

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

The Bostons Down the Cincinnati's Easily.

BOSTON, July 18.—The Bostons clinched their hold on third place yesterday by again defeating the Cincinnati team by the score of 9 to 3, while one of the crack pitchers of the visitors, Duryea, was hit so hard in five innings that he retired from the box in favor of Mullane.

BOSTON	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Long, ss	4	2	1	1	1	4	3	1
Tucker, 1b	3	2	3	3	0	13	0	1
Sullivan, lf	5	1	1	1	0	2	0	0
Brodie, rf	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Hines, c	4	0	2	2	0	4	0	0
McGarr, 3b	5	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Bennett, c	4	1	2	3	0	3	0	1
Smith, 2b	4	1	0	1	0	1	4	0
Clarkson, p	5	1	1	3	0	0	1	0
Totals	39	9	11	14	2	27	9	3
CINCINNATI	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
McPhee, 2b	4	1	1	1	0	3	2	1
Beard, ss	3	0	1	1	0	1	6	0
Marr, 3b	4	0	1	1	0	1	2	0
Holliday, cf	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Reilly, 1b	4	1	1	1	0	11	1	0
Knight, lf	3	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Nicol, rf	4	0	1	1	0	3	0	2
Harrington, c	3	0	0	0	0	4	0	1
Duryea, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Mullane, p	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	33	3	4	4	2	27	14	7

Innings........ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Boston........ 1 0 3 4 0 0 0 1 0—9
Cincinnati........ 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0—3

Earned runs—Boston 4, Cincinnati 1. Two-base hit—Bennett. Three-base hit—Clarkson. Stolen bases—Boston 4. Base on balls—Boston 5, Cincinnati 6. Base on errors—Boston 3, Cincinnati 1. Struck out—Boston [illegible], Cincinnati 3. Double play—Beard and Reilly. Triple play—Long and Tucker. Umpire—Powers.

Philadelphia, 7; Chicago, 2.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—The Philadelphia club had everything its own way with Chicago to-day. Vickery held the visitors down to five singles, scattered through as many innings. Hutchinson also pitched well, but was not accorded the support given Vickery. Attendance 3124.

Philadelphia........ 0 1 0 4 0 0 2 0 0—7
Chicago........ 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—2

Base hits—Philadelphia 9, Chicago 5. Errors—Chicago 5. Batteries—Vickery and Clements, Hutchinson and Kittredge.

New York, 5; Cleveland, 9.

NEW YORK, July 18.—The New York and Cleveland teams played two games to-day, each winning one. The first game was brilliantly played. The New Yorkers wielded the bat with telling effect. New York was beaten in the second game through poor base running and blunders of Glasscock, Tiernan and Buckley. It was the twenty-second consecutive game Zimmer has caught.

New York........ 0 0 4 0 0 1 3 0 1—9
Cleveland........ 1 0 1 1 0 0 2 6 0—5

Base hits—New York 17, Cleveland 13. Errors—New York 4, Cleveland 6. Batteries—Rusie and Clark, Beatin and Zimmer.

Second Game.

Cleveland........ 0 2 1 0 0 2 0 0 —5
New York........ 0 0 0 1 2 0 1 0 0—4

Base hits—Cleveland 7, New York 11. Errors—Cleveland 5, New York 5. Batteries—Rusie and Clark, Lincoln and Zimmer.

Brooklyn, 17; Pittsburg, 7.

BROOKLYN, July 18.—In the Brooklyn-Pittsburg game to-day, the home team had almost a walk over. Coleman retired after the sixth, Osborne taking his place.

Brooklyn........ 4 0 5 1 5 0 2 0 —17
Pittsburg........ 0 5 1 0 1 3 1 1 0—7

Base hits—Brooklyn 18, Pittsburg 9. Errors—Brooklyn 1, Pittsburg 7. Batteries—Lovett, Daily and Bushong; Coleman, Osborn and Decker.

PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

Kelly's Men Play a Good Game in the Hub.

BOSTON, July 18.—Patrons of the Brotherhood grounds this afternoon received their full money's worth in seeing one of the best and closest game ever played there. Boston beat Chicago, but after a hard struggle.

BOSTON	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Brown, cf	5	0	2	3	0	1	0	1
Storey, rf	5	1	3	3	0	2	0	0
Kelly, ss	5	0	2	3	0	2	2	0
Brouthers, 1b	5	1	2	4	0	15	1	2
Richardson, lf	3	1	1	2	0	0	0	0
Nash, 3b	3	2	2	7	0	0	3	0
Quinn, 2b	4	0	2	2	0	2	4	0
Murphy, c	4	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
Gumbert, p	3	1	0	0	0	0	6	1
Totals	37	6	14	24	0	27	16	4
CHICAGO	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Williamson, ss	5	1	2	2	0	1	3	0
O'Neil, lf	5	1	3	3	0	1	0	0
Ryan, cf	5	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
Comiskey, 1b	5	0	1	1	3	13	2	0
Pfeffer, 2b	5	1	1	3	2	4	2	0
Boyle, rf, c	4	0	1	1	0	2	2	0
Farrell, c, rf	4	1	1	2	1	2	1	0
Latham, 3b	4	1	1	1	0	2	2	0
Barston, p	4	1	1	1	0	2	3	0
Totals	41	5	11	14	7	27	18	1

Innings........ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Boston........ 0 3 0 0 0 2 0 0 1—6
Chicago........ 1 0 0 1 2 1 0 0 0—5

Earned runs—Boston 4, Chicago 3. Home run—Nash. Two-base hits—Richardson, Kelly 2, Brown, Farrell. Three-base hits—Brouthers, Nash, Pfeffer. Stolen bases—Boston 5, Chicago 1. Base on balls—Boston 3. Base on errors—Chicago 2. Struck out—Boston 4, Chicago 3. Double plays—Kelly, Quinn and Brouthers. Umpires—Knight and Jones.

Brooklyn, 14; Cleveland, 4.

BROOKLYN, July 18.—Brooklyn had an easy victory over the Clevelands and had their opponents beaten before the game was half over.

Brooklyn........ 4 0 0 1 3 1 0 2 3—14
Cleveland........ 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 0—4

Base hits—Brooklyn 11, Cleveland 11. Errors—Brooklyn 1, Cleveland 2. Batteries—Weyhing, Hornung and Kinslow; Gruber and Brennan.

New York, 10; Pittsburg, 2.

NEW YORK, July 18.—The New York and Pittsburg Players' teams crossed bats to-day, the local team winning easily.

New York........ 0 0 0 1 0 7 1 1 0—10
Pittsburg........ 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0—2

Base hits—New York 11, Pittsburg 5. Errors—New York 1, Pittsburg 6. Batteries—Crane and Vaughn, Staley and Carroll.

Philadelphia, 12; Buffalo 1.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—The Philadelphia Brotherhood club outplayed the Buffalos at every point yesterday.

Philadelphia........ 0 0 0 2 2 1 0 5 2—12
Buffalo........ 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1

Base hits—Philadelphia 12, Buffalo 5. Errors—Philadelphia 3, Buffalo 5. Batteries—Sanders and Milligan, Keefe and Mack.

FATAL RESULTS OF A FIGHT.

One Man Shot Dead and Another Mortally Wounded.

TUSCUMBIA, Ala., July 19.—John W. Goodwin and Peet Challan, armed to the teeth, came here and met Judge John A. Steele in a drug store. Judge Steele was unarmed, but his son, John A. Steele, Jr., came in soon, and he and Goodwin drew pistols and opened fire. Steele fell dead, shot through the head. Tom Steele, another son of the judge, appeared with a shot gun and opened fire, Goodwin and Challan replying with pistols. Goodwin was mortally wounded in the shoulder. Tom Steele was shot in the leg, and Tracey Abernathy, proprietor of the store, had his arm broken by a bullet while trying to stop the fight. All the parties are highly connected. The affair grew out of an old feud originating in an insult to a lady.

Failure of a Well-Known Hosiery Firm.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.—The firm of Thomas B. Cope & Brother, hosiery and knit goods manufacturers of Germantown, have made a general assignment. Although judgements have only been issued for $34,863, it is believed that the total amount of liabilities will reach $100,000. The assignment is supposed to have been due to the general depression in trade for the past two or three years. It is thought the firm would be able to meet their obligations if their creditors would not push them too hard.

Sold to an English Syndicate.

FORT DODGE, Io., July 19.—All the grain elevators of the firm of Gregory & Son, one of the largest grain buying firms in the northwest, have been sold to Rosenbaum Bros. of Chicago. The purchase was made in the interest of an English syndicate. The elevators are located all through northwestern Iowa and control a large share of the grain trade of that part of the state. Those in this vicinity are at Fort Dodge, Clarion, Vincent and Lehigh. The purchase does not take effect for one year.

Caught in the Act of Stealing.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 19.—James P. Brennan, an instructor in St. John's academy, was caught in the act of stealing and was arrested. There has been much stealing from the academy recently and detectives were employed. Brennan was seen forcing an entrance at 2 o'clock in the morning and the building was at once surrounded by policemen. He was allowed to break open a letter box and several rooms before he was arrested.

An Agreement Reached.

KING FISHER, I. T., July 19.—An agreement has been arrived at between the Cheyenne and the Arrapahoe Indians and the Cherokee commissioners to-day. The Indians agreed to the terms proposed by the commissioners. They are to hold lands in severalty, 160 acres to each man, woman and child, and derive $1,500,000. The treaty opens over 4,000,000 acres of land to settlement under the homestead law.

Nominations Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The senate has confirmed the following nominations: James Russell Soley, Massachusetts, assistant secretary of the navy; Allured H. Nettleton, Minnesota, and Oliver L. Spaulding, Michigan, assistant secretaries of the treasury; Henderson M. Somerville, Alabama, J. Lewis Stackpole, Massachusetts, and N. Shurtleff, Oregon, general appraisers of merchandise.

Detective Charged With Bribery.

NEW YORK, July 19.—On bench warrants, Detective Sergeant Phil Reilly yesterday arrested Detective George Logan and Roundsman John G. Taylor of the Sixteenth precinct, who were charged among others with bribery and the selling of police protection for a supposed gambling house by a newspaper reporter. Judge Martin fixed bail at $2000 each.

Scores of Houses Unroofed.

ERIE, Pa., July 19.—A hurricane struck Girard yesterday. Scores of houses and barns were unroofed and the Presbyterian church was almost destroyed. The people were terrorized. The damage to farm property was heavy.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Dr. Peters, the German explorer, has arrived at Zanzibar.

Business drags in the senate, neither side showing any energy.

The McKinley bill made the subject of inquiry in the French chamber.

The Danube continues to rise and a large district below Vienna is under water.

Extensive system of grain elevators in Iowa bought for an English syndicate.

A Newburg woman, crazed by trouble, keeps her child imprisoned for six years.

Professor Schoenfelder of the Wuerzburg university has been nominated archbishop of Bamberg.

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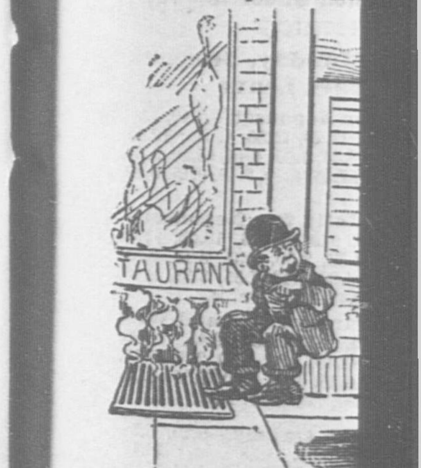

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On the Stag

Servant—Madam, the m out and desires an audience

Star Actress (surveying house)—So do I.—America heir opponents beaten before the game was half over.

Brooklyn........	4 0 0 1 3 1 0 2 1 2—14
leveland........	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 0— 4

Base hits—Brooklyn 11, Cleveland 11. Errors—Brooklyn 1, Cleveland 2. Batteries—Weyhing, Hornung and Kinslow; Gruber and Brennan.

New York, 10; Pittsburg, 2.

NEW YORK, July 18.—The New York and Pittsburg Players' teams crossed bats to-day, the local team winning easily.

New York........	0 0 0 1 0 7 1 0 1—10
Pittsburg........	0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0— 2

Base hits—New York 11, Pittsburg 5. Errors—New York 1, Pittsburg 6. Batteries—Crane and Vaughn, Staley and Carroll.

Philadelphia, 12; Buffalo 2.

PHILADELPHIAJ,uly 18.—The Piladelphia Brotherhood club outplayed the Buffalos at every point yesterday.

Philadelphia.....	0 0 0 2 2 0 5 [illegible] —12
Buffalo..........	0 0 0 0 1 0 1 [illegible] — 2

Base hits—Philadelphia 12, Buffalo 9. Errors—Philadelphia 8, Buffalo 5. Batteries—Sanders and Milligan, Keefe and Mack.

FATAL RESULTS OF A FIGHT.

One Man Shot Dead and Another Mortally Wounded.

TUSCUMBIA, Ala., July 19.—John W. Goodwin and Peet Challan, armed to the eeth, came here and met Judge John A. Steele in a drug store. Judge Steele was narmed, but his son, John A. Steele, Jr., ame in soon, and he and Goodwin drew pistols and opened fire. Steele fell dead, hot through the head. Tom Steele, nother son of the judge, appeared with a hot gun and opened fire, Goodwin and Challan replying with pistols. Goodwin was mortally wounded in the shoulder. Tom Steele was shot in the leg, and Tracey Abernathy, proprietor of the store, had his rm broken by a bullet while trying to top the fight. All the parties are highly onnected. The affair grew out of an old eud originating in an insult to a lady.

ailure of a Well-Known Hosiery Firm.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.—The firm of Thomas B. Cope & Brother, hosiery and knit goods manufacturers of Germantown, ave made a general assignment. Alhough judgements have only been issued or $34,863, it is believed that the total mount of liabilities will reach $100,000. he assignment is supposed to have been ue to the general depression in trade for he past two or three years. It is thought he firm would be able to meet their oblications if their creditors would not push hem too hard.

Sold to an English Syndicate.

FORT DODGE, Io., July 19.—All the grain levators of the firm of Gregory & Son, one f the largest grain buying firms in the orthwest, have been sold to Rosenbaum ros. of Chicago. The purchase was made the interest of an English syndicate. he elevators are located all through orthwestern Iowa and control a large hare of the grain trade of that part of the ate. Those in this vicinity are at Fort odge, Clarion, Vincent and Lehigh. The urchase does not take effect for one year.

Caught in the Act of Stealing.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 19.—James P. Brenan, an instructor in St. John's academy, as caught in the act of stealing and was rested. There has been much stealing om the academy recently and detectives ere employed. Brennan was seen forcg an entrance at 2 o'clock in the morng and the building was at once surunded by policemen. He was allowed break open a letter box and several oms before he was arrested.

An Agreement Reached.

KING FISHER, I. T., July 19.—An agreeent has been arrived at between the heyenne and the Arrappahoe Indians and he Cherokee commissioners to-day. The ndians agreed to the terms proposed by e commissioners. They are to hold nds in severalty, 160 acres to each man, oman and child, and derive $1,500,000. he treaty opens over 4,000,000 acres of nd to settlement under the homestead w.

Nominations Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The senate as confirmed the following nominations: ames Russell Soley, Massachusetts, ssistant secretary of the navy; Allured . Nettleton, Minnesota, and Oliver L. paulding, Michigan, assistant secretaries the treasury; Henderson M. Somerllee, Alabama, J. Lewis Stackpole, assachusetts, and N. Shurtleff, Oregon, eneral appraisers of merchandise.

Detective Charged With Bribery.

NEW YORK, July 19.—On bench warnts, Detective Sergeant Phil Reilly sterday arrested Detective George Logan d Roundsman John G. Taylor of the xteenth precinct, who were charged nong others with bribery and the selling police protection for a supposed gaming house by a newspaper reporter. dge Martin fixed bail at $2000 each.

Scores of Houses Unroofed.

ERIE, Pa., July 19.—A hurricane struck rard yesterday. Scores of houses and rns were unroofed and the Presbyterian urch was almost destroyed. The people ere terrorized. The damage to farm propty was heavy.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Dr. Peters, the German explorer, has rived at Zanzibar.

Business drags in the senate, neither le showing any energy.

The McKinley bill made the subject of quiry in the French chamber.

The Danube continues to rise and a large strict below Vienna is under water.

Extensive system of grain elevators in wa bought for an English syndicate.

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Today's Anniversaries.

Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

WHICH HAPPENED ON JULY 19.

In Quincy and Vicinity—On the Battle Fields—Births and Deaths of the Presidents—Incorporation of Massachusetts' Cities and Norfolk County Towns—Foreign Matters.

1838—Methodist church at Quincy Point dedicated.

1864—Call for one year men to go to war.

1871—Evangelical Congregational church dedicated.

1885—First Sunday school organized in Atlantic.

1886—Noon mails put on at South Quincy post office.

World Wide.

[illegible]—By his victory at Klissow Charles XII of Sweden practically became master of Poland.

1812—War formally declared between the United States and Great Britain.

1816—The independence of Buenos Ayres proclaimed.

1819—Death of John Playfair, professor of natural philosophy; born 1749.

1821—George IV crowned at Westminster.

1824—Ex-Emperor Iturbide of Mexico executed at Padillo; born 1784.

1839—Death of William Mackworth Praed, poet, aged 37.

1854—The Spanish insurrection triumphant; Espartero formed a new administration July 31.

1859—Garibaldi exhorted the Italians to arm; subsequently (1860) became dictator in name of king of Sardinia.

1863—Capture of John Morgan's raiders at Buffington island, O.

1870—France declared war against Prussia. England and the pope attempted to prevent hostilities, but the former proclaimed neutrality. The French army numbered 310,000 when first organized, the Prussian 450,000.

1871—Farewell to the stage of Mario, famous opera singer.

1877—The Russians repulsed by the Turks at Plevna with heavy loss.

1887—Uriah Crocker, the oldest New England publisher, died, aged 91.

1888—Death of Edward Payson Roe, American novelist, aged 51.

Tomorrow's Anniversaries,—July 20.

1839—House of Joseph Crane struck by lightning.

1857—Three houses struck by lightning.

1888—Quincy Street Railway opened between Quincy and South Quincy.

World Wide.

[illegible]—Death of Robert the Wise, king of France; born 971.

1304—Birth of Petrarch, Italian poet; died July 18, 1374.

1850—Daniel Webster appointed secretary of state, Fillmore's administration; died Oct. 24, 1852.

1860—Garibaldi defeated the Neapolitans at Melazio, Sicily.

1861—The Confederate congress met at Richmond, Va.

1864—Confederates make their first sortie at Peachtree Creek, near Atlanta, under Gen. Hood, their new commander. Result undecisive.

1864—Battle at Winchester, Va. Confederates defeated.

1870—M. Prevost Paradol, French minister at Washington, committed suicide, aged 41.

1877—Great riot of railway strikers in Baltimore; troops called out and several persons killed and wounded. The riotous feeling extended elsewhere. In Pittsburg 125 locomotives, 2,500 cars laden with freight destroyed; 100 lives lost. Money loss over $3,000,000.

1888—M. W. Fuller confirmed as chief justice of the United States supreme court.

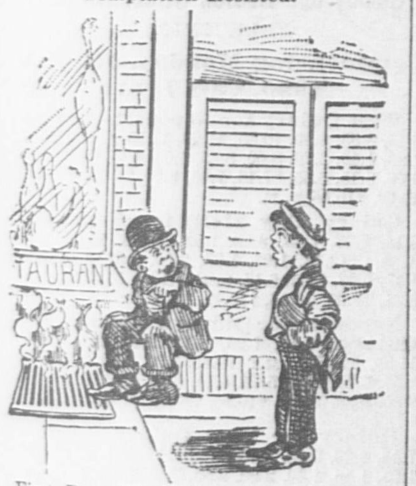
1889—Edinburgh extended the freedom of the city to Charles Parnell.

Mistaken Leniency.

Magistrate—Now, Scups, as the goose you have stolen happened to be mine, I will be lenient for once and let you go unpunished, but mind you are not caught again committing the same offense!

Stups—Thanks, your worship; I'll be more careful next time!—Gerichtszeitung.

Temptation Resisted.



First Boy—Hi, Mickey, come here an' git'r good smell o' roast beef.

Second Boy—Not ter day, Skinney; dis is Friday.—Scribner's Magazine.

Financially Crippled.

Tramp (piteously)—Please help a poor cripple.

Kind Old Gent (handing him some money)—Bless me! why, of course. How are you crippled, my poor fellow?

Tramp (pocketing the money)—Financially crippled, sir.—Tit Bits.

He Came Promptly.

"I wonder if Mr. Goodkatch will come this evening?" said Susie to her father.

"I hope not," replied her father.

"Why, father, what can you mean?"

"I am not prepared to return that money I borrowed of him yet. I want a few days more."—Yankee Blade.

Jones' Revenge.

Muggins—Funniest thing happened the other day—Jones was trying to make his mule drink out of a bucket, when the animal kicked him.

Cobb—Ah, then did Jones kick the mule?

Muggins—No, he kicked the bucket.—Life.

The Right Track.

"I always keep my boys on the right track."

"How do you manage to do it?"

"Oh! by lots of switching."—Chicago Ledger.

On the Stage.

Servant—Madam, the marquis is without and desires an audience.

Star Actress (surveying a nearly empty house)—So do I.—America.

SUSIE.

"A little girl has died," they say—
Only sixteen!
Weep if ye may—bend low as ye pray:
"What does it mean?"

But we cannot weep, though the child be dead,
And hearts beat sore;
Life droops unwed, by yon stirless bed,
By the shadowed door.

Listen! God fashioned a house—He said:
"Build it with care;"
Then softly laid the soul of a maid
To dwell in there.

And always he watched it—guarded it so,
Both day and night;
The wee soul grew as your lilies do,
Splendid and white.

It grew, I say, as your lilies grow,
Tender and tall;
Till God smiled "Now, the house is too low
For the child and small."

And gently he shut the shutters one night,
And closed the door;
"More room and more light to walk upright
On a father's floor."

More room and more light for the maid you know—
Only sixteen;
And on God's high row, where angels go,
She smiles between.
—A. H. Begbie in Good Words.

THE PRIVATE'S STORY.

Far from the haunts of company officers who insist upon kit inspections, far from keen nosed sergeants who sniff the pipe stuffed into the bedding roll, two miles from the tumult of the barracks, lies the Trap. It is an old dry well, shadowed by a twisted pipal tree and fenced with high grass. Here, in the years gone by, did Private Ortheris establish his depot and menagerie for such possessions living and dead as could not safely be introduced to the barrack room. Here were gathered Houdin pullets and fox terriers of undoubted pedigree and more than doubtful ownership, for Ortheris was an inveterate poacher and preeminent among a regiment of neat handed dog stealers.

Never again will the long, lazy evenings return wherein Ortheris, whistling softly, moved surgeonwise among the captives of his craft at the bottom of the well; when Learoyd sat in the niche giving sage counsel on the management of "tykes," and Mulvaney, from the crook of the overhanging pipal, waved his enormous boots in benediction above our heads, delighting us with tales of love and war and strange experiences of cities and men.

Ortheris—landed at last in the "little stuff bird shop" for which your soul longed; Learoyd—back again in the smoky, stone ribbed north, amid the clang of the Bradford looms; Mulvaney—grizzled, tender and very wise; Ulysses—sweltering on the earthwork of a central India line—judge if I have forgotten old days in the Trap!

* * * * * * *

Orth'ris, as allus thinks he knaws more than other foaks, said she wasn't a real laady, but nobbut a Hewrasian. I don't gainsay as her culler was a bit doosky like. But she was a laady. Why, she rode iv a carriage, an' good 'osses too, 'an her 'air was that oiled as yo' could see your faice in it, an' she wore dimond rings an' a goold chain an' silk and satin dresses as mun a' cost a deal, for it isn't a cheap shop as keeps enough o' one pattern to fit a figure like hers. Her name was Mrs. De Sussa, an' t' waay I come to be acquainted wi' her was along of our colonel's laady's dog Rip.

I've seen a vast o' dogs, but Rip was t' prettiest picter of a cliver fox tarrier 'at iver I set eyes on. He could do owt yo' like but speeak, an' t' colonel's laady set more store by him than if he had been a Christian. She hed bairns of her awn, but they was i' England, and Rip seemed to get all t' coodlin' and pettin' as belonged to a bairn by good right.

But Rip were a bit on a rover, an' hed a habit o' breakin' out o' barricks like, and trottin' round t' place as if he were t' cantonment magistrate coom round inspectin'. The colonel leathers him once or twice, but Rip didn't care an' kept on gooin' his rounds, wi' his taail a waggin' as if he were flag signallin' to t' world at large 'at he was "gettin' on nicely, thank yo'! and how's yo'sen?" An' then t' colonel, as was noa sort of a hand wi' a dog, tees him oop. A real clipper of a dog, an' it's noa wonder yon laady, Mrs. De Sussa, should tek a fancy tiv him. Theer's one o' t' ten commandments says yo' maun't cuvvet your neebor's ox nor his jackass, but it doesn't say nowt about his terrier dogs, an' happen thot's t' reason why Mrs. De Sussa cuvveted Rip, tho' she went to church reg'lar along wi' her husband, who was so mich darker 'at if he hedn't such a good coaat tiv his back yo' might ha' called him a black man and nut tell a lee nawther. They said he addled his brass i' jute, an' he'd a rare lot on it.

Well, yo' seen, when they teed Rip up t' poor awl lad didn't enjoy very good 'elth. So t' colonel's laady sends for me as 'ad a naame for bein' knowledgable about a dog an' axes what's ailin' wi' him.

"Why," says I, "he's getten t' mopes, an' what he wants is his libbaty an' company like t' rest on us; wal happen a rat or two 'ud liven him oop. It's low, mum," says I, "is rats, but it's t' nature of a dog; an' soa's cuttin' round an' meetin' another dog or two an' passin' t' time o' day, an' hevvin' a bit of a turn up wi' him like a Christian."

So she says her dog maunt niver fight an' noa Christians iver fought.

"Then what's a soldier for?" says I; an' I explains to her t' contrairy qualities of a dog, 'at, when yo' coom to think on't, is one o' t' curusest things as is. For they larn to behave theirsens like gentlemen born, fit for t' fost o' coompany—they tell me t' Widdy herself is fond of a good dog an' knaws one when she sees it as well as onnybody; then, on t'other hand, a-tewin' round after cats an' gettin' mixed oop i' all manners o' blackguardly street rows, an' killin' rats, an' fightin' like divils.

T' colonel's laady says: "Well, Learoyd, I doant agree wi' you, but you're right in a way o' speeakin', an' I should like yo' to tek Rip out a-walkin' wi' yo' sometimes; but yo' maun't let him fight, nor chase cats, nor do nowt 'orrid:" an' them was her very wo'ds.

Soa Rip an' me gooes out a-walkin' o' evenin's, he bein' a dog as did credit tiv' a man, an' I catches a lot o' rats, an' we hed a bit of a match on in an awd dry swimmin' bath at back o' t' cantonments, an' it was none so long afore he was as bright as a button again. He hed a way o' flyin' at them big yaller pariah dogs as if he was a harrow offan a bow, an' though his weight were nowt he tuk 'em so suddent like they rolled over like skittles in a halley, an' when they coot he stretched after 'em as if he were rabbit runnin'. Saame with cats when he cud get t' cat agaate o' runnin'.

One evenin' him an' me was trespassin' ovver a compound wall after one of them mungooses 'at he'd started, an' we was busy grubbin' round a prickle bush, an' when we looks up there was Mrs. De Sussa wi' a parasel ovver her shoulder, a-watchin' us. "Oh, my!" she sings out; "there's that lovelee dog! Would he let me stroke him, Mister Soldier?"

"Aye, he would, mum," sez I, "for he's fond o' laady's coompany. Come here, Rip, an' speeak to this kind laady." An' Rip, seein' 'at t' mongoose had getten clean awaay, cooms up like t' gentleman he was, nivver a hauporth shy nor okkord.

"Oh, you beautiful—you pretee dog!" she says, clippin' an' chantin' her speech in a way them sooart has o' their awn; "I would like a dog like you. You are so verree lovelee—so awfullee prettee," an' all thot sort o' talk 'at a dog o' sense mebbe thinks nowt on, tho' he bides it by reason o' his breedin'.

An' then I meks him joomp ovver my swagger cane, an' shek hands, an' beg, an' lie dead, an' a lot o' them tricks as laadies teeaches dogs, though I doan't haud wi' it mysen, for it's makin' a fool o' a good dog to do such like.

An' at lung lenth it cooms out 'at she'd been thrawin' sheep's eyes, as t' sayin' is, at Rip for many a day. Yo' see, her childer was grown up, an' she'd nowt mich to do an' were allus fond of a dog. Soa she axes me if I'd tek somethin' to dhrink. An' we goes into t' drawn room, wheer her husband was a-settin'. They meks a gurt fuss ovver t' dog, an' I has a bottle o' aale, an' he gave me a handful o' cigars.

Soa I coomed away, but t' awd lass sings out, "Oh, Mister Soldier, please coom again an' bring that prettee dog."

I didn't let on t' colonel's laady about Mrs. De Sussa, an' Rip he says nowt nawther; an' I goes again, an' iviry time there was a good dhrink an' a handful o' good smooaks. An' I telled t' awd lass a heeap more about Rip than I'd ever heeard; how he tuk t' fost prize at Lunnon dog show, and cost thotty-three pounds fower shillin' from t' man as bred him; 'at his own brother was the prouputty o' t' Prince of Wales, an' 'as he has a pedigree as long as a dook's. An' she lapped it all oop, an' were nivir tired o' admirin' him. But when t' awd lass took to givin' me money, an' I seed 'at she was gettin' fair fond about t' dog, I began to suspicion summat. Onny body may give a soldier t' price of a pint in a friendly way an' theer's no harm done, but when it cooms to five rupees slipt into your hand, slylike, why, it's what t' 'lectioneerin' fellows calls bribery an' corruption. Specially when Mrs. De Sussa threwed hints how t' cold weather would soon be ovver, and she was goin' to Munsorree Pahar, an' we was goin' to Rawalpindi, an' she would nivir see Rip any more onless somebody she knowed on would be kind tiv her.

Soa I tells Mulvaney an' Orth'ris all t' taale thro', beginnin' to end.

"'Tis larceny that wicked ould lady manes," says t' Irishman; "'tis felony she is sejuicin' ye into, my frind Learoyd, but I'll purtect your innocince. I'll save ye from the wicked wiles av that wealthy ould woman, an' I'll go wid ye this evenin' an' spake to her the wurrds av truth an' honesty. But Jock," says he, waggin' his heead, "'twas not like ye to kape all that good dhrink an' thim fine cigars to yerself, while Orth'ris here an' me have been prowlin' round wid throats as dry as limekilns, an' nothing to smoke but canteen plug. 'Twas a dhirty thrick to play on a comrade, for why should you, Learoyd, be balancin' yourself on the butt av a satin chair, as if Terence Mulvaney was not the aquil av anybody who thrades in jute!"

"Let me alone," sticks in Orth'ris, "but that's like life. Them wot's really fitted to decorate society get no show, while a blunderin' Yorkshireman like you"——

"Nay," says I, "it's none o' t' blunderin' Yorkshireman she wants—it's Rip. He's t' gentleman this journey."

Soa t' next day Mulvaney an' Rip an' me goes to Mrs. De Sussa's, an' t' Irishman bein' a strainger she wor a bit shy at fost. But yo've heeard Mulvaney talk, an' yo' may believe as he fairly bewitched t' awd lass wal she let out 'at she wanted to tek Rip away wi' her to Munsboree Pahar. Then Mulvaney changes his tune an' axes her solemn like if she'd thought o' t' consequences o' gettin' two poor but honest soldiers sent t' Andamning Islands. Mrs. De Sussa began to cry, so Mulvaney turns round, oppen t'other tack an' smooths her down, allowin' 'at Rip 'ud be a vast better off in t' hills than down i' Bengal, an' 'twas a pity he shouldn't go wheer he was so well beliked. An' soa he went on backin' an' fillin' an' workin' up t' awd lass wal she felt as if her life warn't worth nawt if she didn't heve t' dog.

Then all of a suddint he says: "But ye shall have him, marm, for I've a feelin' heart, not like this could blooded Yorkshireman; but 'twill cost ye not a penny less than three hundher rupees."

"Don't yo' believe him, mum," says I; "t' colonel's laady wouldn't tek five hundred for him."

"Who said she would?" says Mulvaney; "it's not buyin' him, I mane, but for the sake o' this kind, good laady, I'll do what I never dreamt to do in my life. I'll stale him!"

"Don't say steal," says Mrs. De Sussa; "he shall have the happiest home. Dogs often get lost, you know, an' then they stray, an' he likes me an' I like him as I niver liked a dog yet, an' I must hev him. If I got him at t' last minute I could carry him off to Munsooree Pahar, an' nobody would niver knaw."

Now an' again Mulvaney looked acrost at me, an' though I could mak nowt o' what he was after, I concluded to tak his lead.

"Well, mum," I says, "I never thowt to coom down to dog steealin', but if my comrade sees how it could be done to oblige a laady like yo'sen, I'm nut t' man to hod back, tho' it's a bad business, I'm thinkin', an' three hundred rupees is a poor set off again t' chance o' them Damning islands as Mulvaney talks on."

"I'll mek it three fifty," says Mrs. De Sussa; "only let me hev t' dog!"

So we let her persuade us, an' she teks Rip's measure there an' then, an' sent to Hamilton's to order a silver collar again t' time when he was to be her awn, which was to be t' day she set off for Munsooree Pahar.

"Sitha, Mulvaney," says I, when we was outside, "you're niver goin' to let her hev Rip!"

"An' would ye disappoint a poor old woman?" says he. "She shall have a Rip."

"An' wheer's he to come through?" says I.

"Learoyd, my man," he sings out, "you're a pretty man av your inches an' a good comrade, but your head is made av duff. Isn't our friend Orth'ris a taxidermist, an' a rale artist wid his nimble white finger? An' wha't a taxidermist but a man who can thrate shkins? Do ye mind the white dog that belongs to the canteen sargint, bad cess to him—he that's lost half his time an' snarlin' the rest? He shall be lost for good now; an' do ye mind that he's the very spit in shape an' size av the colonel's, barrin' that his tail is an inch too long, an' he has none av the color that divarsifies the rale Rip, an' his timper is that av his master an' worse. But fwhat is an inch on a dog's tail? An' fwhat to a professional like Orth'ris is a few ringstraked shpots av black, brown an' white? Nothin' at all, at all."

Then we meets Orth'ris, an' that little man bein' sharp as a needle, seed his way through t' business in a minute. An' he went to work a practisin' 'air dyes the very next day, beginnin' on some white rabbits he had, an' then he drored all Rip's markin's on t' back of a white commissariat bullock, so as to get his 'and in an' be sure of his colors; shadin' off brown into black as nateral as life. If Rip hed a fault it was too much markin', but it was straingely reg'lar, an' Orth'ris settled himself to make a fost rate job on it when he got haud o' t' canteen sargint's dog. Theer niver was sich a dog as thot for bad temper, an' it did nut get no better when his tail hed to be fettled an inch an' a half shorter. But they may talk o' theer royal academies as they like. I niver seed a bit o' animal paintin' to beat t' copy as Orth'ris made of Rip's marks, wal t' picter itself was snarlin' all t' time an' tryin' to get at Rip standin' theer to be copied as good as goold.

Orth'ris allus hed as mich conceit on himsen as would lift a balloon, an' he woor so pleeased wi' his sham Rip he wor for tekking him to Mrs. De Sussa before she went away. But Mulvaney an' me stopped thot, knowin' Orth'ris' work, though niver so cliver, was nobbut skin deep.

An' at last Mrs. De Sussa fixed t' day for startin' to Munsooree Pahar. We was to tek Rip to t' stayshun i' a basket an' hand him ovver just when they was ready to start, an' then she'd give us t' brass—as was agreed upon.

An' my wod! It were high time she were off, for them 'air dyes upon t' cur's back took a vast of paintin' to keep t' reet culler, tho' Orth'ris spent a matter o' seven rupees six annas i' t' best droogshops i' Calcutta.

An' t' canteen sargint was lookin' for 'is dog everywheer; an' wi' bein' tied up t' beast's timper got waur nor ever.

It wor i' t' evenin' when t' train started thro' Howrah, an' we 'elped Mrs De Sussa wi' about sixty boxes, an' then he gave her t' basket. Orth'ris, for pride av his work, axed us to let him coom along wi' us, an' he couldn't help liftin' t' lid an' showin' t' cur as he lay coiled oop.

"Oh!" says t' awd lass; "the bautee! How sweet he looks!" An' just then t' beauty snarled and showed his teeth so Mulvaney shuts down t' lid and says: "Ye'll be careful, marm, when ye tek him out. He's disaccustomed to travelling by t' railway, an' he'll be sure to want his rale misstress an' his friend Learoyd, so ye'll make allowance for his feelings at fost."

She would do all that an' more for the dear, good Rip, an' she would nut oppen t' basket till they were miles away, for fear anybody should recognize him, an' we were real good and kind soldier-men, we were, an' she honds me a bundle o' notes, an' then cooms up a few of her relations anfriends to say good-by—not more than seventy-five there wasn't—an' we cuts away.

What coom to t' three hundred an' fifty rupees? Thot's what I can scarcelins tell you, but we melted it. It was share an' share alike, for Mulvaney said: "If Learoyd got hold of Mrs. De Sussa first, sure 'twas I that remimbered the sargint's dog just in the nick av time, an' Orth'ris was the artist av janius that made a work av art out av that ugly piece av ill nature. Yet, by way av a thank offerin' that I was not led into felony by that wicked ould woman, I'll send a thrifle to Father Victor for the poor people he's always beggin' for."

But me an' Orth'ris, he bein' cockney an' I bein' pretty far north, did nut see it i' t' saame way. We getten t' brass an' we meaned to keep it. An' soa we did—for a short time.

Noa—noa, we niver heeard a wo'd more o' t' awd lass. Our rig'mint went to Pindi, an' t' canteen sargint he got himself another tyke insteead o' t' one 'at got lost so reg'lar an' was lost for good at last.—Rudyard Kipling.

Safe from Entry.

First Burglar—Th' paper says th' locks on th' government vaults at Washington is so weak thet any burgler cud pick 'em!

Second burglar—Huh! Who wants them big theatre hat silver dollars!—New York Weekly.

Shreds and Patches.

"But why do you call such a shabby garment your Fifth avenue coat?"

"Because both are great places for rents, my dear."—Dry Goods Chronicle.

LAWTON'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND!

—FOR THE—

Blood, Liver and Kidneys.

This great constitutional remedy has been on the European market for over twenty years, is superior to all others, and proven the greatest Blood Purifier and System Renovator ever compounded by medical skill. Nothing can equal it for putting the vital portions of the body in condition. If your liver is affected do you stop to think how or what your liver is? The liver is subject to more or less little pains or aches. This organ is the sponge of the body, and is continually soaked full of blood rich in poison. Its purpose is the secretion of certain digestive and cathartic elements known as bile, and the transformation of those products of digestion which are absorbed into the blood and carried into the liver before they enter the general circulation and assist in nourishing the body. Inactivity, then, produces numerous diseases. So by using LAWTON'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND, your liver will be free from all diseases. It is also absolutely necessary to know what and where are your kidneys. There are two kidneys, one on each side of the backbone. They are the only organs that purify the blood of the uric acid waste in the system. Every drop of blood courses through a great many times a day, just as through the heart. The waste matter which they should take away contains deadly poison which, if retained, causes fatal results. Sixty-five gallons of blood per hour, in the average man, passes through the kidneys, and to purify it they must be in perfect health. The kidneys are filled with many thousand hair-like tubes. These tubes run into every part of the kidney and, as the blood flows through that organ, the urine passes into these tubes, and is drained into the bladder. If these little tubes are diseased, the uric acid is not removed, and, instead of this poison coming through the blood, the albumen, which is really the life of the blood, comes through these walls and escapes with the urine; in other words, the nerve action is entirely wrong, and instead of taking the poison out of the blood, the life of the blood is taken out and the poison remains.

LAWTON'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND,

By its immediate action upon these vital organs thoroughly cleanses, renovates and restores them to their normal condition.

PALATABLE AS MILK. PLEASANT TO THE TASTE. NO NAUSEA.

100 DOSES,—$1.00

LAWTON COMPOUND COMPANY,

235 Washington Street, Boston,

Male and Female Agents Wanted. Sent to any address on receipt of price, $1, or 6 Bottles for $5.

For Sale at all Drug Stores.

June 6. 3m

THE THOUGHTFUL MAN

Reads, Reflects, and Decides

What is the Best Policy

For him to pursue

TO MAKE HIS BUSINESS

A Large and Prosperous One.

THE HEADSTRONG MAN

Thinks He Knows

Just What is Best!

and he pushes ahead,

works hard,

but

FINDS HIS LABOR

does not produce

GOOD RESULTS,

and he is

Obliged to Fail,

OR GIVE UP BUSINESS,

perhaps both.

Let those who wish to succeed, not work so hard; take more notice; see what others do, and try and improve on their ways and on their own in past years.

ADVICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertise regularly in the LEDGER and reach the people who spend their money in Quincy.

Advertise in a judicious manner. The world reads and studies the daily papers, but only a small proportion of the people ever see the issues of the professional advertising schemes.

Advertise liberally. Hunt's Merchant's Magazine says on this point: According to the character or extent of your business, set aside a liberal percentage each year for advertising, and do not hesitate. Keep yourself unceasingly before the public, and it matters not what business of utility you may be engaged in, for, if intelligently and industriously pursued, a fortune will be the result.

Advertise truthfully. Let your advertisement, in all cases, exactly correspond with what you really propose to sell. Be prepared to show the customer, who inquires, the identical goods, and let the price and terms tally with your announcements.

Advertise sensibly. Use plain language, easily understood, writing as you would talk to a customer. Slang, vulgar expressions, scriptural quotations, and personalities, ought never to have a place in advertisements. They are sure to offend some one, and are never in good taste.

Advertise attractively. The fresher, brighter and more interesting you make your advertisements the more they will be read. Indeed, many advertisements afford so much information on current topics of domestic economy that they are read as a matter of news.

Advertise specifically. It is better to name certain lines of goods rather than a general stock. Most people are bargain-hunters, and an advertisement will meet with more responses if it offers a specific bargain.

Advertise modestly. Neither brag nor exaggerate. Tell the truth and prove it; but tell it interestingly and prove it convincingly. Avoid superlatives, since constant use weakens their effect.

Successful advertisers employ the simplest words and forms of expression. Make lines that will cause your announcement to be talked about among intelligent, well informed and well-to-do people.

Advertise persistently. "To discontinue an advertisement," says John Wanamaker, Philadelphia's great merchant, "is like taking down your sign. If you want to do business you must let the public know it. Standing advertisements are better and cheaper than reading notices. They look more substantial and business-like, and inspire confidence. I would as soon think of doing business without clerks as without advertising."

APHORISMS.

Lying advertisements are and always will be failures in the long run.—*Printer's Ink.*

The man who does not find advertising profitable, generally finds business unprofitable.

Pay as much attention to your advertising, as you do to your purchases, and you will get equally satisfactory results.—*The Money Maker.*

Many business men who advertise expect to see returns directly, and if they do not, feel it is unprofitable. The indirect benefits derived from keeping the name before the trade are out of all proportion to the direct returns received, and the most successfu advertisers are those who keep themselves so constantly before the trade that their names become as familiar as a household word.—*Coal Trade Journal.*

Don't advertise that you are selling an article worth five dollars for twenty-five cents. Such statements emanate either from lying knaves or from fools. The knaves, however, are the ones who advertise such statements, the fools not possessing sufficient sense to appreciate the value of advertising. A truthful, candid statement is the best advertisement of a meritorious article. Learn to regard your advertisement as your bond, and be prepared to fulfil its pledges to the letter.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

FOR SALE BY NEWSBOYS,

and at the following places:

Old Colony Depot,	Boston
Ledger Office,	115 Hancock Street, Quincy
Souther's Store,	Adams Building, Quincy
McGovern Bros.' Store,	Plumer's Block, Quincy
Coram's Store,	Copeland Street, West Quincy
Miss Bartlett's Store,	Jones' Corner
Post Office,	Quincy Point
Depot,	Wollaston Heights
Henry B. Vinton,	Braintree
M. K. Pratt,	Weymouth
Post Office,	Houghs Neck

NEWS COLLECTIONS.

QUINCY, at Depot, at 9 A. M.
ATLANTIC, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WOLLASTON, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WEST QUINCY, at Post Office, at 7.30 A. M.
SOUTH QUINCY, at Depot, at 8.30 A. M.
QUINCY POINT, at Post Office, at 8 A. M.

News and advertisements dropped in boxes at the above locations will be collected at the specified times, in season for that day's issue of THE LEDGER. Anonymous articles will not receive consideration.

Today's Almanac.—July 19.

High water at 12.15 A. M. and 1.15 P. M.
Sun rises at 4.24; Sets at 7.16.
Moon sets 9.09.
First Quarter July 24.

THE DAY BOOK.

Interesting Brief Locals Gathered by Ledger Reporters.

Delightfully cool.

Third championship regatta of the Quincy Yacht Club today.

A boy is wanted to mow a lawn during the remainder of the summer.

A field day in gents' singles at the Quincy tennis grounds this afternoon.

Quincy was represented at the Monatiquot Yacht Club hop last evening.

The first death in this city for ten days, since July 9, occurred this morning.

The officers of Merry Mount Lodge Knights of Honor, were installed last evening.

Fred Sanborn and W. S. Badger while boating in the bay off the National Sailors' Home yesterday afternoon, were capsized. They were rescued by parties near by.

The St. Marys play the King Philips at Rockland today, and the St. Johns the New England Piano Co. nine on the South Quincy grounds.

The Baptists of South Quincy joined the members of the East Milton church in a picnic at Houghton's Pond, Canton, today. They were conveyed in barges.

While Weymouth has restricted the use of lawn hose and Dedham has forbidden its use during the drought, this city is to be congratulated on having an abundant supply.

The hammock thieves are again at work in West Quincy. George Elcock and P. J. Cray loosing one each Thursday night. The former had just swung a new one and they took ropes and all.

A full gang of stonecutters are now at work on the new Willard and are pushing work. A new blacksmith shop has been built and all the tools will now be sharpened in the yard.

A large gang of workmen have been engaged for several days putting the road-bed of the Old Colony into a more presentable condition. It is said the officials will make an inspection of the road next Tuesday.

Ward Four was well represented at the land sale at Houghs Neck yesterday, Messrs. James H. Elcock and T. F. Mannex each buying two, W. T. Shea and J. E. Burns buying one each and Peter T. Fallon heading the list with four lots.

It will be seen by notice in another column that Dr. A. P. Kikapoo has decided to remain in the city another week, and all desiring treatment for the many diseases that flesh fs heir to, can be attended to. Consultation free at the camp on Granite street.

Rain! Rain!!

The city got a slight shower at noon. It was only an aggravation, however, for rain is very much needed. The streets are dry and very dusty. The lawns even where sprinkled are parched and dried.

Congregational Church.

Rev. Edward Norton, pastor. Preaching at 10.30 A. M., by the pastor. Sabbath school at 11.45. A. M. Meeting of the Y. P. S. C. E. at 6.30 P. M. Usual evening service 7.30. The pastor will give a practical talk to young people.

Christ's Church.

Morning service at 10.30. Evening service at 7.00. Sunday school at 12 M. Early communion in the parish chapel on every 3d Sunday in the month at 9.45 A. M. Rev. Henry Evan Cotton rector.

Methodist Episcopal Church, Wollaston.

Rev. Luther Freeman pastor. Sermon at 10.45 A.M., by the pastor. 12 M., Sunday school. 6 P. M., Epworth League. 7 P. M., service of song and sermon by pastor. Seats free. Welcome.

MARRIED.

HAYDEN—ERVING—In Quincy, July 17, by Rev. H. Hanson, Mr. Fred A. Hayden to Miss Florence Q. Erving.

DIED.

LIBBEY—In Wollaston, July 19th, Mrs. Lucy T., widow of the late William P. Libbey of St. Stephens, N. B., aged 84 years and 4 months.

STRUCK BY A CYCLONE.

A Coach Containing Many People Hurled Down an Embankment.

PEORIA, Ills., July 19.—A Lake Erie and Western train coming into this city was struck by the cyclone of yesterday at Bridge junction and one car was whipped out of the train and smashed to pieces. A coach containing about a dozen passengers was overturned and hurled down an embankment. Several people were injured. It was rumored here that the town of Green Valley, on the line of the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville line, and Morton, on the Santa Fe, were swept away. Telegraphic communication with those places was shut off, the wires being badly demoralized by the storm. The cyclone traveled towards Pekin, and messages from there say that it approached the outskirts of the city and suddenly rose to the clouds, disappearing from view. It was reported that seven men were killed by the destruction of a brick yard at Westerly. At a late hour it is known that great damage has been done across the river and men have gone over to investigate. A yellow spot, similar to the one from which the funnel hung, was noticed to the north of the city and it is thought the towns of Lacon and Henry have suffered from the storm.

THE LOUISIANA LOTTERY.

The Senate Committee Preparing a Bill That Will Make Their Mail Non-Mailable.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—President Harrison has taken a deep interest in the total inadequacy of the present statutes to reach the Louisiana and other lottery schemes. He fully coincides with Postmaster General Wanamaker in the necessity for action to effectually put a stop to the Louisiana lottery, at least outside of the state. The senate committee has promised to take up the matter and is now at work preparing a bill that will make mail for such lotteries, etc., non-mailable. This would relieve the postmaster general in the excise of his discretion. He also suggests that the provisions of law applicable to individuals conducting lotteries should be extended to their agents and to all agencies acting for them, so as to exclude the latter from the right of receiving registered and money order letters the same as their principals. The committee hope to have the bill ready in a week or ten days.

DETERMINED TO HOLD OUT.

Mississippi Mill Owners Refuse to Grant a Ten-Hour Day.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., July 19.—The strike is spreading. At a turbulant mass meeting of the saw mill laborers at Rondall Point, the committee of business men, who visited the mill owners at the request of the laborers, reported the absolute refusal of the owners to grant a ten-hour day. The committee advised the men who had struck to return to work. The chairman, ex-Assemblyman Carmichael, however, advised the laborers to organize strongly and see what could be done on Monday. It was determined to keep up the strike at all hazards in spite of the assurance of the committee that there was no hope that the mill owners would give in. About 100 more men struck yesterday, and one mill of the Mississippi River Logging company is idle in consequence, and the Dells Lumber company's mill is running with only a partial force. This makes four mills idle and another practically stopped.

Daring Robbery.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 19.—A bold daylight robbery was committed in this village. About noon sneak thieves entered the Bliss cottage on North Broadway, and got away with $10,000 worth of diamonds and jewelry. The cottage is occupied by Mr. Morton, Vice President of the United States, and his law partner, Mr. Bliss, with their wives. The robbery was first discovered by Mrs. Morton, and the police were promptly notified. It is impossible to ascertain whether the jewelry was the property of Mrs. Morton or Mrs. Bliss, as the parties interested decline to make any statement. The police refuse any information except to admit that the robbery was committed, and that a reward of $1000 is offered for the recovery of the jewels.

Outrages of Constant Occurrence.

LONDON, July 19.—Dispatches from the east report that outrages are of constant occurrence at Erzeroum. The Mussulmans threaten to sack the Christian quarter. The garrison has been doubled, but the disorders continue. A hundred women were recently abducted while bathing and several were murdered. A reign of terror exists.

Shipping Service Crippled.

NEW YORK, July 19.—In consequence of the fire at the Western Union building the shipping telegraph service is crippled. No news was received either at the Maritime Exchange or the barge office concerning the arrivals of steamships at Fire Island, Sandy Hook or quarantine.

Willing to Enter at $5000 a Side.

BUFFALO, July 19.—C. J. Hamlin, owner of the trotter Belle Hamlin, stated yesterday that he was willing to match his mare against the filly Sunol for $5000 a side, on a track to be mutually agreed upon. This is in reply to Orin A. Hickok's challenge to race for $10,000 a side.

Destroyed by Fire.

WORCESTER, July 19.—Charles Stone's house and barn in Petersham were destroyed by fire, with two horses, several tons of hay, farming tools and household furniture. Loss $3500; partly covered by insurance.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Forecast for New England: Cool and fair weather; northwesterly winds.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Latest Quotations of the New York and Boston Stock Markets—July 18.

New York stock market trading was not much different in results from previous days this week. A revival of interest in the copper stocks was the prominent feature in the Boston market. Nearly all of them advanced, and the market for them broadened quite emphatically.

The New York Market.

Atchison	45⅛	Nor Pac. pref	83¾
Central Pacific	33½	Oregon Navi	103
Chi & Northwest	111¼	Oregon Trans	47
Del Lack & West	148⅝	Pacific Mail	46¾
Del & Hudson	169	Reading	46
Illinois Central	116	Texas Pacific	20¾
Lake Shore	109⅞	Union Pacific	63¼
Missouri Pacific	73⅝	Wabash St. L. & P.	13⅛
N. J. Central	121½	do pref	26
N. Y. Central	108	Wheel & Lake Erie	....
Northern Pacific	36	Western Union	84

The Boston Market.

Aspinwall Land	....	Fitchburg pref	89¾
Fremn's Bay Land	6¼	Flint & Pere Mar	32
Newport Land	....	Maine Central	151
West End Land	28½	Mexican Central	....
Atchison	45⅝	N Y & N E	....
Atlantic & Pacific	....	do pref	....
Boston & Lowell	175	Old Colony	174
Boston & Maine	205¼	Union Pacific	....
Boston & Prov	....	Wisconsin Central	60
Chicago, B & Q	106½	American Bell	228
Central Mass	19	New England Tel	54¼
[illegible] do pref	41½	Erie Tel	50⅜
Eastern	170	Mexican Tel	....

ORIGINAL PACKAGES.

Resolution Introduced in the House by Mr. Cannon.

CONGRESSMAN MORSE SPEAKS

He Says That Oleomargarine and Other Forms of Imitation Butter are Injurious to the Health of the People.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Mr. Cannon, from the committee on rules, reported a resolution, providing that the house shall immediately proceed to consider the original package bill, the previous question to be considered as ordered Monday, after the reading of the journal, and that the house shall next consider the bankruptcy bill; the previous question is to be considered as ordered Wednesday, after the reading of the journal.

Messrs. McMillan and Outhwaite opposed the resolution as not allowing sufficient time to consider such an important bill. The resolution was modified so as to provide that appropriation bills shall not interfere with the consideration of the two bills and was then adopted.

An attempt will be made to amend the bill reported from the committee so as to exempt oleomargarine from its operation. Congressman Morse of Massachusetts, in discussing the bill, among other things, said: "I am a business man and not a lawyer, but from such considerations and study as I have been able to give the subject now under consideration, I am satisfied that the trouble has arisen from a forced and unwarranted construction of that clause of the constitution which reserved the right to congress to regulate interstate commerce. The makers of the constitution understood by commerce a division of trade or traffic carried on in ships, as was nearly all the trade of that time between the colonies, and the evident intention was to prevent levying of duty upon the commerce of another state. Certainly no condition of things as exists to-day, where the country is laced and interlaced with railroads, telegraph and highways, annihilating state lines and boundaries, was thought, I am fully persuaded in my own mind that the existing construction of this clause of the constitution is forced and unnatural. Under this construction an interstate commerce law was born, which has done more to retard the growth and prosperity of the country, by forbidding interchange of commodities at nominal freights on long hauls, than any law or measure ever passed by congress. And now, under this provision of the constitution, the supreme court steps in and says that without remedial legislation the rumseller may carrying on his business in "original packages" from one drink in a package up to a barrel in every state and territory in the Union without the slightest regard to state laws. This law not only affects the Prohibition states like Kansas, Iowa, Dakota, New Hampshire and Vermont, but the local option states as well, Massachusetts, Maryland and Georgia. It also affects and wipes out all license restrictions in states like New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey. In short, without remedial legislation, such as is contemplated by this bill, an era of absolute, unrestricted free rum is at hand throughout the length and breadth of the country. I also believe in giving the states authority to prevent the importation into their borders and to restrict by such legislation as they choose any article of food or commerce injurious to people.

I believe that oleomargarine and other of imitation of butter made of uncooked pork are highly injurious to the health of the people. An eminent physician told me not long ago that he had no doubt but what the alarming increase in cancer was due largely to people eating uncooked pork in imitation butter, by which cancer spores and trichinæ are taken directly into the system. This business of imitation butter is a fraud, and affects injuriously the great agricultural interests of the country. Certainly the states should have the right to prohibit the manufacture, sale or importation ot this vile compound."

The New Gifford Gun.

LONDON, July 19.—Yesterday afternoon a public test was made of the new Gifford gun, in which liquified carbonic acid gas is substituted for powder, making the discharge noiseless and smokeless. The trial took place at the headquarters of the London Scottish rifle volunteers at Buckingham Gate and the inventor, Paul Gifford, whose name is connected with Gifford's injector and pneumatic tubes, in use in the postal service, demonstrated the practical character of his latest invention. Gifford made an excellent record at 600 yards sight, and the verdict of the entire company was that the gun was satisfactory in every way.

Caucus Reform Rules Needed.

BOSTON, July 19.—The Democratic caucuses last evening in all the wards in Boston for the election of members of the Democratic city committee were marked by all the old-time turbulence and disorder, and furnish the strongest kind of an argument for caucus reform rules. In South Boston the wildest crowds were assembled, and in ward Fifteen a member of the common council was taken to his home in an insensible condition.

Prisoners Escape.

DAYTON, O., July 19.—Prisoners in the city workhouse attacked the guard last night, and rendering him powerless and speechless by choking him, took away his keys and revolver. William Johnson, Frank Wilson and Charles Jackson escaped, but Mrs. Martin, wife of the superintendent, barred the egress of the others. A trusty prisoner, who gave the alarm, was attacked by some of his companions and almost killed.

Destroyed by Fire.

WORCESTER, July 19.—Horace Tucker's barn at North Brookfield, filled with new hay, was destroyed by fire yesterday, caused by spontaneous combustion. The house was badly damaged. Loss $3000, with light insurance.

Accidentally Killed.

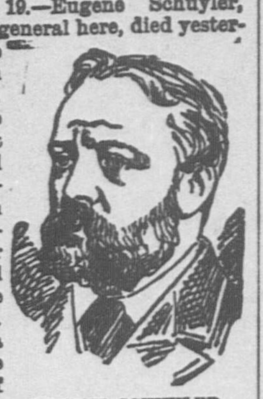
NORTH ATTLEBORO, Mass., July 19.—Postmaster Joseph D. Richards, a prominent Democrat and member of the Democratic state committee, was killed by the accidental discharge of his gun while hunting.

Stanley's Stolen Wedding Presents.

LONDON, July 19.—An inventory of the Stanley wedding presents discloses the fact that the articles lost are numerous and valuable. Among other gifts that have disappeared is a costly match box.

EUGENE SCHUYLER DEAD.

The American Consul General at Cairo Passes Away.


EUGENE SCHUYLER.

CAIRO, July 19.—Eugene Schuyler, American consul general here, died yesterday. Eugene Schuyler was born at Ithaca, N. Y., Feb. 26, 1840. He was graduated at Yale in 1859, and received the degree of Ph. D. in 1861. His admission to the bar was in 1862, and he received the degree of LL. B. from Columbia college in 1863. He devoted himself to law and literature, and in 1867 was appointed consul at Moscow; in 1869 was transferred to Reval, and the same year was appointed secretary of legation at St. Petersburg, and was several times and for long periods charge d'affaires there. He traveled through Central Asia in 1872, and four years later he published an account of that country, under the title, "Turkistan." In 1876 he was appointed secretary of legation and consul general at Constantinople, taking part in the investigation of events in Bulgaria. In 1878 he was appointed consul at Birmingham, Eng.; in 1879, consul general at Rome; in 1880, charge d'affaires and consul general at Bucharest, where he signed treaties with Roumania in behalf of the United States. In 1881 he was sent on a special mission to Belgrade, Servia, where he concluded treaties. In 1883 he was appointed minister resident and consul general to Greece, Roumania and Servia.

He has been a frequent contributor to American and English periodicals; has published translations from the Russian of Turgeneif and Tolstoi; edited a translation from the Finnish, and published a biography of Peter the Great. In 1882 he received the degree of LL. D. from Williams college, and was a member of the American Geographical society, the Royal Geographical society, the Imperial Russian Geographical society, the Royal Italian Geographical society, the Academy of Arcadia, Rome, the Royal Asiatic society, La Societe Asiatique, Paris, and the Evangelical school, Smyrna. In personal appearance Mr. Schuyler was short thickset and roundfaced, with full, glowing eyes.

LOST CONTROL OF THE HORSE.

Narrow Escape of Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. McKee and Baby.

CAPE MAY, N. J., July 19.—Last evening the carriage which contained Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. McKee and Baby McKee, was passing at Washington and Decatur streets, a lad in a dog cart whipped his horse and tried to pass the Harrison carriage. The boy lost control of his horse, which lurched and struck an electric light pole. The frightened animal then dashed up the street at a gallop, and barely missed overturning the White House family in the crowded avenue. The animal then plunged upon the pavement in front of a pharmacy, breaking an iron awning post and demolishing a show window. The horse fell and lay kicking and bleeding. At the sight of blood Mrs. McKee fainted, but soon rallied, and the carriage proceeded to the cottage at the point.

The Week's Failures.

NEW YORK, July 19.—The business failures occuring throughout the country during the last seven days, as reported to R. G. Dun & Co., number for the United States 187 and for Canada 20, a total of 207 failures as compared with a total of 197 last week and 199 the week previous to the last. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 208 representing 188 failures in the United States and 20 in the Dominion of Canada.

Able to Defend Herself.

BERLIN, July 19.—Prince Bismarck repeats his accusations against Sir Robert Morier. He declares that Sir Robert conspired in 1860 with the Crown Princess Victoria, now the Empress Frederick, to ruin him. The Liberal press retort by saying that if the prince knows anything to the detriment of the Empress Frederick, he would do well to say so openly, as the empress is quite able to defend herself.

Railroad Accident.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 19.—While James Moran, a conductor, and G. H. McKeelon, and George Hanson, brakemen, all employes of the Cincinnati Southern, were under the trucks repairing a draw bar at Sadieville, yesterday, the engineer backed his engine, striking the car and causing the three men to be run over and injured so badly that they will probably die.

A Forger Sent to Jail.

NEW YORK, July 19.—William F. Dickie, the absconding cashier of Russell, Crego & Co., who fled to Canada after raising money on forged checks and who was brought back and convicted in the court of general sessions, was yesterday sentenced by Judge Martine to state prison for nine years and six months.

Railroad Companies Combine.

CHICAGO, July 19.—The Northern Pacific and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad companies are to join hands here and form a continuous line from ocean to ocean. A purchase of 380 acres of land in Cicero marks the junction point. There will be located car shops of the Northern Pacific.

Embezzler Suicides.

CLEVELAND, O., July 19.—Edward Falk, formerly agent for a wine house, was arrested in his room by a constable on the charge of embezzling a small sum of money. When the constable's back was turned Falk shot himself in the head and died immediately.

Pension for Mrs. Fremont.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The house committee on invalid pensions has authorized a favorable report on the house bill granting a pension of $2000 per year to the widow of Gen. Fremont.

A Rising Imminent.

VIENNA, July 19.—According to advices from Rustchuk a rising is imminent in Bulgaria, and bands led by Russians will try to enter the country from Debrudacha.

Buchanan Nominated for Governor.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 19.—Buchanan, the Alliance candidate, was nominated for governor yesterday by the Democratic convention on the twenty-seven ballot.

Left the Vatican Secretly.

ROME, July 19.—It is now discovered that the pope has left the Vatican several times lately, but secretly. On one occasion he visited his sick brother.

Died of Asiatic Cholera.

ATCHISON, Kan., July 19.—Mrs. W. R. Bishop, wife of a well-known citizen, died here yesterday of genuine Asiatic cholera.

FADS OF THE BATHERS.

SOME WAYS OF STEAMING THAT BEAT THE TURKISH BATH.

A Newspaper Writer Is Put Through a Process Which Makes Her All the Colors of the Rainbow—An Ordeal Which to the Uninitiated Is Akin to Torture.

The fads of progressive New York women will kill me yet. Last week I took a "pack," and I am nearly dead. Lost twenty pounds and the power of locomotion for twenty-four hours. My lips and eyelids turned electric blue and my complexion is a pale green with ecru mottling. I wanted some medicine—a big dose—with a diet of lettuce, prunes, Graham rolls and hot water to see if I could put down the rebellious biliousness of my skin and put on a silver gray gown. I went to see the bathing mistress in the Hoffman house, who used to steam and knead the Jersey Lily and who did several hundred dollars' worth of grooming for the beautiful Duchess of Marlborough. She told me that I "ought to get packed."

"Where to?" I asked.

"Good looks! You can come here for a night or I will go to your house and give you a pack that will make your hair curl."

I gave her my card and made arrangements to be ready for her two days later.

Her parting command was: "Take a five meal fast to rest your system, and you will be the color of a lily when I get through with you." She did not say what color or what kind of a lily at the time, but I have since learned that the model she had in mind was the tiger lily.

THE "PACK" DESCRIBED.

I took the fast, and the day she arrived I was as hollow as a pipe stem, and the weakness of the traditional cat was muscular vigor compared to the general goneness of my interior. A small mountain of comfortables and blankets was collected, my bed was stripped and covered first with a rubber and then a pongee sheet. Over this was laid a wet sheet wrung out of boiling water in which I was folded like a prehistoric mummy.

The sensation was a little smart at first, and I had a lurking fear that the original hue of whiteness was being scorched from my spinal column. Satisfied of my mistake I relapsed into a state of passivity and the mistress of the bath transferred the mountain of blankets from the floor to my bed. Then she put a cool, wet napkin on my head, and there I lay with the weight of Atlanta's on my already caved in anatomy and every pore in my body streaming like a country pump. I tried to think I was having fun, for it was a day off and it has always been my motto to make my own sunshine.

Do what I could with my thoughts I felt the blood pumping into my brain and making violent and forcible efforts to escape. The stately mistress of the flesh brush made me keep still, changing the cold cloths on my head, slipped morsels of crushed ice down my throat and encouraging me by frequent reiterations that I was doing well and would have a beautiful color. I stayed in the pack three hours and perspired until I thought there was nothing left of me but the last breath. Then I dropped off of something—I don't know just exactly what—and when I was about to get a glimpse of heavenly things with a lot of short waisted early empire girls and small dimpled boys in feather trimmings floating about in atmospheric nonchalance I was rudely shaken and told to open my mouth. That ended the pack.

THE SENSATIONS AFTERWARD.

I was dosed with French brandy, rubbed with alcohol, polished off with a pair of bath mitts that had the grain of radish graters and put to bed again between warm sheets.

The packer gave me a cup of bouillon, a chop, a roll and a glass of claret, and stayed with me until I finished the first morsel of food I had tasted in fifty hours. Bidding me keep quiet and stay in bed a day or two she relieved me of a $5 bill I had been saving for a crimson parasol and went off. When I looked in the glass I saw a reflection that beggared the horror portrayed by the impersonators of Violetta and Camille in their last scenes. I was a sort of ox heart red with a mottling of yellow fever and black plague patches done in the fashion that Limoges vases are under glazed. My eyes were on fire, the lining of my lids was white and green, my nostrils were pinched and my lips shriveled and were onion blue in tint.

Briefly, I was a horror. I looked like a resurrection. Mentally I was as idiotic as the ushers in the Bible wedding. But I had been "packed," and there is some satisfaction to a crack brain to know that she has one less fad in the gamut of fooldom to investigate. I have given up the ideal of a gray frock and buckled down to a diet of rare roast beef, boiled onions, rice pudding and vegetable soup, for until I recover some of my lost flesh I have no use for anything but a Spanish scarf and an ulster.

But will you believe me when I tell you that these packs are taken regularly by the fashionably progressive women of New York every day in the week? It's a fact.—New York World.

A Host's Thoughtfulness.

Brown (of Philadelphia)—Come right in, old fellow. Your room is ready and everything necessary to make you feel completely at home is prepared.

Jones (of Pittsburg)—Hope you haven't taken any trouble on my account.

Brown (heartily)—Very little, but that little will count. Have had four dozen cable car gongs hung under your window and hired a boy to bang them every day and all night.

Jones (overjoyed)—Bless you, old boy! Your thoughtfulness is simply delightful.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

Horribly Irreverent.

A very wicked young person, to whom an admirer of Ibsen showed the dramatist's photograph, said, with a lofty sneer: "If you wish a real good picture of a Marmoset monkey why don't you get one?"—Boston Herald.

MINING TERMS.

A "chute" is an inclined channel through which ore slides.

Gold or silver combined with quicksilver is called "amalgam."

Precious metals contained in lead are termed "base bullion."

An ore of zinc, consisting of zinc and sulphur, is termed a "blende."

"Diluvium" is a deposit of superficial sand, loam, gravel, pebbles, etc.

"Breasting ore" is taking the ore from the face, breast or end of a tunnel.

A "cord of ore" is 128 cubic feet of broken ore; about seven tons in quartz rock.

A level, a horizontal drift or passage from the surface into a mine is called an "adit."

A mass of rock matter occurring in or between the branches of a vein is termed a "horse."

A timber or plank lining of a shaft, the confining of a wall rock, is called the "cribbing."

Bars set in a flume to strain out the large stones used in hydraulic mining are termed "grizzly."

A fissure or crack in the earth's crust filled with mineral matter is called a "fissure vein."

A "barren contract" is a contract vein, or a place in the contract vein, which has no mineral.

A "contact vein" is a vein along the contact plane of or between two dissimilar rock masses.

The pile of ore or debris taken from mines, or tailings from sluicing is called the "dump."

The slope, pitch or angle which a vein makes with the plane of the horizon is called a "dip."

The rock that appears on the surface indicating the presence of a lode is called the "chopping."

Loose rock or isolated masses of ore, or ore detached from the original formation, is called a "float."

The rock on either side of a lode or ledge usually barren, or the permanent rock inclosing a vein, is termed the "country rock."

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE ACIDS.

The acid of the grape arises from a mixture of malic and tartaric acids.

The acid of the mango arises from citric acid and a very fugitive essential oil.

The horse radish derives its flavor and blistering power from a volatile acrid oil.

The acid of the tamarind arises from a mixture of citric, malic and tartaric acids.

The acid of the cherry, plum, apple and pear arises from the malic acid in their pulp.

The flavor of asparagus arises from aspartic acid, found also in the root of the marsh mallow.

The grateful acid of the rhubarb leaf arises from the malic acid and bin-oxalate potash which it contains.

The acid of gooseberries and currants, black, red and white, arises from a mixture of malic and citric acids.

The acidity of the lemon, orange and other species of the genus Citrus is caused by the abundance of citric acid their juice contains.

Beet root owes its nutritious quality to about 9 per cent. of sugar which it contains, and its flavor to a peculiar substance containing nitrogen mixed with pectic acid.

The acid of the cucumber arises from a peculiar poisonous ingredient called fungin, which is found in all fungi, and is the cause of the cucumber being offensive to some stomachs.

Garlic and the rest of the onion family derive their peculiar odor from a yellowish, volatile, acrid oil, but they are nutritious from containing nearly half their weight of gummy and glutinous substances not yet clearly defined.—George W. Johnson in The Chemistry of the World.

THE LATEST IN SILVERWARE.

Silver clasps are made to hold up men's shirt sleeves.

Fine combs for babies are mounted on silver handles.

A silver whip with a long knotted lash is used as a belt pin.

Standards for five o'clock tea kettles are made of oxydized silver alloys.

Silver hair pins are much worn, the favorite forms being knotted and looped at the head.

Black enamel match boxes with tiny ornaments showing in the silver beneath are new and pretty.

Tea services in the favorite spiral forms with no other ornamentation hold the favor of the moment.

Cups in silver gilt, imitating sheaves of wheat, come in sets of two with spoons to match as bridal presents.

Superb pistols have the holsters of smoked ivory carved in Moorish forms and silver damasceened mounts.

A pretty fashion for a round table mirror is to leave interstices, through which a colored ribbon of the hue that suits the complexion best may be passed.

Boxes of fancy woods for cigars are mounted in silver, which at the corners is carried into graceful garlands. Toilet boxes are ornamented in the same manner.

A silver lamp which is new has the standard like that of a candlestick, and supports a cut glass bowl. This holds the lamp which above has a dainty silk shade.

Rests for carvers are gotten up in fanciful designs; one has the bar on the backs of two tortoises; another carries it between stags' horns, a third shows it held in the mouths of two dogs.—Jewelers' Circular.

HINTS TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

The surest way to have clear jelly is to let the juice drain through a flannel bag, without squeezing it.

After taking cake from the oven let it remain in the pan about five minutes; it will then come out easily without breaking.

Keep a little beeswax tied up in a cloth to rub your flatirons with, and you will find that even a white shirt to be done up will soon become a pleasant work.

The best whitewash for a cellar is made of lime and water only. The addition of other things hinders the purpose of keeping the cellar pure and healthful.

If one wishes to cool a hot dish in a hurry it will be found that if the dish be placed in a vessel full of cold, salty water, it will cool far more rapidly than if stood in water free from salt.

To remove fruit stains from linen rub the part on each side with yellow soap; then tie up a piece of soda in the cloth and soak well in hot water; afterwards expose the stained part to the sun and air until removed.

Quincy City Grain Store.

BEST GRADES OF

FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY AND STRAW,

Brick, Lime, Cement and Drain Pipe.

Agent for the Celebrated

Bowker's Fertilizer.

Superior to all others.

Edward Russell.

PROPRIETOR.

24 Washington St., cor. Coddington.

Branch store at South Quincy, near Railroad Station.

☞ Telephone Connections.

April 8 1—3m

Old Colony.

On and after June 16, 1890. Trains Leave

QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—4.33, 6.11, 6.55, 7.24, 7.31, 7.37, 7.52, 8.12, 8.34, 8.40, 9.18, 9.59, 10.38, 10.57 A. M.; 12.05, 1.02, 1.20, 1.42, 2.50, 4.00, 4.07, 4.48, 4.55, 5.33, 5.40, 6.20, 7.05, 7.10, 8.10, 9.06, 10.19, 10.33 P. M. SUNDAY—9.21, 9.31 A. M.; 1.46, 5.53, 6.01, 6.15, 8.14, 9.05, 9.16, 10.20, 11.01 P. M.

RETURN.—5.45, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 10.05, 11.02 A. M.; 12.00 M; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.30, 2.35, 3.12, 3.52, 4.18, 4.42, 5.10, 5.33, 6.07, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 8.15, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY—7.30, 8.30, 9.15, 9.30 A. M.; 12.45, 1.30, 5.00, 5.45, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WOLLASTON HEIGHTS FOR BOSTON.—4.36, 6.14, 6.59, 7.28, 7.41, 8.15, 8.46, 9.21, 10.02, 11.00 A. M.; 12.08, 1.05, 1.45, 2.53, 4.10, 4.58, 5.43, 6.23, 7.14, 8.13, 9.09, 10.37 P. M. SUNDAY.—9.34 A. M.; 1.49, 6.19, 9.20, 11.04 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.35, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY.—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR BOSTON.—4.38, 6.19, 7.02, 7.16, 7.44, 8.05, 9.24, 10.04, 11.15 A. M.; 12.11, 1.25, 1.56, 2.56, 4.15, 5.48, 6.31, 7.12, 7.17, 8.18, 9.12, 10.40 P. M. SUNDAY.—9.37 A. M.; 1.52, 6.22, 9.23, 11.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.17, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 12.30, 1.15, 1.55, 2.25, 3.12, 4.18, 4.22, 4.42, 5.33, 5.40, 6.15, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY.—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

QUINCY ADAMS FOR BOSTON.—4.30, 6.07, 6.51, 7.20, 7.34, 8.08, 9.15, 9.56, 10.54 A. M.; 12.02, 1.38, 2.46, 4.03, 5.37, 6.16, 7.07, 8.07, 9.03, 10.30 P. M. SUNDAY.—9.27 A. M.; 1.42, 6.11, 9.12, 10.57 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY.—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WEST QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—6.08, 7.05, 7.54, 9.11, 11.04 A. M.; 1.46, 3.45, 5.27, 6.20, 10.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

EAST MILTON FOR BOSTON.—6.12, 7.09, 7.58, 9.15, 11.08 A. M.; 1.50, 3.55, 5.31, 6.24, 10.11 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR EAST MILTON AND WEST QUINCY.—6.48, 8.35, 10.00 A. M.; 12.50, 2.40, 4.42, 5.50, 6.42, 8.14 P. M.

GEO. L. CONNOR,
Gen'l Pass'r. Agt.

J. R. KENDRICK,
General Manager.

Quincy and Boston Street Railway.

(ELECTRIC.)

Commencing Monday, June 23, 1890, Cars Leave

West Quincy for Neponset.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 8.55, 9.50, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 1.45, 2.20, 3.00, 3.35, 4.00, 4.45, *5.10, 5.30, 6.00, 6.15, 6.55, *7.15, 7.35, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.40, 10.00, †10.45 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.32, 9.18, 10.08, 10.53, 11.38 A. M.; 12.13, 1.03, 1.38, 2.00, 2.38, 3.18, 3.55, 4.17, 5.03, 5.55, 6.17, 6.33, 7.13. 7.53, 8.38, 9.00, 9.35, 10.00, 10.18, †10.42, †11.02 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy Point and West Quincy.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 9.00, 9.45, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.30, 3.15, 3.55, 4.20, 4.45, 5.35, 6.15, 6.35, 6.50, 7.30, 8.20, 8.55, 9.20, 10.00, *10.25, †10.35 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.33, 9.18, 10.08, 10.56, 11.38 A. M.; 12.15, 1.03, 1.18, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.17, 4.41, 5.09, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 6.48, 7.13, 7.32, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—6.25, 6.55, 7.25, 8.08, 8.35, 9.20, 9.55, 10.25, 11.23 A. M.; 12.15, 1.15, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.41, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 7.00, 7.32, 8.30, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—6.40, 7.10, 7.55, 8.20, 8.50, 9.35, 10.10, 10.40, 11.45 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.40, 3.15, 4.05, 5.00, 5.40, 6.15, 6.47, 7.15, 7.55, 8.45, 9.45, 10.38 P. M.

SUNDAY.

West Quincy for Neponset.—7.50, 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50 A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.55, 2.40, 3.15, 3.45, 4.20, 4.55, 5.40, 6.15, 6.50, 7.25, 7.55, 8.40, 9.15, 10.05, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.47, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.15, 1.37, 2.12, 2.57, 3.32, 4.02, 4.37, 5.12, 5.57, 6.32, 7.07, 7.42, 8.12, 8.57, 9.32, 10.07, 10.30, †10.12, †11.05 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy and West Quincy.—7.50, 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50, A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.50, 2.20, 2.55, 3.25, 4.00, 4.35, 5.20, 5.55, 6.30, 7.05, 7.35, 8.20, 8.55, 9.30, 10.05, 10.25, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.22, 7.55, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—8.10, 8.56, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.42, 8.12, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—8.30, 9.20, 10.15, 11.00, 11.45 A. M.; 12.30, 1.10, 1.55, 2.25, 2.55, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.15, 5.55, 6.30, 7.10, 8.00, 8.25, 9.00, 9.35, 10.05, 10.45 P. M.

*To Quincy only.
†To Car house only.

At Neponset close connection is made with West End Street Cars to and from Boston.

At Quincy Centre close connection is made with Electric Cars to and from Quincy Point.

Cars are due at Beale street, Wollaston, ten minutes after leaving Neponset and seven minutes after leaving Quincy.

JOHN A. DUGGAN, *Superintendent.*

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1. NO. 85. QUINCY, MASS., MONDAY, JULY 21, 1890. PRICE 2 CENTS.

WANTS.

WANTED.—Competent foreman to take charge of granite works at South Quincy. None but practical foreman need apply. Address with references, "W. N.," Ledger Office. July 21—3t

WANTED.—A competent woman to do general housework. Apply at LEDGER OFFICE. July 19—tf

WANTED.—A middle-aged woman as housekeeper. Apply at 25 Canal street. Quincy, July 19—tf

WANTED.—A young man acquainted with the grocery and provision business for an order team. One that can cut meat preferred. State references. Address Box 728, Quincy. May 26—tf

WANTED.—People to know that it costs but 25 cents the first day and 75 cents a week, for four lines in this column. tf

TO LETS.

TO LET.—In French's building, Chestnut St., opposite the Congregational church, desirable rooms up one flight. Suitable for Dressmaker, Tailor or Barber. Apply at Bussell's Studio, Adams building. 11-tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Bicycle in fine condition, for sale cheap. Call at PAUL W. ADAMS', 42 Elm street, or George H. Brown & Co., Adams Building, Quincy. July 16. 4t

ROOMS AND BOARD

CAN be obtained at No. 21 Chestnut street, Quincy. July 15—1w

TO LET.

A pleasant and convenient tenement on Spear street, 2d door from Public Library, now occupied by Geo. H. Brown. Rent $15. Inquire of GEO. W. PRESCOTT, Patriot Office.

Quincy, June 21. tf

John Page,

— DEALER IN —

FIRST-CLASS

Boots and Shoes,

ALL KINDS.

City Boot and Shoe Store,

No. 104 HANCOCK STREET.

We have about FIFTY PAIRS of

Odd Oxford Ties

— AND —

SLIPPERS

Which will be sold at a very LOW PRICE.

D. B. STETSON,

54 Washington Street.

Quincy, May 7. 3mos.

FOR SALE.

The well-known EXPRESS ROUTE of James C. White, West Quincy. Lots of business. Owner wishes to sell to embark in other business. For terms, etc., apply to

JAMES C. WHITE,
Larry Place, West Quincy.

July 16. 6t

WHEN YOU GO TO THE

QUINCY DEPOT

— STEP INTO —

C. F. CARLSON'S

FOR A GLASS OF

COLD SODA.

Quincy, June 23. 1m

SECOND DAY'S SALE.

The Manet Land Associates Sell Many Lots at Good Prices.

The lots sold Saturday were in what is known as Section 1 of the plan, but is better known as the Babcock property, and is situated on Quincy bay. The street through which the Manet street railway runs is Babcock street. All the lots offered were between this street and the bay, in fact between this street and Manet avenue, for all between the avenue and the water is not to be sold but to be common property for all. The restrictions are that no dwelling-house shall be erected upon the granted premises to cost less than $500. No part of a building or fence shall be placed within 15 feet of the street or avenue whereon the premises are bounded.

Preceding the sale a grand Rhode Island clam bake was served in a large tent erected near the Willows, which was free to ticket-holders. There was an abundance of baked clams, clam chowder, crackers and cheese, ginger snaps and coffee. Two to three hundred enjoyed the bake. It was got up by Mr. A. E. Nash, and everyone congratulated him, especially on the fine chowder. The sale commenced about two o'clock near the Willows and alternate lots were sold on Manet avenue and Babcock street, as follows:—

The Purchasers

No.	Name.	Price.
57	Robert J. Pike, Brockton,	8 cts
60	Michael J. Kirwin, West Quincy,	8
61	Peter Dewey, West Quincy,	2⅞
62	" " " "	2⅞
54	James T. McGrath, So. Boston,	6¼
52	Herbert R. Ludden, Boston,	7¼
50	C. F. Waldron, Boston,	7¼
68	Alphonso Williams, Wollaston,	4⅝
69	Thomas Matthews, Quincy,	3⅞
45	" " "	7⅜
72	A. Williams, Wollaston,	4⅛
40	A. T. Rogers,	7⅝
44	W. W. Dromey, Boston,	7
36	Elmer W. Brown,	7¾
38	Catharine F. Knight, Dorchester,	7¼
35	Sidney F. Squire, Boston,	8⅝
81	A. Williams, Wollaston,	3½
80	S. F. Squires, Boston,	8⅝
83	James Walsh,	5⅞
87	J. D. Fitzgerald,	5
25	Dennis Dwyer,	7¾
27	" "	7⅞
149	Peter J. Donovan,	3½

Patti's Complexion Maker.

The only lines that Patti has on her face are those under the eyes and the mouth curves from nose to chin, which are quite light. But when here she was badly afflicted with "moth," or dark patches on forehead and cheeks. Her childish glee at having it removed will be appreciated by every woman who has ever been relieved from any skin blemish. She really made more of the woman who effectually treated her than any of her friends, artistic or social, during her stay here. Little wonder. The complexion madam is quite a marvel of resource, being herself quite a charming singer, a gifted talker, very deft with her needle, and above all quite a little "chef."

Every morning during the opera season a cup of fragrant bouillon was conveyed from the bright little range on Fifth avenue to the room in the Hoffman house, where the precious diva was opening her brilliant black eyes upon a new day. Even now the lucky face manipulator is preparing her wardrobe preparatory to a visit to the Welsh castle, guided by explicit directions as to railroad and boat connections written out fully in the hand of the fair Patti herself on the back of a "Hoffman house" envelope. I should not say the "fair" Patti. Her skin is that dark olive tint which belongs to glossy hair and black eyes.—New Yor. Cor. Pittsburg Leader.

In Nelly's Memory.

Standing alone in a peaceful section of Prospect park is a big oak. It is known as "Nelly's tree" and an inquiry of any of the blue coated policemen will elicit its history.

Fifteen years ago the tree was visited by the young girl after whom it is named.

The spot at which it is located, Battle Pass, is a historical one. Here a short but decisive engagement between the American and British troops occurred during the war for independence.

Tacked on the side of the tree facing the roadway, blackened and tarnished by time and the elements, is a nickel plate. Delicately engraved on this is one simple word—"Nelly."

A score of years ago a society belle, a member of one of the best families on the heights, was the victim of consumption. All one summer she was dying. Day after day, when her strength and the weather permitted, it was her habit to go out to Prospect park and sit under the grateful shade of the noble oak.

A short time after her death her father fastened the silver plate to the tree in memory of his beloved daughter.—New York Journal.

Before the Confounding of Babel.

According to tradition, sack—a bag—was the last word uttered before the tongues were confounded at Babel. The derivation of the word is as follows: Saxon, sœc; German, sach; Welsh, sach; Irish, sac; French, sac; Latin, saccus; Italian, sacco; Spanish, saco; Greek, sakkos; Hebrew, sak; Swedish, sack.—Dry Goods Chronicle.

The census taking in New York has developed the fact that more than sixty languages and dialects are spoken in that city.

LADIES' DAY.

The Quincy Yacht Club to Entertain Its Friends Wednesday Afternoon.

"Ladies' day" has come to be recognized as one of the most important events in the annals of the Quincy Yacht Club, and the young ladies in particular look forward to it. The Club has issued the following circular which is self explanatory:

Ladies' day will be observed by the Quincy Yacht Club on Wednesday, July 23. It is entended especially for the entertainment of the members who are not yacht owners and the lady guests of the Club. No pains will be spared to make the occasion throughly enjoyable, and the committee in charge of the arrangements hope that there will be a large attendance of the members and their friends.

There will be a review of the yachts belonging to the Club, beginning at 3 P. M. The Commodore's yacht will be anchored off the Club house, and at a signal the yachts will pass in review. The review will be followed by a sailing excursion, in which the lady guests of the Club will be invited to participate. Upon the return to the Club house, which will be at about half past five o'clock, a substantial lunch will be served, after which there will be dancing until eleven. It is particularly desired that the hop shall be considered informal and, as requiring no more elaboration of toilet than on the deck of a yacht or tennis court.

There will be music at the Club house afternoon and evening.

Yacht owners who do not have a full complement of guests are requested to place their yachts at the disposal of the House Committee.

POPULATION OF THE CITY.

Some Say It Is 14,000 and Others That It Is Nearly 18,000.

Many estimates have been received since Saturday at the LEDGER office on the population of the city, but they will not be published until the census is announced. The highest estimate is 17,500 and the lowest 14,341.

The DAILY LEDGER will be sent free for one year to the person sending in the nearest guess of Quincy's population. There is no time to lose, as the census count will be announced in a few days. Use the coupon below:

Quincy Daily Ledger.

I believe the Census will show the City of Quincy to have a population

Of..............................

Name..............................

Address..............................

THIRD CHAMPIONSHIP.

Cups Won in Two Classes—Sail off Necessary in Others.

There was a good strong wind for the third championship regatta of the Quincy Yacht club Saturday afternoon, but there was a squall which rather interfered with the success. The yachts were on the last leg at the time and had to lower sails and anchors.

In the first class the White Fawn took the lead at the start and maintained it throughout. The Moondyne was a close rival.

The Madge had a walkover in the second class as the Tartar and Elf withdrew and the Mabel finished nearly half an hour later.

But for the squall the Rocket would have won the championship cup in the third class. She had a big lead at the time but withdrew, and the Mirage won a leg. The Princess in this class was protested by the Freak, for not going over the course.

The same was true of the Eureka in the jib and mainsail class, and the Diadem walks off with the trophy.

The race gave the Madge and Diadem the championship cups in the second and special classes respectively, having won in two out of three. In the first a sail off is necessary by the Posy, Mudgekewis and White Fawn, and in the third class the championship rests between the Rocket, Flora Lee and Mirage.

Messrs. John W. Sanborn and George E. Pfaffman were the judges.

The summary:

Name and Owner.	Length. ft. in.	Actual time. h. m. s.	Corr'd time. h. m. s.
FIRST CLASS.			
White Fawn, A. E. Jones	25 01	1 46 46	1 21 07
Moondyne, Shaw Bros....	24 08	1 48 25	1 22 29
Posy, R. G. Hunt........	22 02	1 55 04	1 26 44
Erin, John Cavanagh.....	26 02	2 01 12	1 36 32
Mudgekewis, W. P. Whitmarsh..	25 08	2 04 32	1 39 28
Secret, E. F. Linton.......	22 06	2 21 11	1 53 10
SECOND CLASS.			
Madge, W. D. Lovell.....	20 02	1 16 31	0 49 49
Mabel, H. L. Rice........	19 11	1 44 20	1 17 22
Tartar, Geo. Russell......	Withdrawn.		
Elf, Henry Southy........	Withdrawn.		
THIRD CLASS.			
Mirage, J. Dearborn......	17 05	1 44 26	1 14 38
Flora Lee, C.E.Bockus, Jr.	16 10	1 47 33	1 17 01
Princess, Fred Estes......	15 02	1 52 33	1 19 42
Elsie, C. F. Hardrick......	16 06	1 52 48	1 21 49
Freak, G. F. Maybury.....	16 00	1 56 41	1 25 01
Rocket, H. M. Faxon......	Withdrawn.		
SPECIAL CLASS.			
Diadem, L. A. Hayward..	18 02	1 53 16	1 24 22
Pet, J. W. McFarland.....	19 08	2 12 41	1 35 28
Eureka, E. B. Rogers......	Withdrawn.		

—Taunton only gained 1934 in population the past five years. Quincy will do better than that.

ST. MARYS AT ROCKLAND.

Play Four Innings in the Rain with the King Phillips.

The St. Marys went to Rockland Saturday afternoon to play the King Phillips. The weather looked stormy but the rain held off until they struck the town. When they began to play the rain came down but the game continued until four innings had been finished. The score then was 4 to 3 in favor of the St. Marys.

Reardon pitched a great game while it lasted, striking out five men. Kiley, the left-handed pitcher of the Boston Blues last year, was the twirler for the Rockland nine.

After the shower the manager of the home team took the visitors to the scene of the large fire of last week and they viewed the ruins, each bringing home a relic.

On the way home they met an organ-grinder and hired him to furnish the music on the road to West Quincy.

It was a jolly party and all enjoyed the trip. The nine were very well pleased with the way they were used by the King Phillips and will try and reciprocate if the latter ever visit West Quincy.

St. Marys.

	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	SH.	PO.	A.	E.
Gilraine, c.f.,	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Murphy, c.,	2	1	1	1	0	4	2	1
Cole, 1b.,	2	1	0	0	1	3	0	1
Kiley, 2b.,	2	1	1	2	0	1	0	0
Reardon, p.,	2	1	0	0	0	0	7	0
Walsh, 3b.,	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
J.Gallagher, s.s.,	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1
Regan, l.f.,	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dillon, r.f.,	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals,	14	4	5	6	2	9	9	3

King Phillips,

	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	SH.	PO.	A.	E.
Shaw, s.s.,	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
Caplice, 1b.,	2	0	0	0	0	4	6	0
Horner, c.f.,	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kiley, p.,	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	2
Hayes, 2b.,	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Baldwin, c.,	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
Greene, l.f.,	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maynard, 3b.,	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1
Vining, r.f.,	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals,	12	3	2	2	0	9	6	2

Innings,	1	2	3	4	
St. Marys,	3	0	1	0	—4
King Phillips,	0	3	0	0	—3

Earned runs—King Phillips 1. Struckout by Reardon 5; Kiley 1. Base on balls—Green hit by pitched ball Reardon. Pass balls by Baldwin 3; Reardon 0. Two base hits Kiley—St. Marys. Umpire, Mr. Barry of West Quincy.

Sunday the St. Marys hired a coach and spent the day at Houghton's Pond in Canton.

TODAY'S COURT.

John T. Sullivan of Atlantic, for an assault on his wife Mary. When the case was called the wife did not testify very hard against her husband, and he was allowed to depart on the payment of $1 and costs.

Frank Leines arrested Saturday night for being intoxicated plead guilty and paid $5 and costs.

Michael Sullivan for being drunk, fined $5 and costs. In default of fine was committed.

William H. Copeland for being drunk, paid $5 and costs.

Daniel F. Coogan for the larceny of shawl valued at $8 belonging to Miss Villa Bryant of Avon. Both the parties attended the masquerade ball given by the Odd Fellows in South Braintree on the evening of Feb. 19. When the young lady was ready to go home she could not find the shawl. The janitor of the hall testified that he saw Coogan go out with the shawl around his shoulders. One of the most important witnesses did not put in an appearence today so the case was continued until Thursday, the 24th.

Large Town Without Cemetery.

Hyde Park has the reputation of being a live town, and this may be owing to the fact that it has no cemetery. The Times says: "This is a deplorable state of affairs and the apathy of the citizens in regard to it is remarkable. Forest Hills, Mount Hope, Mount Calvary, Cedar Grove and other cemeteries in Boston, Dorchester, Milton, Dedham, Norwood, and Canton, are receiving the bodies which rightfully belong in no place but Hyde Park. Canton has already spoken on the matter in relation to our depositing our paupers in their cemetery, and the local paper thinks that the ground of Hyde Park is not so valuable but that a small portion of it might be used for a cemetery. Our neighbor is right, we have the land now; but how long will we have it? At the present rate of increase in buildings ere many years there will not be an available place. It takes considerable land for a cemetery that will accommodate a population of 25,000, which Hyde Park is likely to attain when it is twice its present age. Hyde Park should have a cemetery. Where can another town of 10,000 inhabitants be found that lacks one. Year after year the bodies of townsmen are laid away in the various cemeteries about, and no collection of monuments is gathering to tell posterity of those gone before."

Water Supplies.

Watertown is another place where the water supply is low. The company issues the following notice: "Owing to the extreme drought and excessive quantity of water being used at this season, in order to make safe the domestic and fire service, you are requested to discontinue the use of hose, and to be as economical in other ways as possible, until provision can be completed for an additional supply."

—The rate of taxation in Milford this year is $17 per $1000.

A Pantomime Audience.

If there is one thing more amusing than an English pantomime it is the English audience that go to see it. Men, women and children who are intelligent enough on ordinary occasions seem, under the influence of this potent spell, to lose all control of themselves. Before the curtain rose the faces in front were expressive and even thoughtful. But when the entertainment was in full swing all sense of propriety was thrown off.

The audience were carried away and delighted beyond measure, and swallowed the most idiotic nonsense with the broad grin that seemed to mantle the face of the whole house. Shout after shout went up when the clown sat on the baby; and as the cockney swell appeared, extravagantly conscious of his own dignity and charmed by the effect of his personal appearance, the heartless public sat in eager expectancy, well knowing that some disaster was about to befall him, and when a half barrel of flour was poured upon his devoted head they would burst forth in the most boisterous manner. Any catastrophe that occurred to the police was always hailed with delight.

Why is it that these guardians of our safety are held in such contempt theatrically? When a double-dyed villain gets his quietus, and the innocent heroine is restored to the arms of the first walking gentleman, we applaud with delight. Surely under these circumstances one would suppose it to be our duty to resent any affront offered to the "force;" but no, the slightest indignity bestowed upon a virtuous policeman, such as the emptying of a bucket of water over his helmet, seems to give us joy.—Joseph Jefferson in Century.

The Wage Earners' Wrongs.

Here, then, is the wage earners' indictment of the wages system:

Every man has a right, because he has a duty, to earn his daily bread by the sweat of his brow. The wage system denies this right to myriads of willing workers. In America, the workingman's Eldorado, nearly 1,000,000 willing workers were thrown out of employment in 1885. "Enforced idleness," says Carlyle, "is the Englishman's hell." That system cannot be right which turns 1,000,000 of willing workers in rich America into this hell and locks the door against them. Every man has a right to the product of his own industry; under the wage system the greater part of the products of industry goes into the hands of the few tool owners. The wealth of this country has increased during the past quarter century from fourteen billion to forty-four billion. A careful statistician estimates that the wages of 5,200,000 unskilled laborers were in 1884 less than $200 a year, while the average wages of workmen engaged in manufactures, including skilled laborers, was but $346 a year. That system cannot be right which gives the profits of industry to the few and compels the many to live always praying, Give us this day our daily bread.—Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott in Forum.

A Peculiar Missouri Hen.

In the spring of 1881 I bought a dozen light Brahma hens and one cock, also light Brahma, having no other chickens on the farm. I know the chickens were pure Brahma. I noticed one of my young chicks was a very strange looking bird, and as it grew older what should have been feathers were silky gray hairs as long as my hand, the whole body being completely covered with them, except the head, which was perfectly naked, and much resembled a buzzard's head.

She laid quite a number of eggs, many of which I sat, but never could raise any more like her. They would simply be light Brahmas. She had no wing feathers, could not fly upon a perch or nest and made a very peculiar noise when trying to cackle. The quills in the wing and tail contained a half dozen or so each of long hairs. There were no guineas or any other fowls of any kind on the farm where I bought the chickens. This is the plain unvarnished truth, and I can give you plenty of proof of the same. The hen lived to be 4 years old.—Livonia Cor. St. Louis Republic.

It Is Not Swearing.

"You need not have looked severe because I said that I didn't care a dam," said a gruff old senator in conversation with the Sunday school reporter of The Washington Star. "That is not swearing. The expression has a very different meaning from what is popularly supposed, and was originated by the Duke of Wellington. A dam in India is the smallest piece of money known, and not to care that much means simply that one is very indifferent. That was all the phrase was intended to signify. The word 'dam' from the Latin verb meaning 'to condemn' is a very different thing. Curiously enough, it seems almost invariably to be the first word in our language acquired by foreigners."

JOSEPH W. LOMBARD, - Auctioneer,
Office, Panton's Block, Hancock St.,
Quincy, Mass.

Public Auction.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on

Thursday, July 24th,

AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.,

At the Storehouse of N. B. FURNALD, Washington Street.

1 Moulding Machine.
1 Circular Saw and Bench.
1 Planing Machine.
1 Band Saw.
1 Large Lot of Pulleys.

Quincy, July 21, 1890. 1t

Wollaston Park.

§§

Lots Sold on Weekly Payments.

A HOME ON $10 CAPITAL.

A Rare Opportunity to secure a home.

WOOD, HARMON & CO.,
13 SCHOOL STREET,
BOSTON, MASS.

Send for Plans and Circulars.

May 31. 2mosM&W

BEST IN THE MARKET!

FOR $6.50 CASH

WE SELL A TON OF THE

WEBSTER NUT COAL,

It is the most Economical Coal sold.

C. PATCH & SON.

[FRANK S. PATCH.]

Quincy, July 9. tf

FIRE SALE!

§§

DRY GOODS AT YOUR OWN PRICES!

BEGINNING

Wednesday, July 23, 1890,

THE GOODS SAVED FROM THE

$3000 Stock of Miss A. A. Bartlett,

AT BREWER'S CORNER.

Hamburgs	1, 2 and 3 Cents per Yard.
Ribbons	From 1 Cent Up.
Hosiery	Very Cheap.
Spool Cotton	1 and 2 Cents.
Handkerchiefs	Some 2 for 1 Cent.
Laces	1 and 2 Cents per Yard.
Prints in Short Lengths	Any Price.

Other Articles in Great Variety Correspondingly Cheap. TERMS CASH.

Store on Granite Street opposite Brewer's Store.

FLANDERS TONIC
THE MOST WONDERFUL CHEMICAL FOOD EVER COMPOUNDED
A COMBINATION OF MALT - CALISAYA HYPOPHOSPHITES TONIC AND STIMULANT
Greatest of Spring Remedies.
RENEWS THE ACTION OF THE NERVES BRAIN AND BLOOD
Guaranteed Satisfactory or Money Refunded by All Druggists
$1.00 a Bottle — 6 Bottles for $5.00
MADE ONLY BY FLANDERS TONIC CO. WOBURN, MASS. U.S.A

Dr. A. P. KIKAPOO,

THE INDIAN DOCTOR

and wife who are staying at the

ROBERTSON HOUSE, QUINCY,

Have consented to remain One Week more and treat diseases of all kinds at the Camp on Granite Street, near Fort Street.

Remember that his CONSULTATIONS and EXAMINATIONS are Free to All from 2 P. M. until 6 P. M., only.

July 19.

MOWING BY MACHINE.

THE Subscriber is prepared to cut grass, by the hour or acre, at reasonable prices.

C. L. PRESCOTT, North St.

Quincy, June 30. tf

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

NORFOLK, SS. PROBATE COURT.

TO all persons interested in the bequests for the benefit of Samuel Frothingham and Christine Louise Williams and others, given to the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company, under the will of Maria L. Frothingham, late of Milton, in the County of Norfolk, deceased, Greeting:

Whereas, Darwin E. Ware and Roger Wolcott, executors of said will, have presented to said Court their petition, praying that they may be authorized to pay said bequests to the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company, upon the usual terms set forth in said petition, upon which said company accepts such trusts.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Hyde Park, in said County of Norfolk, on the fourth Wednesday of July, current at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, against the same.

And said petitioners are ordered to serve this Citation by publishing the same once a week, for three successive weeks, in the QUINCY DAILY LEDGER, a newspaper printed at Quincy, the last publication to be two days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, GEORGE WHITE, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this tenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

JONATHAN COBB, *Register.*

July 11—16—21

H. T. Whitman,

CIVIL ENGINEER

— AND —

SURVEYOR,

ADAMS BUILDING, QUINCY.

Hours, 8 to 10 A. M.

Boston Office, - - 85 Devonshire St.

Hours, 12 to 2 P. M.

N. B. Plans of nearly all the Real Estate in the City of Quincy can be found at my offices.

May 28. d3:&w—tf

For Sale and To Let.

For Sale. A large variety of residences and choice building lots in all parts of the city at prices to suit.

To Let. New house, 10 rooms, all modern conveniences, in Quincy Centre.

Elegant new residence, 11 rooms, on Lincoln avenue, Wollaston.

House, 6 rooms, No. 7 Spear street, Quincy.

Also stores and tenements in all parts of the city.

Agents for the Greenleaf Land Associates.

Care of property and collection of rents a specialty.

Geo. H. Brown & Co.,

Insurance, Real Estate and Mortgages,

Adams Building, Quincy.

Branch Office at Williams' Jewelry Store, West Quincy.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)
— BY —
GREEN & PRESCOTT,
115 HANCOCK STREET.

REPORTORIAL STAFF.
FRANK F. PRESCOTT, City Editor.
JAMES E. WODDICK, JAMES S. WHITING,
MISS FREEMAN.

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By Carriers or Mail.

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Single copies 2 cents, delivered daily by carriers; to be paid for weekly.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One inch, one insertion, 50 cents; one week, $1.50; one month, $5.00.
Short advertisements, such as Lost, Found, Wanted, For Sale, To Let, etc., not exceeding four lines in length, 25 cents first insertion; 10 cents each additional insertion.
Births, deaths and marriages free.
Funeral notices 25 cents each; obituary and reading notices 10 cents per line.

TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

Municipal Control.

President Seth Low, of Columbia College, makes some suggestions in Scribner's monthly which are worthy of consideration. He says instead of the city holding the passive part of consent, upon it should be thrown exactly the opposite duty of actively planning the route that is to be operated and of protecting the public interest by specifying the considerations. When the public authorities of a city can specify all the conditions upon which public franchises can be operated, as they now specify some, we may hope for better accommodations. The so-called bobtail car has yielded in many places under precisely this pressure. Under existing methods no public franchise is sought until it promises to be profitable. Not improbably it is then sought to serve subsidiary private ends rather than the public convenience.

If the initiative lay with the city it might make the strong carry the weak. Profitable routes could be sold in connection with less promising ones to the great advancement of public convenience in the large sense. In many cases, if the city were to seek bidders after due public notice, for specific work to be done in a specified way, under conditions which lifted the right to do the work entirely out of the range of favoritism, it can scarcely be doubted that capital would compete for the privileges so offered for sale much more cheaply than at present.

It may be urged that public work done by contract is not always honestly done. Unhappily this is true, but the interest of a contractor in his work ceases the instant he is paid. The interest of a successful bidder for a public franchise lasts as long as he holds the franchise. Again, it may be urged that the city may favor individuals or localities, or may be unwise in its action, or in the routes it lays out. This also is true. Human nature never reaches perfection anywhere. The contention is that the element of corruption as it affects city franchises may be eliminated by throwing upon the city the duty of devising, instead of the duty of consenting. Under the protection given to individuals as property-owners by the constitution of New York State it is believed that a safe and workable law to accomplish this result can be readily devised.

Writing on tax reform, the Brockton Gazette hits pretty near the facts. It says: It is roundly asserted that more than one third of the property owned by citizens of Massachusetts entirely escapes taxation, and this property is of a kind that brings an income without much, if any care, labor or attention from the owners, the very property that can best endure taxation. It is not risked on business, does not build up the state, or make up employment for the people. The income from a majority of the property thus escaping taxation is expended in supporting people in idleness. On the other hand a majority of those who suffer from unequal taxation are taxed on small amounts, the sum which each pays annually above what is his honest share being small in comparison with what the capitalist saves. The interests of a large majority of the voters are with tax reform, or equal taxation.

A fire occurred at Rockland, on Wednesday, resulting in a heavy loss. The fire originated with some painters who were burning off the old paint from the Congregational church. The Peabody Institute at Danvers was recently destroyed by a fire from the same cause. Two such serious results ought to induce painters to try some other method of removing paint from buildings. Burning appears to be too expensive.—Lynn Item.

Shark and Porpoise Fight.

Monday morning at 5 o'clock while, the bathers at Avalon, N. J., were enjoying a bath in the surf, which is permitted below the hotel up to 6 o'clock in the morning, a large school of porpoises made a dash up the coast just behind the breakers. There was over a hundred of these slippery monsters, so hard to catch in a net, and they never bite at any known bait. A good sized porpoise will devour a bushel of mossbunkers or a young drumfish at a single meal, and just now the surf is filled with small drumfish feeding at flood tide. The man-eating shark likes the same kind of diet, and many a bloody conflict ensues between these robbers of the great deep when they meet on common feeding ground. In front of the hotel there is considerable depth of water, and the porpoises came so near that many of them could have been reached with a fishing rod.

Suddenly, as the school of porpoises were tumbling over each other in play, a four foot shark made a dash out of the water, pursued by a ten foot porpoise. The porpoise succeeded in biting a piece out of the man-eater and made a vicious plunge at the shark in mid air, while the sea became red with blood.

Both fish were in a duel to the death. Neither tried to escape. The shark was the swiftest in motion, but was an unequal antagonist. The porpoise would dive under him and strike him in the belly under water, to the great discomfort of the man-eater, whose jaws were not big enough to make much impression on the tough hide of the slippery sea hog. Three times they met in mid air, and struck each other as two bull elks butt each other with their antlers.

The porpoise slowly retired ten feet, and with the swiftness of lightning struck the shark in the middle and ripped him open. The man-eater soon floated dead out on the sea, while the porpoise, badly hurt, followed his companions up Townsend inlet.—Cor. Philadelphia Times.

Johnny Feeds the Bear.

There was a Sunday school excursion from Wilmington to the Zoological gardens recently, and one of the happiest boys in the party was 12-year-old John Conway. It was his first visit, and he took in the sights with open eyed wonder. He fed the elephants his last cake, spent his final nickel for peanuts to throw to the prairie dogs, and he fairly bubbled over with excitement when he reached the bear pits and looked down at the funny antics of the animals.

Seeing the open spaces on the lower side of the pit, Johnny stole away from his companions and took a position by which he could look through the bars. In an evil moment the lad turned his head to look at something behind him, when one of the bears caught a glimpse of his finger protruding through the bars, and a moment later the digit was transferred to bruin's stomach. The boy's screams attracted the attention of one of the guards, and he was sent to the German hospital for treatment.—Philadelphia North American.

A Disease Imported from India.

The Brooklyn health department has found a case of a disease said to be rare in this country. Its name is beriberi and its home is India. One of the characteristics of the disease is drowsiness, and on the African coast it is known as "the sleeping sickness." In fatal cases death generally results from exhaustion or syncope. It is not contagious in this climate, and no danger is to be feared from its appearance. The vehicle of its westward journey was the ship J. C. Warus, from Macassar, in the Dutch East Indies, which arrived at Brooklyn Monday. A sick man on board was taken to the Long Island College hospital, and Dr. Henry Bullwinkle learned that on May 20 the captain, H. Warus, died at sea, and that on June 10 H. Haltman, the first mate, died. The man at the hospital proves to have beriberi, and Dr. Bullwinkle believes the other two died from it.—Exchange.

Born with Teeth.

Some time since Mrs. Carl Kimble, of No. 44 Kindel avenue, gave birth to twins. The doctors who were in attendance at the birth of the babes noticed that they were exceptionally large and well developed. Greatly to their surprise, upon examining one of the twins it was discovered that it possessed two large lower front teeth, which are at least an eighth of an inch in length and perfectly formed. The teeth are of a pearly whiteness, and look as natural as those of a child 6 or 8 years old. This is a rare occurrence, and a similar one has never been recorded before. There have been cases where there was one tooth when a single child was born, but never before when there were twins.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A Progressive Clergyman.

Dr. Meredith, of Brooklyn, has very progressive ideas about church furnishing entertainment for young people. He has lately established on Fulton street a second reading room for working men (and idlers, too, for that matter), where there is no restriction placed upon smoking pipes and cigars. He would not object to the church furnishing billiard tables and bowling alleys.—Epoch.

He's All Right.

Mrs. Cobwigger—My little boy is so delicate I don't think he will live through the summer.

Rev. Dr. Primrose—Tut, tut. As long as he survived the Fourth of July he's good for another year at least.—Epoch.

Col. Edward Bradford, the new chief commissioner of the London police, was one of the most celebrated sportsmen of the British army. He has but one arm, the other having been torn off by a tigress which he had attacked in India.

A new sketching apparatus for cyclists has recently appeared in England. The paper is placed on a small board in front of the cyclist, and the work can be roughly contoured in about half the time ordinarily required.

All Sizes

Ladies' Calico Sacques,

50c. Each,

— AT —

Miss C. S. Hubbard's,

158 Hancock St.,

Quincy, - - Mass.

To the People of Quincy.

GREETING:

Having opened a first-class Furnace and Plumbing establishment in Pierce's Block, cor. of Hancock and Washington Sts. We are prepared to do all kinds of Furnace and Plumbing work in all its branches, either New work or Repairing by Contract or by the Day.

If you have a Furnace and cannot heat certain rooms, we can heat them for you. If you have a Plumbing job that the circulation is poor, water cannot be heated or the sanitary condition is defective, or otherwise poor, as practical experts in our profession, we can obviate those defects.

We have not come among you as itinerant botches, but as thorough, practical mechanics on Heating and Plumbing. We propose to make Quincy our home, as we have come to stay, and by square dealing and strict attention to business, we desire a share o your patronage, and in order to expediate a better acquaintance with you as to our ability, will say that we have for years and are today performing the work at our other store for many of the leading citizens and corporations of Weymouth and Braintree, a few of which we will name:

A. S. Morrison & Bros., Jenkins' Manufacturing Co., Columbia Rubber Co., Allen Fan Co., Fore River Engine Works, Ambler & Hobart, Hon. Edward Avery, A. E. Avery, Col. A. C. Drinkwater, Joshua Wilkins, T. A. Watson, Dr. G. W. Tinkham, Dr. F. F. Forsaith, Dr. T. H. Dearing, I. Morrison, Horace Abercrombie, Hon. F. A. Hobart, Aubrey Hilliard, C. N. Wallace, A. J. Bates, N. F. Hunt, O. W. Allen, Mrs. B. T. Loring, Mrs. Ellen Stetson, Havwood Bros., Geo. H. Holbrook, Thomas Penniman, William Penniman, Elmer Morrison, and many others. We also carry a full line of Rogers' Oil Stove, Agate and Tin Ware.

We are agents for Magee Furnaces and Ranges, and welcome you one and all to visit our establishment, inpect our goods, compare our prices and find that you can do better at home than you can in Boston.

Respectfully yours,

G. B. BATES, Hancock St., Quincy.
May 27. tf

SAVILLE & JONES,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Adams Building.

SEASONABLE GOODS

— AT —

BOSTON BRANCH GROCERY.

CANNED MEATS,

Fruits and Vegetables,

of every kind. Only Good Qualities kept in Stock.

Dried Fruits,

including Evaporated Apples, Peaches, Apricots, etc. Prunes of all Sizes. Raisins, Currants, Figs, Dates, etc.

BUTTER.

All Grades are Cheaper and Quality is Excellent.

Coffees and Teas

are always in order and everyone knows we sell the Best!

FLOUR

is one of our great Specialties, and our Sales are Large because we give the Best at Low Prices.

J. F. MERRILL,

Durgin & Merrill's Block, Quincy
April 17. 9—tf

DARK SIDE OF LIFE.

Details of a Tragedy Which Startled Ohio.

A FALL RIVER BOY KILLED.

His Death the Result of Teasing a Frenchman—Oil Poured Over a Woman and Set on Fire—Murder of a Hermit.

VAN WERT, O., July 21.—The complet story of one of the most sensational tragedies northwestern Ohio ever knew has been unfolded. At first it was understood that a daring attempt at train robbery, ending in murder, had been committed. It was told that four men had boarded the Cincinnati, Jackson and Midland express, due here at 10 o'clock Friday night, as it slowed up at Edgerton crossing and killed the engineer, without succeeding in the robbery.

The engineer and fireman, being helpless, the engine dashed ahead, flying past the station in this city and into an open switch leading to the yards. Here the engine collided with a yard engine and was brought to a standstill. Then the mangled remains of the engineer and his unconscious fireman were taken out. When the fireman became conscious, this is the story he told:

At Edgerton an unknown man came aboard the engine. Both Engineer Vandevander and his fireman, Samuel Roodhouse, were looking directly ahead, and while noticing the man clamber up, thought nothing of it, as people often get on there to ride down to Van Wert. Just as Vandevander pulled the throttle to send his engine ahead, the stranger struck him a frightful blow on the back of the head with a hammer. He fell in a heap on the floor. As Roodhouse sprang forward he was met with a blow on the forehead that sent him to the floor, but before losing consciousness he saw the murderer strike Vandevander one or two more blows. After the wreck Engineer Vandevander was found with his brains and blood all over the seat, and the hammer lying on the cab floor. He died Saturday afternoon. The fireman will recover.

It is supposed that the assault was committed by ex-Convict Blair Mock, who killed Vandevander's son at Huntington, in 1884. Engineer Vandevander was the chief witness at the trial of Mock for that crime, and Mock swore vengeance against him in the court room. Mock was seen at Enterprise, seven miles south of here, Saturday, and also in this city. He has not yet been arrested, but officers are searching for him. Vandevander was 50 years old, and for thirty years had been an engineer. No one else on the passenger train was injured.

Sam Roadhouse has just been arrested charged with the crime. He protests his innocence, and sticks to his first statement, that they were both assaulted by an unknown man. They were known to have been quarreling for several days, and the detectives' theory is that Vandevander knocked the fireman down, injuring his head horribly on the coal in the tender. The detectives think he then waited his opportunity and struck the engineer with a hammer, which was found covered with blood.

A FIENDISH CRIME.

Woman Soaked with Oil and Set on Fire by Her Husband.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 21.—One of the most horrible crimes on record is reported from Collenton county. The crime was committed on Mays Island, an unfrequented spot in the county mentioned. Paddy Grant lived there with his wife, Phœbe, and another woman, supposed to be on intimate terms with Grant, frequently visited his wife. Wednesday last Grant informed the relations of his wife that she had been severely hurt the week before by the explosion of a kerosene lamp and was in a bad condition. The relatives found her burned from her knees up in front only, terribly charred and speechless. She died when an attempt was made to remove her. No traces of oil could be found on the floor or no traces of burning below the knees of the woman. These and contradictory statements caused the arrest of Grant, but he escaped from his guards. Having been run to earth again, he requested permission to return to his room for a short time. Almost immediately a report of a gun was heard and it was found that he had placed the muzzle of his musket against his stomach and exploded it, blowing a hole clear through himself. It is thought kerosene was poured over his wife by himself and the other woman and set on fire.

STRUCK WITH AN IRON DRILL.

Boy of 14 Murdered by a Frenchman at Fall River.

FALL RIVER, July 21.—Jerome Brisebois is locked up charged with murder. Brisebois is a Frenchman, about 40 years of age, and is employed as a fireman at the Cornell mill. He went to the mill about six o'clock last evening, and prepared to clean the engine. Half a dozen boys were in the yard outside, and all began to throw pieces of coal and stones through the engine room window.

Brisebois stood it as long as he could, and drove his tormentors away. They returned, however, and began the attack anew. Brisebois, thoroughly enraged, chased them and picked up an iron drill and hurled it in the direction of the boys. The missile struck George W. Walker, a boy of 14, and he fell like a log. Brisebois returned to work.

Walker's companions went back, and, seeing him bleeding, carried him to his home on Webster street. Dr. Terry was summoned, but could do nothing. The boy died of his injuries soon after he was brought to his home. His head was horribly cut. Brisebois was arrested.

A MOUNTAIN HERMIT'S END.

His Murdered Body Found Near His Cabin—Savings of Years Missing.

HAMBURG, Pa., July 21.—A great deal of speculation has been caused here by the disappearance of Matthias Berger, an old hermit, who for thirty years has lived on Blue mountain, just on the line of Berks and Schuylkill counties. His cabin was found in confusion with old clothes, books and paper littered over the floor as though it had been ransacked. It was known that Berger had received quite a sum of money a short time before, and suspicions were aroused that he had met with foul play. The hermit's body was discovered lying among some rocks not far from his cabin. His clothes were torn almost into shreds, and there were marks on the ground of a terrible struggle. A club stained with blood lay near by. The unfortunate hermit had $1600 on deposit in a Reading bank, and before his death had gold and silver coin about him in the cabin. None of it can be found now.

Marked Down Sale

— IN THE —

City of Quincy,

— IN ORDER TO —

Compete with the Times.

AM CATERING FOR THE

City of Quincy

— TO KEEP THE —

PEOPLE AT HOME.

We keep all Styles of

Ranges,

BUT THE

Breeze and the Berlins,

which I have manufactured expressly for me, cannot be beat, as I have more than 100 different families in the City of Quincy, that will testify in their favor.

All other Goods equally low in Price.

The Strike

Is virtually to be settled satisfactorily to all Parties. In order to give those who have lost time and money a

Good Bargain

for the next thirty days, I am about to place my Entire Stock of

Woolen Carpets

at such Prices that all who want may not hesitate to purchase.

You have heard of people advertising the Great Gigantic Sales; this I shall call the

GREAT

Gigantic Sale.

1200 yds. of Straw Matting

will be offered from the Lowest Price to the highest grade of

English Straw Matting.

In this Sale you will find

3000 Yards

WOOLEN, TAPESTRY,

— AND —

Brussels

of all Shades and Qualities, and the Prices will be very low, and the Quality cannot be beat for the Prices.

We are right at home on the

Imperial Ice-Chests

— AND —

Refrigerators,

and the Prices can't be beat in Boston or out of Boston.

J. W. Lombard,

PANTON'S BLOCK.

A VIGOROUS CONTEST

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OF TOGUS SOLDIERS' HOME.

Congressmen Favor One Man, While Senators Support Another—Appraisers' Court About to Organize—Congressional Forecast.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—It is evident that there will be a sharp contest between the house and senate and the Maine senators and Maine congressmen as to the member of the board of managers of the Soldiers' home of Maine. At least this is evident from the following interview with Congressman Boutelle.

The action of the senate will be reconsidered by the house, as the senate amendment violates the law creating the homes. The statute provides that no two members of the board shall be from the same state, yet the senate put two Ohio men on the board Saturday. Congressman Boutelle says in reference to the proceedings in the senate Saturday concerning the appointment of members of the board of managers of the National Soldiers' homes:

The action in the senate is most remarkable. The simple facts are these: At the suggestion of many citizens and soldiers of Maine, and primarily from those in the vicinity of the Soldiers's home at Togus, in which I have no more interest than any other citizen, my colleagues Reed and Milliken joined me in recommending the appointment of Col. Augustus B. Farnham to succeed Gen. Hyde at the expiration of his full term of six years, he having displaced Gen. Roberts of Bangor at the end of four years' service. Gen. Hyde was informed by me of this action, which involved no discourtesy or injustice to him, and he has never intimated to me any complaint.

Col. Farnham is well known as one of Maine's most distinguished soldiers, having gone to the front with the first volunteers, and serving until he was brought from Five Forks on a stretcher with an almost fatal wound. Indorsed by the only members of the Maine delegation who served in the war, his nomination was unanimously reported by the house military committee, containing six veterans of the Loyal Legion, and unanimously adopted by the house.

For some reasons the Maine senators invoked the power of "senatorial courtesy" to secure an amendment by the senate military committee, substituting Gen. Hyde for Col. Farnham. When this amendment came to the house the military committee unanimously refused to concur, and the whole subject went to a conference between the military committees of the two houses. While the question was in this shape the appropriation committee of the senate adopted the extraordinary procedure of inserting a provision in the sundry civil bill, not only substituting the name of Gen. Hyde for that of Col. Farnham, but taking jurisdiction of the entire subject away from the military committees engaged in dealing with it by displacing Gen. Steele and adding two new names never considered by the military committees of either house. I do not recall anything more extraordinary in legislation and am not surprised that Senator Allison, the distinguished chairman of the committee on appropriations, deprecated such action in very explicit language.

The nomination of Col. Farnham was in every way proper, and in response to my inquiry as to its acceptability to the veterans of the Grand Army posts of Maine I have had but one response that did not cordially indorse it, while expressions of hearty approval came from all parts of the state. The surprising determination to prevent Col. Farnham from sharing the honors heretofore enjoyed by Gen. Hyde resulted in putting an indignity upon the military committees of the senate and house, which have prepared for a conference on the subject and which will no doubt insist upon maintaining their jurisdiction.

Mr. Frye, in the debate in the senate, said this: Mr. President, the senators from Maine, both of them, believe that Gen. Hyde should be renominated for this position. It has been very unusual in that state for members of this board to be relegated to private life except for cause. Gen. Hyde is one of the best business men we have in our state, as well as one of the most prominent soldiers. He is at the head of the great concern which is to-day building two cruisers for the government. There was no reason why he should be displaced, and none could be given by any one. He is a man of the very highest character, and of the very finest business qualifications. He is a man who holds no office of appointment, and never did from the government of the United States, except this. He is an enthusiastic soldier. Col. Farnham, no man in Maine says anything against. He was an excellent soldier. He is a good business man. He was confirmed four days ago on my suggestion, very promptly, for postmaster at Bangor, Me. While both senators from Maine have a high regard for Col. Farnham, they feel that the displacement of Gen. Hyde by him at this time would be regarded as a reflection upon Gen. Hyde which would be exceedingly unjust, and they both sincerely hope that that name will be retained, whether in this bill or by the committee on military affairs they care not.

Mr. Plumb—Is the senator quite certain that Gen. Hyde, in view of what must be his naturally, exacting duties in connection with ship building enterprise, can give the time necessary for the proper scrutiny and management of the different Soldiers' homes?

Mr. Frye—He is only about twenty-five miles from the Togus Soldiers' home, and I think his duties hitherto have been very largely with that. He could go over there at any time. I have no doubt he would devote all the time necessary to this business. I have no question about it at all, for he has great pride in it.

THIS WEEK IN CONGRESS.

Tariff, Original Package and Bankruptcy Bills on the Docket.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The senate will take up the tariff bill finally this week. Before doing so it will dispose of the Indian appropriation bill, which is the last of the appropriation bills but one. It is thought that this bill can be put through the senate in a day. It will be taken up today, and this makes it likely that the tariff bill will be taken up to-morrow. The reading of the bill, if insisted upon, will consume the greater part of a day. The general debate will be chiefly from the Democratic side of the senate chamber—that is, the Democrats have prepared long speeches to be made on the bill, while the Republicans propose as far as possible to confine their remarks to the amendments.

During the week the finance committee will take under consideration several proposed amendments to the bill and will likely report upon them. In the meantime the Republicans may call another caucus to consider the proposition to change the rules so as to permit the federal election bill to be taken up. The Republican members of the committee on privileges and elections have had the bill under consideration during the past week but have made little progress with it.

The managers of the original package bill are anxious to get a vote on it as soon as possible after the house meets to-day, and should they succeed in carrying out their plan, the national bankruptcy bill will be taken up and discussed until Wednesday, when a vote will be taken according to an order of the committee on rules. The appropriations committee intends to dispose of the conference report on the District of Columbia appropriation bill at the first opportunity, and it will endeavor to call up the report Thursday. It is believed that the bill will be strongly antagonized and this may prevent the elections committee bringing up either the case of Langston vs. Venable, from the Fourth Virginia district, or the case of Miller vs. Elliott, from the Seventh South Carolina district. The case of Chalmers vs. Morgan, from Mississippi, is also ready for action, but as the elections committee has unanimously reported in favor of the sitting member, Mr. Morgan, it can be disposed of in a few hours.

The Appraisers' Court.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The members of the new appraisers' court will meet to-day at the treasury department to organize. The first duty is to draft regulations for the guidance of the court. That is now being done. One of the first things to determine after the court shall have been organized will be to assign its several members to their respective posts of duty. It is not the intention to have the members of the court sit en banc except when important test matters are to be determined. There is, of course, a great choice as to location. It has been assumed that the assignment would be in the main geographical, and that the members would be designated for the districts from which they were appointed. The duty of making the assignments rests with the secretary of the treasury.

AN OLD-TIMER PULLED IN.

Sixty-Year-Old Confidence Man Comes to Grief in Boston.

BOSTON, July 21.—Inspector Leggett arrested a well-known crook and confidence man named Charles C. Hildreth. The latter on Wednesday met a young man, Frederick W. Parsons by name, on Commonwealth avenue. The latter hails from New Brunswick and was primarily in search of his sister, who is employed on the avenue. He was also looking for a job, and Hildreth held out a flattering prospect, representing himself as a Providence manufacturer. He promised Parsons employ and agreed to pay him $8 per week to start, increasing this $2 per fortnight until the latter was earning $20, when he would give him 5 per cent. on his sales. Hildreth did not want any guarantee of good faith, which excited the suspicions of Parson, and he notified police headquarters.

When the two met Saturday in the smoking room of the Thorndike to consummate arrangements, Inspector Leggett nabbed Hildreth as he was in the act of writing a receipt for $10 as a guarantee, and put on the twisters. The latter struggled fiercely, and succeeded in breaking them, but was subdued by the inspector and taken to headquarters. Hildreth is about 60 years old and is said to have played the same game on Fred L. Johnson April 19, from whom he took $25, representing himself as the manufacturer of the Folsom patent harness lug. A warrant has been out for his arrest since then.

MURDERED IN THE MOUNTAINS.

Texas Desperado Makes a Threat Which He Has Probably Executed.

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 21.—Three weeks ago B. F. Spinney, a business man of this place and a large ranch owner in South Park, was kidnapped and taken to the mountains by a Texan named Harris, who claimed that Spinney owed him $2000 for a bunch of cattle he had purchased of him. Since that time nothing had been heard of Spinney. Mr. Harrington, his brother-in law, raised the requisite sum and went into the mountains to pay the ransom, but he, too, has disappeared. The Texan said that he would hold Spinney ten days, and the money not forthcoming in that time he would kill him. It is feared that he has carried out his threat.

Maine to Have Free Text Books.

AUGUSTA, Me., July 21.—One of the most important events to the schools of the state which has occurred for years is the adoption of the free text book system Aug. 1 under an act passed by the last legislature, and preparations for the change have been in progress for several months. State Superintendent of Schools Luce has issued a circular containing an average price list of books such as will be needed and giving complete instructions to school supervisors and school committees. Two schemes are proposed. One is for the town to purchase all the old books of the scholars, issuing new ones instead, with as many of the old ones as are available, and the other, more gradual, to issue new books as fast as those now in possession of the pupils wear out.

One of the Malley Boys Killed.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Information has been received here that Dr. Edward G. Malley of Wilkesbarre, Pa., while riding a horse on Saturday at Aspen, Colo., was thrown and instantly killed. Dr. Malley was one of the two brothers who were charged with the murder, at Savin Rock, near New Haven, of handsome Jennie Cramer, some years ago.

Order of Hibernians Denounced.

DUBLIN, July 21.—In his sermon at the cathedral at Armagh, Rev. Mr. McNeece denounced secret societies. He referred especially to the Ancient Order of Hibernians. He said that this society, which was founded in America, was seeking new members in Ireland, and he warned all Catholics against having anything to do with the organization.

Poisonous Canned Meat.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., July 21.—A poor family named Kingberg in Shawtown, consisting of father and mother and seven children, had canned meat for their Sunday dinner. Two hours later they were seized with violent illness. Four or five of the children may die.

A Sleep of Death.

BUFFALO, July 21.—A special to The Express from Hamburg, N. Y., says: Adam Eifert, living near here, and his son, while returning from Buffalo, were killed at the Abbott Road crossing by a passenger train. It is supposed they fell asleep, and the horse walked into the fast moving train.

Run Down by a Train.

EASTPORT, L. I., July 21.—A Long Island train ran down a hand-car near here last night, fatally injuring William Bokie and Laurence Murska, section hands.

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Mr. Frye, in the debate in the senate, id this: Mr. President, the senators from aine, both of them, believe that Gen. yde should be renominated for this posion. It has been very unusual in that ate for members of this board to be relgated to private life except for cause. en. Hyde is one of the best business men e have in our state, as well as one of the ost prominent soldiers. He is at the ead of the great concern which is to-day ilding two cruisers for the government. here was no reason why he should be splaced, and none could be given by y one. He is a man of the very ghest character, and of the very finest siness qualifications. He is a man who lds no office of appointment, and never l from the government of the United ates, except this. He is an enthusiastic dier. Col. Farnham, no man in Maine s anything against. He was an excelt soldier. He is a good business man. He s confirmed four days ago on my sugstion, very promptly, for postmaster Bangor, Me. While both senators from aine have a high regard for Col. Farnm, they feel that the displacement of n. Hyde by him at this time would be garded as a reflection upon Gen. Hyde hich would be exceedingly unjust, d they both sincerely hope that that me will be retained, whether in this bill by the committee on military affairs ey care not.

Mr. Plnmb—Is the senator quite certain t Gen. Hyde, in view of what must be naturally, exacting duties in connecn with ship building enterprise, can e the time necessary for the proper utiny and management of the different diers' homes?

Mr. Frye—He is only about twenty-five les from the Togus Soldiers' home, and hink his duties hitherto have been very gely with that. He could go over there any time. I have no doubt he would ote all the time necessary to this busis. I have no question about it at all, he has great pride in it.

THIS WEEK IN CONGRESS.

iff, Original Package and Bankruptcy Bills on the Docket.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The senate will e up the tariff bill finally this week. fore doing so it will dispose of the lian appropriation bill, which is the last the appropriation bills but one. It is ught that this bill can be put through senate in a day. It will be taken up to-, and this makes it likely that the iff bill will be taken up to-morrow. The ding of the bill, if insisted upon, will sume the greater part of a day. The eral debate will be chiefly from the mocratic side of the senate chamber—t is, the Democrats have prepared long eches to be made on the bill, while the publicans propose as far as possible to fine their remarks to the amendments. uring the week the finance committee take under consideration several proed amendments to the bill and will ely report upon them. In the meane the Republicans may call another

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Today's Anniversaries.

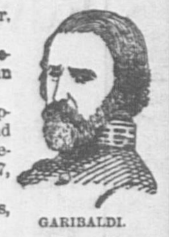
Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

WHICH HAPPENED ON JULY 21.

In Quincy and Vicinity—On the Battle Fields—Births and Deaths of the Presidents—Incorporation of Massachusetts' Cities and Norfolk County Towns—Foreign Matters.

1817—Committee of the town of Quincy reported Town Hall and school house completed at cost of $2,127.19.

World Wide.



GARIBALDI.

1664—Birth of Matthew Prior, English poet; died 1721.

1683—Lord William Russell beheaded in Lincoln's Inn Fields, England.

1773—The order of Jesuits suppressed by Clement XIV and its property confiscated; restored by Pius IX Aug. 7, 1814.

1796—Death of Robert Burns, Scotch poet, aged 37.

1860—Garibaldi, after defeating the Neapolitans, entered Messina; they agreed to evacuate Sicily.

1861—Battle of Manassas and rout of the Union army with a loss of about 3,000; Confederate loss 1,750.

1880—A portion of the tunnel under the Hudson river at New York caved in and 20 lives were lost.

A Mistake Somewhere.

The mysteries of time and space are hard for little minds to grasp, and the questions of children on these subjects are natural, although they often sound odd enough. Little Rose, whose fourth birthday came around not long ago, could not get her small mind clear about the extent to which that anniversary extended.

"Mamma," she said, "this is truly my birthday, isn't it?"

"Yes, dear."

"But is it my birthday all over the world?"

"Yes."

"Then does everybody in the whole world know that it is my birthday?"

"Why, no; I am afraid, my dear, that there are very few people who know it."

"Then," Rose said, with an air of conviction, "you may think, mamma, that it is my birthday all over the world, but you must be mistaken, or folks would have to know it."—Boston Courier.

A Defective Report.

Managing Editor—Look here, this report of the railroad accident is very defective, and I am surprised that an experienced man like you should have written it.

Reporter—Why, what's the matter with it? Doesn't it give all the facts?

"Oh, yes, the facts are all straight. But in describing the burning of the mail car you don't say anything about a 'holocaust.' You neglect to say that the day coaches were broken into 'kindling wood,' and you never once referred to the 'miraculous escape' of the passengers who survived. No account of a railroad accident is complete without these features."—New York Tribune.

They Pay for the Lack of House.

"I'm after gitting ther house insure fur $150, Bridget."

"Arrah! an' where's ther money, Pat?"

"Faix, they won't pay that till ther house is burnt down."

"Och, yer fule, ef they won't give it to yez now, divil a cent will they giv whin there's no house at all."—Harper's Weekly.

Piece by Piece.

There is a member of Congress who, though always erudite in his remarks, has a good deal of fondness for long words.

"He seems to weigh every word he uses," said an admiring constituent in speaking of him.

"If he does," was the response, "he takes them in sections."—Washington Post.

Only Reasonable.

Citizen—How is it that you are charging such tremendous prices for ice? I understand that there is plenty of it, after all.

Ice Dealer—Yes; but see how we had to worry about it all last winter, when we thought there would be none. You don't suppose we can worry like that and not charge for it?—Light.

Too Severe.

Wife—Wilbur, you haven't said a word about the biscuits. I made them all myself.

Husband—You are so forgetful, dear. Do you not remember that the doctor cautioned me to talk of nothing at the table, but things light and pleasing?—Yonkers Statesman.

* * * *

The chambermaid is talking to herself: "If that handsome young lieutenant that's visiting here dares to kiss me again he'll get a piece of my mind. I wonder why it is he's so late."—Fliegende Blaetter.

Sincerity.

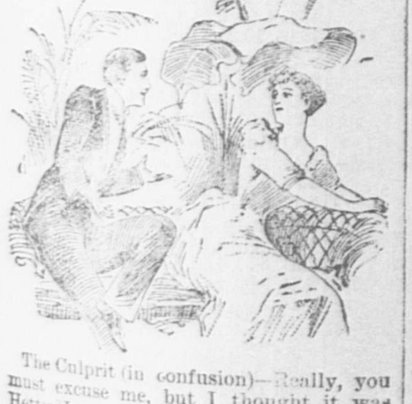
Niece—I'm writing to Clara Smith, aunt. Shall I say anything from you?

Aunt—You may give her my love, dear. How I do dislike that girl, to be sure!—Yankee Blade.

Next.

The professor of dead languages who had lost his false teeth was obliged to dismiss his class, because, as one of the students said, he couldn't "gum Arabic."—Exchange.

Irresponsible.



The Culprit (in confusion)—Really, you must excuse me, but I thought it was Hetty Hopper.

She—Well, you're excusable. A man that would want to kiss Hetty Hopper isn't responsible for his acts.—Life.

A STUDY OF A SHOE.

A funny wrinkle across the toe,
A shabby rub on the heel below,
And four little buttons all in a row,
One of them set with a silken stitch,
Spick and span, where the restless witch
Dropped the old, with a kick and a hitch.

Here is the record of how she grows,
While up to your lip her foot she throws,
Bubbling over with rapturous crows.
Look at this tiny brown sole unworn,
And see how the ankle is peeled and torn—
It's her very first shoe since she was born!

All her walking is done on the air,
Or else on the arm of grandpa's chair.
No wonder the sole is smooth and fair;
From her father's knee to her mother's breast,
From the breathless ride to the blissful rest—
Then tucked away in her baby nest.

—Good Housekeeping.

Garnishing the Table.

There is nothing more graceful in the way of floral ornamentation for the luncheon table than the ivy scarf, which is easily made and will last several days. Pluck the ivy leaves from their stems, dust and polish them with a flannel and a very little sweet oil. The Heidelberg ivy, with its veins and marvelous tracery, should be selected if convenient. Cut a scarf of dark green cambric that will cover the table and droop almost to the floor at each end. It must be scarf shape, of course, being only about two feet wide at the center. Sew on to this ivy leaves with dark green thread so that the leaves just lap one another and lie different ways from the middle. With a little pains the ivy can be caught on the cambric so as to rest flatly and easily, and it looks almost like a satin scarf when completed. At each end sprays of ivy leaves may be sewed, so as to finish the piece. Upon this scarf lay bunches of buttercups, daisies or any flowers at intervals, which have a very careless and pretty effect.—New York Letter.

A Young Traveler.

The officers of the bridge meet with a great variety of instances of young American precocity. Something a little out of the ordinary was encountered the other day by Police Sergeant Phillips. While he was standing at the Sands street entrance a self possessed little miss of 10 years, carrying a traveling bag and parasol and wearing a tourist's outfit, with cloak and gloves complete, accosted him and inquired the way to the Putnam avenue cars.

"You see," she volunteered, "I don't know just exactly which car to take, there are so many of them." Then, confidentially: "This is the first time I ever traveled, and do you know I missed the Troy boat first thing. Wasn't it awful of me to miss the Troy boat! But I hope you won't tell anybody about it, they'd make fun of me. That's the Putnam avenue car, is it, and does it make many turns? Well, I'll have to say goodby and thank you."—Brooklyn Eagle.

Summer Places for the Poor.

Mrs. W. W. Astor is building a $2,000 cottage at Bath Beach for the poor children's sanitarium. Last summer she erected at a similar expense the pavilion overlooking the bay. It is of Georgia pine, octagonal in shape, with a hard wood floor, open timber roof and a continuous line of seats. The wall space is filled with sliding windows, two sets making the pavilion storm proof, to be used as a play room in bad weather. The new cottage will be occupied by the superintendent's family and the present abode used for a dormitory. The plans provide for a modification of the Queen Anne. Work will begin in a week, and the building will be completed in October.—New York Letter.

Throw Away Your Curling Irons.

If rough use of the comb or the brush be deprecated, what shall be said of many of the methods of curling and crimping the hair by the use of hot irons and other appliances, in which the life is roasted out of it, its gloss and beauty destroyed, and its growth paralyzed in order to produce a supposedly "charming effect?" "It is the fashion!" is an answer which admits of no argument. But the fact remains that if the real beauty of the hair is prized the hot iron and its kindred accompaniments should be pitched out of doors, for the benefit of the first wandering, rag bag bearing Italian.—Good Housekeeping.

A Princess Teacher.

The Princess Louise, who for the past ten years has presided over an art school in Sloane street, London West, is the first English woman to employ Irish needle women. She saw fit to secure that talent on account of its superior qualification, and in a sweet and diplomatic way grouped the sewers together for class instruction or to fill orders. It will be remembered that from this school of needle painting nearly all of the now famous schools originated. The princess received her scholastic education from her father, and aside from her intellectual attainments she is gifted as an artist, sculptress and art designer. —Exchange.

A Much Better Plan.

Edith—I'm very fond of bathing, but it's a nuisance to have to dry one's hair when one comes out of the water.

Little Laura—My sister Maude never gets her hair wet when she bathes. She leaves nearly all of it in her dressing room.—West Shore.

Miss May Crommelin, the Irish novelist, lives in a little house in Hollywood, county Down, the breakfast room of which her elder sister uses for a charity needlework school. It is from her acquaintance with and interest in Miss Crommelin's poor little pupils that the writer gets her characters.

Summer colds are the worst of all colds sometimes, as it is then very difficult to protect one's self properly. A ten grain dose of quinine will usually break up a cold in the beginning. Anything that will set the blood actively in circulation will do it, whether it be drugs or the use of a bucksaw.

Miss Virginia C. Clay edits a daily newspaper in Huntsville, Ala., and supports a paralyzed father and five young brothers and sisters.

A PATCHWORK QUILT.

Have you anywhere about your house, amidst your counterpanes and comfortables, which you looked at five minutes before buying, perhaps, one of those old fashioned patchwork quilts made of the tiniest pieces arranged in the most intricate patterns, over which at least one pair of eyes were strained for days and weeks before quilting time came, and all those puffy little diamonds were marked out, amidst chat and laughter, by half a dozen ladies? Did you ever in childhood sit upon the bed and hear the history of the various pieces of chintz?

"That's a piece of your first colored dress; that I had when I was a girl; that was your grandmother's morning gown; that is a piece Miss S—— gave me." I have heard such a history many a time, and little pictures used to pass before my eyes with the words. I could see just how grandma looked in the morning gown. I could see myself a baby, taking toddling steps in the blue frock. It seemed so funny to have been a baby—when I was an important person of 5 years. It doesn't seem half so funny now, for I have begun to doubt whether I shall ever be anything else, and to know just how many big babies there are in this world.

Dear old patchwork quilts! We've lost something in losing them, I think, and probably Mrs. Mumford thought so, too, for whenever any of her children were found sitting with those idle hands, for which Dr. Watts declares that Satan always finds some mischief, she invariably remarked: "You'd better get your patchwork."

They always obeyed, those three little girls, Lucy, Ruth and Olive, and there were piles of quilts in the upstairs room where spare bedding was stored—quilts of many colors, quilts of only two, quilts with large, square blocks, and quilts with intricate patterns, like a Chinese puzzle; quilts that had been made by people in their nineties, and quilts that had been made by people who could not yet say: "I am 9 years old." Piecing a quilt was the first work and the last of the members of the Mumford family. I think an ancestor made some patches on board of the Mayflower. At least it was said so.

When a young person married a dowry of quilts had always been provided—always would be while Mrs. Mumford lived. When Olive was 15 she had been told that the white and Turkey red quilt which her great-grandmother had made was to be among her share, as the eldest daughter of the house. She laughed then and said:

"I shall always stay at home with you, mamma. I shall be the old maid daughter."

A year afterward she did not think this, whatever she might have said, for the year had made her feel that she was no longer a child, and she had met Harry Martin, who had put an engagement ring on Olive's finger, and if all went well her seventeenth birthday would find her a matron.

"Nothing like seeing your children settled before you are broken down yourself," said the mother, and thereupon began to teach Olive the higher mysteries of pastry. Plain cooking every girl of that family quite understood.

A lover always takes great interest in his lady's handiwork. Harry regarded all the little pieces of sewing which passed through Olive's hands with immense admiration, and the homely patchwork was just as fine in his eyes as anything else; and there was often much talk about the pieces, and once or twice he had cut them out after the cardboard patterns, loving to meddle with anything that she was busy with, in old true lover's fashion.

One evening, when he went in, he found the girl looking, as an artist might look at a rare old master, at a long breadth of old fashioned, flowered chintz.

"Mother has just given me this, Harry," she said. "It is like a gown of old Aunt Hepsiba's. It shimmers like silk, and see how fine it is. But fancy wearing such large patterns. Look! a butterfly on a bough, and a rose, and a butterfly on a bough again, and then another rose, like wall paper. The difficulty will be," said Olive, pausing to consider, "how to get the pattern into a patch without spoiling it."

"I'll help you," said Harry; and to work he went, and for a pleasant hour or two he kept cutting patches. A bud and a butterfly on one, a rose on the other, bud and butterfly and rose again.

"And he has not spoiled one, mamma," said Olive, in a tone of pride. "I'm sure I should have cut a dozen butterflies' heads off if I had tried."

So the young things laughed over their exploits, and then slipped merrily away to have their lovers' chat where nobody could listen.

It was the last. The next day Harry Martin was missing, and with him a large sum of money from his employer's safe. The news spread through the country town like wild fire. Harry was an orphan and the son of an old friend of the head of the firm. It was understood that they would be merciful, but his character was blighted forever.

No one doubted his guilt but Olive. She steadfastly declared him innocent.

Weeks passed on and there was no news of him—at least none that reached the Mumfords' ears; but one night when Mrs. Mumford went out to the cow house to see that Crummie was safe for the night some one came out of the darkness and called to her.

"Who is that?" cried the lady, her heart giving one great throb.

"It's I—Harry," said a well known voice. "Oh! Mrs. Mumford, let me see Olive."

"Harry Martin!" said Mrs. Mumford. "Oh! Harry Martin, you've made a sad home of mine!" And she broke into tears.

"And you all believed it at once?" said Harry, sadly. "I didn't think you would."

"Oh, Harry," said Mrs. Mumford, "Satan tempts us all. I'm sorry for you, but you can't see Olive. It's better for her you shouldn't. She was very fond of you, Harry."

"And she has turned against me, too, then?" said the young man.

"You sha'n't blame her, poor lamb," said Mrs. Mumford. "A girl like that can't have anything to do with one who has disgraced himself."

"Love is more steadfast," said Harry. "Evil reports could not have won me from Olive."

Then, without another word, he went away—and such a hold have homely things upon our memory sometimes that, as he went, he saw the pretty household picture he had last seen beneath the roof that now refused to welcome him, as plainly as we see things in dreams; his love, with her dark curls about her face, and the needle in her hands and the skein of thread about her neck; a bright lamp burning upon the table and on the other side himself cutting pieces for patchwork from a pasteboard pattern, and laying in a little brilliant pile squares and triangles on which were a rose and a butterfly upon a flowering branch, a butterfly on a flowering branch and a full blown rose, alternately.

* * * * * *

A western editor speaks of a wind that "just sat up on its hind legs and howled." Such a wind it must have been that was howling through the bleak Maine country twenty years from the night on which Harry Martin turned from the Mumfords' door and went his way alone.

The inn or tavern or hotel, whichever it was, which bore the name "T. Jolliver" upon its signboard, was not expecting any guests that night, but nevertheless one came to its doors—came late, too, as the clocks were striking 10 and people generally thinking of bed.

The guest was a man of 40, with a sad sort of face—a face with a story in it. But he was well dressed and evidently no poor traveler. He had supper in the best parlor, and meanwhile a fire was made in the best bedroom, in which, when he made his way thither, he found a buxom, youngish woman spreading an extra counterpane upon the bed.

"Good evening, sir," she said, turning toward him with a manner that bespoke the landlady. "I thought I'd see that you were comfortable myself. I never leave everything to chambermaids. When I married a hotel keeper I made up my mind to help him, and there's no such way of making guests feel discouraged as turning them over to help. And I've given you my prettiest quilt, too," said she, with a little laugh. "There's an honor."

The gentleman looked toward the bed. The quilt was a patchwork. It had a wide striped border, but in the center the blocks were all the same—bright chintz alternated with white—a butterfly on a branch, a rose, a butterfly on a branch, and a rose again.

The man took a fold of it up in his hand and looked at it as men do not often look at patchwork quilts. The woman bubbled on.

"We're great for patchwork in our family. Such a pile as we had of these quilts at home. Sister Ruth had twenty when she was married, but I had fifty. My other sister gave me her share, seeing that I married a hotel keeper, and she thinks she'll never marry. Oh, dear! There's a story in a good many quilts, if you did but know it; and there is a story in this. It's the last one Olive ever made. But I'm boring you, sir."

"No, go on," said the gentleman. "Go on, please."

"She was engaged," said the landlady, "and she was but 16. One afternoon she and her sweetheart cut out these blocks, the next they were parted. He was suspected of a crime—of robbery, sir, if I must say it—and she never saw him again. She knew that he was innocent. She said that all the angels in heaven couldn't make her doubt it, but no one else thought with her until a year had gone by, and then an old confidential clerk, who was trusted in everything, being caught in another theft, confessed to that which my sister's sweetheart had been accused of. The story he had told to his employers of being knocked down in the streets of New York, where he went that holiday afternoon, and being thought drunk, and put into a station house, and being ashamed to give his name next morning, and too sick to come home next day, was no doubt true. His employers advertised for him, but in vain. And mother owned to sending him away from the door when he came to see Olive. It is a sad story. Olive can't seem to like any one else, and the poor fellow was so fond of her. So that's the story of the quilt."

The woman stopped and gave a little cry, for the guest had flung himself upon his knees, and was kissing that patchwork quilt as lovers kiss their sweethearts' lips.

She gave another little cry in a moment, and knelt down beside him and put her hand upon his shoulder.

"Oh, dear! oh, dear!" she sobbed, crying hard herself. "Oh, dear! I do believe it is Harry Martin."

And it was Harry Martin, who had been to the far ends of the earth and had found gold, but not happiness, believing himself robbed forever of love and of fair repute, and who had returned to find both awaiting him through the means of that patchwork quilt, with its butterflies and flowering boughs and roses.

* * * * * *

"Lucy," said Olive to her sister a few months afterward, "now that we are going to housekeeping I want you to give me one thing."

"Anything on earth that I can," said Mrs. Jolliver. "I was thinking of a silver service."

"Oh, Lucy, dear," said Olive, beginning to cry for very happiness, "it's only the butterfly quilt that I want. The dear old quilt! Harry says we can't keep house without it, we both love it so."

"I've rolled it up for you already," said Mrs. Jolliver. "It seems to belong to you, Olive."

And so today Olive's last baby sits upon the brilliant quilt, and tries with his chubby fingers to pull therefrom the butterflies and roses.—Mary Kyle Dallas in New York Ledger.

LAWTON'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND!

—FOR THE—

Blood, Liver and Kidneys.

This great constitutional remedy has been on the European market for over twenty years, is superior to all others, and proven the greatest Blood Purifier and System Renovator ever compounded by medical skill. Nothing can equal it for putting the vital portions of the body in condition. If your liver is affected do you stop to think how or what your liver is? The liver is subject to more or less little pains or aches. This organ is the sponge of the body, and is continually soaked full of blood rich in poison. Its purpose is the secretion of certain digestive and cathartic elements known as bile, and the transformation of those products of digestion which are absorbed into the blood and carried into the liver before they enter the general circulation and assist in nourishing the body. Inactivity, then, produces numerous diseases. So by using LAWTON'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND, your liver will be free from all diseases. It is also absolutely necessary to know what and where are your kidneys. There are two kidneys, one on each side of the backbone. They are the only organs that purify the blood of the uric acid waste in the system. Every drop of blood courses through a great many times a day, just as through the heart. The waste matter which they should take away contains deadly poison which, if retained, causes fatal results. Sixty-five gallons of blood per hour, in the average man, passes through the kidneys, and to purify it they must be in perfect health. The kidneys are filled with many thousand hair-like tubes. These tubes run into every part of the kidney and, as the blood flows through that organ, the urine passes into these tubes, and is drained into the bladder. If these little tubes are diseased, the uric acid is not removed, and, instead of this poison coming through the blood, the albumen, which is really the life of the blood, comes through these walls and escapes with the urine; in other words, the nerve action is entirely wrong, and instead of taking the poison out of the blood, the life of the blood is taken out and the poison remains.

LAWTON'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND,

By its immediate action upon these vital organs thoroughly cleanses, renovates and restores them to their normal condition.

PALATABLE AS MILK. PLEASANT TO THE TASTE. NO NAUSEA.

100 DOSES,—$1.00

LAWTON COMPOUND COMPANY,

235 Washington Street, Boston,

Male and Female Agents Wanted. Sent to any address on receipt of price, $1, or 6 Bottles for $5.

For Sale at all Drug Stores.

June 6. 3m

THE THOUGHTFUL MAN

Reads, Reflects, and Decides

What is the Best Policy

For him to pursue

TO MAKE HIS BUSINESS

A Large and Prosperous One.

THE HEADSTRONG MAN

Thinks He Knows

Just What is Best!

and he pushes ahead,

works hard,

but

FINDS HIS LABOR

does not produce

GOOD RESULTS,

and he is

Obliged to Fail,

OR GIVE UP BUSINESS,

perhaps both.

Let those who wish to succeed, not work so hard; take more notice; see what others do, and try and improve on their ways and on their own in past years.

ADVICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertise regularly in the LEDGER and reach the people who spend their money in Quincy.

Advertise in a judicious manner. The world reads and studies the daily papers, but only a small proportion of the people ever see the issues of the professional advertising schemes.

Advertise liberally. Hunt's Merchant's Magazine says on this point: According to the character or extent of your business, set aside a liberal percentage each year for advertising, and do not hesitate. Keep yourself unceasingly before the public, and it matters not what business of utility you may be engaged in, for, if intelligently and industriously pursued, a fortune will be the result.

Advertise truthfully. Let your advertisement, in all cases, exactly correspond with what you really propose to sell. Be prepared to show the customer, who inquires, the identical goods, and let the price and terms tally with your announcements.

Advertise sensibly. Use plain language, easily understood, writing as you would talk to a customer. Slang, vulgar expressions, scriptural quotations, and personalities, ought never to have a place in advertisements. They are sure to offend some one, and are never in good taste.

Advertise attractively. The fresher, brighter and more interesting you make your advertisements the more they will be read. Indeed, many advertisements afford so much information on current topics of domestic economy that they are read as a matter of news.

Advertise specifically. It is better to name certain lines of goods rather than a general stock. Most people are bargain-hunters, and an advertisement will meet with more responses if it offers a specific bargain.

Advertise modestly. Neither brag nor exaggerate. Tell the truth and prove it; but tell it interestingly and prove it convincingly. Avoid superlatives, since constant use weakens their effect.

Successful advertisers employ the simplest words and forms of expression. Make lines that will cause your announcement to be talked about among intelligent, well informed and well-to-do people.

Advertise persistently. "To discontinue an advertisement," says John Wanamaker, Philadelphia's great merchant, "is like taking down your sign. If you want to do business you must let the public know it. Standing advertisements are better and cheaper than reading notices. They look more substantial and business-like, and inspire confidence. I would as soon think of doing business without clerks as without advertising."

APHORISMS.

Lying advertisements are and always will be failures in the long run.—*Printer's Ink.*

The man who does not find advertising profitable, generally finds business unprofitable.

Pay as much attention to your advertising, as you do to your purchases, and you will get equally satisfactory results.—*The Money Maker.*

Many business men who advertise expect to see returns directly, and if they do not, feel it is unprofitable. The indirect benefits derived from keeping the name before the trade are out of all proportion to the direct returns received, and the most successfu advertisers are those who keep themselves so constantly before the trade that their names become as familiar as a household word. —*Coal Trade Journal.*

Don't advertise that you are selling an article worth five dollars for twenty-five cents. Such statements emanate either from lying knaves or from fools. The knaves, however, are the ones who advertise such statements, the fools not possessing sufficient sense to appreciate the value of advertising. A truthful, candid statement is the best advertisement of a meritorious article. Learn to regard your advertisement as your bond, and be prepared to fulfil its pledges to the letter.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

FOR SALE BY NEWSBOYS,

and at the following places:

Old Colony Depot,	Boston
Ledger Office, 115 Hancock Street,	Quincy
Souther's Store, Adams Building,	Quincy
McGovern Bros.' Store, Plumer's Block,	Quincy
Coram's Store, Copeland Street,	West Quincy
Miss Bartlett's Store,	Jones' Corner
Post Office,	Quincy Point
Depot,	Wollaston Heights
Henry B. Vinton,	Braintree
M. K. Pratt,	Weymouth
Post Office,	Houghs Neck

NEWS COLLECTIONS.

QUINCY, at Depot, at 9 A. M.
ATLANTIC, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WOLLASTON, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WEST QUINCY, at Post Office, at 7.30 A. M.
SOUTH QUINCY, at Depot, at 8.30 A. M.
QUINCY POINT, at Post Office, at 8 A. M.

News and advertisements dropped in boxes at the above locations will be collected at the specified times, in season for that day's issue of THE LEDGER. Anonymous articles will not receive consideration.

Today's Almanac.—July 21.

High water at 1.30 A. M. and 2.15 P. M.
Sun rises at 4.26; Sets at 7.15.
Moon sets 9.59 A. M.
First Quarter July 24.

THE DAY BOOK.

Interesting Brief Locals Gathered by Ledger Reporters.

Another alarm from box 42.

Quincy was largely represented at Nantasket Sunday.

The Coot capsized in the bay during the squall Saturday.

Misses Rose and Mamie Drake are visiting in Hopkinton, Mass.

Miss Bartlett advertises her stock damaged by fire at low prices.

August 12 will probably be a holiday in Boston and vicinity.

Miss F. S. Barry of Quincy Point leaves to-day for Chester, N. H.

The dry spell has been broken, perhaps there will be a little more rain.

Mrs. Gertrude Wrisley of Quincy Point is spending a week in Wakefield.

The Manet Land Associates will not sell any more lots at auction this season.

The Sunday trains were well patronized. Hundreds left the city for a day of pleasure.

Master Clifford Knox of Quincy Point has gone to Woodstock, N. B.. to visit his aunt.

Mr. Eben Prescott leaves today on a three weeks' business tour through New Hampshire and Vermont.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. B. Pollard of Quincy Point left on Saturday for Somerville, Conn., to be gone several weeks.

A dispatch from Concord, N. H., says John Foye of this city was drowned in the Merrimac river Sunday afternoon while bathing.

The rails on the Manet Street Railway must be connected with iron rods before it can be opened for regular travel. A few trips were made on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. George K. Livermore, left Tuesday for New Hampshire, where they will spent the summer on Mr. Livermore's farm at Gilsum.

Miss J. M. Little, of Spear street, goes to Pawtucket, R. I., tomorrow for a short stay, and on her return will go to Vermont and New Hampshire for a vacation.

Those who attended the land sale Saturday, had a fine opportunity to see for themselves what cool weather and bracing breezes Houghs Neck has. And no mosquitoes either.

Mr. Joseph F. Berry and wife leave today for a drive to New Hampshire, the destination being the Squam Mountain House, Meridith Village, where they will spend the summer.

The Second Brigade, in which is Co. K of Braintree and several Quincy boys, goes into camp at South Framingham tomorrow. They leave Boston tonight by the Boston & Albany at 8.30.

The headquarters of the various State delegations of the Woman's Relief Corps to be in Boston in August are to be decorated by local corps and that of Maryland has been assigned to Paul Revere Corps of this city.

P. J. Cray of West Quincy umpired the game between the John P. Lovells' nine, and the Electrics of Lynn, on the grounds of the latter. It was a good game the score standing 3 to 3 when the rain stopped the game.

Mr. John H. Dinegan's pony strayed away from Houghs Neck, Sunday, and came up to the centre. A crowd of men were having fun with the animal, when Mr. Joseph Harris came along and took care of him until Mr. Dinegan arrived.

The Globe says: The engagement of Mr. Fletcher Abbott, son of Judge Josiah C. Abbott of Commonwealth avenue, and Miss Mollie Adams, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Francis Adams of Quincy, was announced last week. Miss Adams, who has spent a part of the last two winters with her uncle, Mr. Henry Adams, the historian, in Washington, is a sunny-faced, attractive girl, with a charming figure. Mr. Abbott's summer home is at his father's, at "The Hundreds," Wellesley Hills. Mrs. W. P. Fay, one of the handsomest of the younger society widows, is the only sister of Mr. Abbott.

City Council tonight.

Mr. Clifford Thayer is the new engineer at the Steamer House.

Rain interfered with the field day of the Quincy Tennis Club on Saturday.

Readers can assist the LEDGER very much by forwarding news items promptly: vacation notes, personals, picnics, excursions, parties, etc.

Mr. James Bailie, an old resident of Quincy, died at his residence on Garfield street Sunday. Mr. Bailie was very well known and for over twenty years was foreman at the quarry of Frederick & Field. He leaves a grown up family of three sons and one daughter.

Harvey's barge conveyed a party from Houghs Neck to the Quincy depot last night at eleven o'clock. While standing there after leaving the freight, the horse became frightened and ran tipping over the coach and smashing it up very badly.

The alarm from Box 42 at 10.40 this morning was for a grass fire in vacant lot on Center street. The fire department responded very promptly—and the members helped to extinguish the blaze. The recall was rung in at 10.57.

It was an interesting sight to see Mr. John Quincy Adams dining with his two sons, who will always be known as the "Adams boys," at the Eastern Yacht Club house just before the cruise started off. The grand victory of Mr. Adams' cutter Gossoon made them a very jolly family party, which was augmented later by a group of the younger Adams' friends. —*Globe.*

For the Ledger.

To the Public.

Don't start out some fine morning expecting to visit Houghs Neck by electric cars, for you will find the thing a "delusion and a snare."

A car may occasionally be found standing near the stone church, but if it takes you down to Manet beach the chances are you will be obliged to pedestrinate home when ready to return; and if any questions are put to any one who appear to be connected with the road as to when, how, or at what time they ever intend to run, no satisfactory answer can be obtained.

The effect of all this delay has been to break up the barge system, nearly ruin the driving, and exasperate the people. J.

City or Town.

The members of the Quincy branch of the Land League held a debate in their hall last evening, the subject being, "Which is the better Town or City Government." Messrs. James H. Sullivan, Michael Burns, Thomas Carroll, William Faircloth in favor of the Town, and Messrs. George Cahill and Frank Rafferty in favor of the City form. After the debate, a vote was taken which decided in favor of the latter.

Mrs. Chant's Advice to Girls.

"These are the last public words I shall speak in Boston for a long time," said Mrs. Laura Ormiston Chant to several hundred young persons gathered around her. "I want to ask you to keep up the standard of gentlemanly and lady-like behavior that I see around me, as well as to preserve your good looks. How are you going to keep up this standard? Well, by avoiding certain youthful vices. Some of these you know very well. Eating your dinner in a hurry is one. Smuggling your breakfast into your stomach is another. Reading in bed is a third, and even worse is smoking in bed. In order to take new ideas into our minds we must read, but reading at the wrong time does no good. Some people wonder at me for doing so much work and never appearing fagged out. I will tell you how I do it. I laugh heartily. I love to laugh. I sleep soundly. I love to sleep. I eat well. I should say I love to eat, but you might consider me greedy.

Princess Victoria's Engagement.

The engagement of Princess Victoria of Prussia to the Prince of Schonburg-Lippe is a very suitable one and has given great satisfaction in her family. It has been arranged for some time, but at the earnest desire of the Empress Frederick it was not announced until after the second anniversary of the Emperor Frederick's death. Princess Victoria is a very lively and impressionable young lady, and has given her family a good deal of anxiety on account of her matrimonial entanglements. She is not a pretty girl, but very pleasant, witty and clever and most popular, and has now quite recovered from her passionate attachment to the unlucky Prince Alexander of Battenberg, which at one time threatened to produce very embarrassing complications.—London World.

No Call for Mush.

Mary Anderson is married. She married a fair, average man. She ought to have been married ten years ago. She will live as happily as the average wife. That's the long and short and all of it, and there is no occasion for gush or mush.—Detroit Free Press.

Soreness or "tightness" in the chest may be relieved by dampening a flannel cloth with kerosene and applying over the spot. Care should be taken not to raise a blister.

—The assessors of Cohasset make the following report:—

Total valuation, $3,760,338; gain on real estate, $64,875; gain on personal estate, $115,225; total increase, $180,100; rate of taxation, $7.10 per $1000.

DIED.

BAILLIE—In West Quincy, July 20, Mr. James Baillie, aged 72 years and 5 months.

REYNOLDS—In Milton July 19, Mrs. Elizabeth Reynolds, widow of the late Patrick Reynolds, aged 77 years, 11 months and 15 days.

How Champagne Is Made.

Champagne is the finest of all wines. Notwithstanding the fact, there are not many who know just what it is. It is a blend of the different wines, and sometimes from ten to fifteen wines are used. One is chosen because of its flavor, while it may be deficient in body. Another is taken because of its body. By the way, body of wine does not mean alcohol; it signifies roundness or richness. Another wine is put in for some other quality, and so on, making one grand combination. When blended the combination is called a "cuvee." After a certain time the cuvee is placed in bottles, and allowed to ferment for a period of about two years. The fermentation causes sediment to be deposited and develops carbonic acid gas, which is the life and sparkle.

At the end of two years the bottles are placed "surpointe," or corks down, and the sediment allowed to settle on the cork. During the two or three months the bottles are surpointe each bottle is shaken separately every day. Then skillful workmen release the cork, and the sediment (which has become compact) and cork fly out together and only a little wine is lost. In place of the wine that is lost a small quantity of sirup or liqueur is added to give necessary sweetness. It is here that fraud, if fraud there be, comes in.

In making the liqueur an opportunity is afforded for flavoring or increasing the alcoholic strength of the wine. After the sirup is added the bottle is corked with the most expensive corks that can be bought. Following this process the perfection of the wine depends upon the quality of the cork. During the two years of fermentation in bottle the breakage from pressure is sometimes great, ranging from 4 to 20 per cent., which of course must be paid for when the champagne is purchased. It is a debatable question whether champagne, like other wine, improves with age. As a rule it is put on the market from two to five years after it is blended.—Chicago Herald.

In Guadalajara.

It rather staggers the North American traveler in Peru to see the prettily uniformed young women collecting fares on the street railways, but when he visits the second city in Mexico, Guadalajara, and witnesses the refined courtesies practiced by the male conductors on the street cars there he is completely paralyzed. The manners of the Guadalajaran are in keeping with the cheerfulness and friendliness of this city. Imagine yourself entering a street car in New York, or any city in the United States, and before taking your seat bowing, hat in hand, to your fellow passengers, none of whom you have ever seen before.

Then suppose yourself arrived at your destination; you rise, smile a friendly farewell to the car in general, shake hands with the conductor, and with a polite inclination of the head take leave of the driver. The number of times I have witnessed such exhibitions of politeness convince me that it is one of the customs of the country. How much more winning is the urbanity of these delightful Guadalajarans than the superficial intellectuality of the Boston conductor, who corrects your pronunciation and completes a quotation of Browning when a passenger's memory is at fault.—New York Tribune.

Music Among the Chinese.

Written music probably first began in China. The principles of acoustics also were first in existence in the celestial empire. The full scale of chromatic semitones was evolved by one of their emperors 4,000 years ago, yet the Chinese, actuated by that strange obliquity which is characteristic of the nation, received only five of the twelve tones into their scale, holding the other seven to be "female tones" and therefore useless. The principle of the monochord was probably known to them, and in some of their instruments one can see the organ foreshadowed. Of harmony, or part writing, however, the Chinese knew nothing, and it is a good inferential proof of the non-existence of part music among the ancient nations that the Chinese, in their ancient music books, speak only of melody and seem to have disdained tone combinations, such as would suggest the simplest chords.—Boston Musical Herald.

Where Peanuts Grow.

In this country the good peanut states are Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee. The crop in a good year amounts to about 3,000,000 bushels or 70,000,000 pounds, having grown to these proportions from an output of less than 500,000 bushels in 1873. Arkansas and Kansas are also peanut growing states. California produces a good crop, but the soil is so rich that the peanut grows large and rank with a shell so thick that it seriously affects the roasting process. The states first named may therefore be considered the sole producers of peanuts for the market. So important has the peanut become that in some sections of the three states it is the principal crop and chief reliance of the farmer.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

In a Different Set.

"Now pray for Susie Bates," said Mrs. Simeral to 6-year-old Flossie, who was saying her prayers. "Susie is quite sick."

"Why, mamma," said Flossie, "I can't pray for her. She doesn't belong to our crowd."—Epoch.

The University of Berlin, with its 6,000 students and scores of famous professors, has a capital of but $750,000. Its largest endowment, that of the Countess Bose, is only $150,000. Nevertheless it is the seat of the highest German learning, and claims to have the ablest corps of instructors of all the world's schools.

The grapple plant of the Kalahart desert is said to be a real vegetable curiosity. In its general appearance it looks more like a starfish than a plant, and each ray or arm is tipped with barbs, which when fastened to the wool of sheep have to be cut out, that being the only way of removing them.

WEATHER-CROP BULLETIN.

Prospect of a Light Potato Crop—Hay in Good Condition—Excess of Sunshine —Drouth Assuming a Serious Aspect.

CAMBRIDGEPORT, Mass., July 21.—The New England Meteorological society, co-operating with the United States Signal Service, reports that the average temperature for the past week has been generally above the normal throughout New England, although a few of the observers report an average of warmth. In some localities the temperature went higher on the 15th than it did on Tuesday of the preceding week. Since then the days have been cooler, while the nights have been quite warm.

Some localities were favored with showers either on the 12th, 13th, 15th or 17th, while others have had no rain for several weeks. A severe wind and rain storm occurred in the northern section on the afternoon of the 15th, the wind doing some damage by blowing down shade trees and injuring corn fields. Numerous light showers passed over the southern portion on the 15th and 17th. At North Dana, Mass., no rain has fallen for five weeks, and at Pawtucket, R. I., none for three weeks.

The amount of sunshine has been in excess everywhere, and the large number of clear, fine days has made it possible for farmers to harvest a large amount of hay and grain in good condition. But all would be more than willing to suspend operations for a few days if they could have a smart rain.

The drought is causing more or less damage throughout New England and in some localities is assuming rather serious aspects. Corn and tobacco seem to be the only crops that have been benefited during the week, and the former, where on dry lands, is now being injured; the leaves are rolling badly and the plant has stopped growing. Potatoes, unless they were about ready for harvest, have been much injured, and the general opinion is that the crop will be light whatever the weather is from now on. In Rhode Island those that have been harvested are in excellent condition, and of fine quality. Streams are low and pastures are drying badly, and the indications are that a large amount of hay must be fed soon. The amount of diary products has been reduced to considerable extent. Newly mown fields look seared and brown and the crop of rowen must be light and the fall feed short. A large amount of the hay crop has been gathered in good condition and is of extra quality. In northern New Hampshire a much larger crop is now assured than was expected at the beginning of haying.

THE QUEBEC FIRE.

It is Now Believed That Its Five Victims Were Murdered.

QUEBEC, July 21.—The five victims of Friday's fire are now believed to have been murdered. Pierre Maranda, father of the family, who arrived here a few days ago from Worcester, Mass., to take his family to his new home in Massachusetts, is said to have had $1600 in his possession. Rumor is current that Maranda, his wife and three children were murdered before the fire was started. Their charred remains were taken to St. Charles cemetery, but, in consequence of current rumors, Drs. Lavoie and Boldue were sent to the charnel house, to make a post mortem examination. Elie Dufour, a 16-year-old boy, swore at the coroner's inquest that, about a fortnight ago, Delamarre, in whose tavern the fire originated, and who is now a prisoner by order of the coroner, offered him $5 to set fire to the house and $10 if he succeeded in burning it, giving him minute instructions where to find matches. A tremendous sensation has been caused by this evidence, and the inquest was immediately adjourned till Tuesday. Delamarre was heavily insured.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Forecast for New England: Fair; northwesterly winds; stationary temperature.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Mrs. Delia Parnell is critically ill.

The Parnell-O'Shea case has been again postponed.

Many of Stanley's wedding presents have been stolen.

Russia is said to be meditating revenge for Panitza's execution.

Lydia Becker, head of the woman suffrage movement in Europe, is dead.

An "original package" shop was blown up with dynamite at Collinsville, Ala.

United States Marshal Ransdell believes the president would accept a renomination.

Mackerel fishing is very good off the Nova Scotian and Prince Edward Island coasts.

The Austrians, Gerson and Mejor, recently seized by brigands near Ismidt, have been released.

Two Russian Hebrews are held for trial in New York for selling bogus passage tickets from Russia.

Mrs. Frank Leslie emphatically denies that she is engaged to be married to the Marquis de Luville.

J. B. Johnson, the English swimmer, is matched to swim a ten-mile race against Professor Donaldson.

A Dresden syndicate has obtained a concession under which it will supply 168 towns in Saxony with electric lights.

A collision on the Ontario and Western railroad caused much damage. An engineer was killed and two men injured.

The Duchess of Sparta, wife of the Crown Prince of Greece, and sister of Emperor William, has given birth to a son.

Cardinal Newman is too sick to walk, and had to be carried into a church at Birmingham, where he was officiating.

Mrs. Delia Cross of Brooklyn is owner and master of the schooner Oregon, and is said to be the only woman who is master of a sea-going vessel.

The Duke of Clarence is in ill health, and it is feared that his illness is developing into the same weakness from which the Duke of Albany suffered.

Col. Thomas Goode Morrow, until recently editor and proprietor of The Washington Sunday Gazette, died at his residence in that city after a brief sickness.

A man, supposed from letters found on his person to be J. Kingsley of Greenville, Conn., was struck and instantly killed by a locomotive on the outskirts of Philadelphia.

Governor Warren has issued a proclamation calling the first Wyoming election for Sept. 11. The Democratic and Republican state conventions are called for Aug. 11 in Cheyenne.

Premier Stambuloff of Bulgaria has thanked the sultan for appointing Bulgarian bishops in Macedonia, and has assured the porte of the support of the Bulgarians should necessity arise.

A POOLING OF ISSUES,

Involving the Amalgamation of Three Associations,

TO FIGHT THE BROTHERHOOD.

New Combine Will Consist of Two Leagues, Eastern and Western—How It Will Be Done—Saturday's Games.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 21.—A move is now on foot which, if successfully carried out, will practically revolutionize the professional base ball world. In short, the magnates of the National league, Western association and American association contemplate a pooling of issues, so that if the deal goes through, there will be but two big professional leagues next year instead of four. There will be an eastern and a western league, which, during the season, will play their scheduled number of 142 games, independent of the other.

At the conclusion of the championship season in each league the respective pennant winners in each will play a series of twelve, or, if necessary, thirteen, games for the championship pennant of the world. The eastern league will include clubs located in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Washington, Cincinnati, Pittsburg and Cleveland. The western league will embrace in its circuit the cities of Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis and Detroit.

The scheme is briefly this: Let the league, American and Western associations enter into a practical combine, the playing strength and capital of all of them being united, not only to revive an interest in base ball throughout the country, but to fight the brotherhood. The strongest players in each association would be signed, and Sunday games would not be played under any consideration. The present schedule of prices in force in the league would be charged for admission, and the policy of these consolidated associations would be modelled after the plans pursued so successfully for many years by the national league.

In connection with this plan, from a local standpoint, it may be interesting to know that, if the deal goes through, and Minneapolis enters the league, larger grounds will be secured in the heart of the city, arrangements with that end in view having been practically completed. It will be noticed that St. Paul has not been figured on as one of the western circuit cities. Base ball has never paid there, and the schemers do not like to try any experiments there. It is barely possible, however, that St. Paul may be substituted for Detroit. The other western clubs out in the cold will be Denver, Sioux City and Des Moines.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Boston Men Win Their Third Victory from Cincinnati.

BOSTON, July 19.—The Boston league club took their third game from Cincinnati. The game was a good one for six innings. Nichols and Rhines were the attractions. The attendance was 4643.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	1	6
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2

Base hits—Boston 5, Cincinnati 6. Errors—Boston 5, Cincinnati 7. Batteries—Nichols and Bennett, Rhines and Harrington.

Philadelphia, 4; Chicago, 0.

Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	4
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Base hits—Philadelphia 13, Chicago 4. Errors—Errors—Philadelphia 1. Batteries—Gleason and Clements, Luby and Kittredge.

New York, 18; Cleveland, 4.

New York	3	13	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	18
Cleveland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	4

Base hits—New York 15, Cleveland 7. Errors—New York 5, Cleveland 10. Batteries—Welch and Clark, Wadsworth and Zimmer.

Second Game.

New York	3	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	7
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5

Base hits—New York 9, Cleveland 9. Errors—New York 8, Cleveland 7. Batteries—Sharrott and Clark, Lincoln and Zimmer.

Brooklyn, 8; Pittsburg, 3.

Brooklyn	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	4		8
Pittsburg	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	3

Base hits—Brooklyn 6, Pittsburg 5. Errors—Brooklyn 1, Pittsburg 4. Batteries—Caruthers and Daly, Baker and Wilson

PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

Capt. Comiskey Carries Off a Game in the Boston Series.

BOSTON, July 19.—Chicago succeeded in winning one game in the Boston series. There were 8142 spectators, and the game, despite the rain, was a good one. The score:

Chicago	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	1	7
Boston	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	2	6

Base hits—Chicago 15, Boston 12. Errors—Chicago 12, Boston 5. Batteries—King and Farrell, Kilroy and Murphy.

Philadelphia, 8; Buffalo, 1.

Philadelphia	1	2	1	1	0	0	3	0	0	8
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1

Base hits—Philadelphia 9, Buffalo 5. Errors—Philadelphia 2, Buffalo 4. Batteries—Knell and Hallman, Buckley and Mack.

Brooklyn, 14; Cleveland, 10.

Brooklyn	4	0	3	0	4	0	0	1	2	14
Cleveland	1	0	1	0	3	1	1	1	2	10

Base hits—Brooklyn 8, Cleveland 13. Errors—Brooklyn 3, Cleveland 8. Batteries—Sowders and Daily, Bakely and Sutcliffe.

New York, 18; Pittsburg, 7.

New York	3	0	4	0	2	1	3	3	2	18
Pittsburg	0	1	2	0	1	1	2	0	0	7

Base hits—New York 17, Pittsburg 12. Errors—New York 2, Pittsburg 2. Batteries—O'Day and Ewing, Morris and Carroll.

Bavarians Entertain Our Riflemen.

NEUSTAD, July 21.—An immense crowd witnessed the procession in honor of the New York Independent Schuetzen corps. The procession was headed by the mounted riflemen and band of the Neustadt rifles. The Americans were loudly applauded. An elaborate program was arranged for the entertainment of the visitors during the day and evening.

A Little Heroine.

SALEM, Mass., July 21.—Lizzie Murphy, a little girl only 11 years old, performed a brave deed in the rescue of Maggie Lowery, the 3-year-old daughter of John Lowery of Salem. The Lowery child fell overboard off the capsill of Tucker's wharf, and the little Murphy girl, at her own peril, went in after her and pulled her out.

Valuable Plant Destroyed.

PATERSON, N. J., July 21.—The extensive machine works of J. C. Todd were burned here. Loss about $150,000. The fire is believed to have been incendiary. The Todd machine works was the principal establishment in the United States for making hemp and rope machinery. The insurance is $75,000.

An Unsuccessful Trip.

CAIRO, July 21.—It is reported that Osman Digna is at Omdurman and that his followers have returned to Tokar. Osman is said to have lost 400 men by famine and sickness.

WEDDING IN HIGH LIFE

Has for Its Sequel a Suit for Divorce—A Man Who Has Spent Two Millions in Two Years.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The Critic says: Early in the spring of 1888 there was a fashionable wedding in Washington. The contracting parties were Alexander H. Roberts of Philadelphia and Miss Mary Mott of this city. Neither of the parties were of age at the time, and much comment was made in regard to the wedding. It was known, however, that the groom would come in possession of a large estate, and everybody thought Miss Mott was making a lucky catch. It was a case of love at first sight, and a marriage would have followed at a month's notice but for the fact that Mr. Roberts was not in financial condition to undertake the maintenance of a household. At the time Miss Mott was a singer in the choir of a well known church here.

Shortly after the wedding and when Roberts became of age, he came into possession of $2,000,000. This money had been amassed by his father through lucky oil speculations in Pennsylvania. On the strength of this inheritance Mr. and Mrs. Roberts indulged in a European trip, and upon their return spent several months at a fashionable hotel in this city. Later they took up their residence in Philadelphia, where they lived in style. Roberts had a trotting stable, a steam yacht, a pack of hounds, and suddenly developed sporting proclivities.

He seemed to take a special liking to prize fighters, and went so far as to make them welcome to his own house. He would throw the wine cellar open and entertain them in royal shape. These men would on these occasions gorge themselves with drink, and frequently there was a rough and tumble fight. On one particular evening there was an eleven-round fight in the parlor, and the facts were at the time wired all over the country. On this occasion much of the valuable furniture was demolished, and Alexander Roberts in a bout with an outsider received injuries that confined him to his room for some time.

The innocent young wife naturally took exceptions to the manner in which she was being exposed in public, regardless of the fact that her every desire, from a pecuniary point of view, was granted. She protested, and within a year they had separated. Roberts has proven his ability as a spendthrift, for within the short period of two years he almost completely exhausted his large fortune. He left Philadelphia, went west, and located in Denver, Col.

Mrs. Roberts has now filed a bill in the Denver court for divorce. She alleges that it has become impossible for her to live with him, on account of his drinking habits. She also alleges in her complaint that the most of her husband's money is gone, and, unless restrained, he will very soon make way with all of it.

M'AULIFFE AND SLAVIN SLATED

For a Fight to Take Place in London—Sullivan May Be Challenged.

LONDON, July 21.—A match has been finally arranged between McAuliffe and Slavin, to take place at the Ormonde club sometime in the latter part of September or first of October, for 1000l., of which 700l. to go to the winner. In addition to the stake money, there is 500l. bet between the principals, and each man receives 100l. when he enters the ring. The Ormonde club people are trying to make a big business out of the affair, and are offering to sell tickets at 25l. Richard K. Fox of The Police Gazette is in London, and is sure that McAuliffe will whip Slavin, and he says that when this has been done, he will make John L. Sullivan fight the Californian or relinquish the title of champion.

WAR ECHOES.

Reports of Battles Between San Salvador and Guatemala.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 21.—El Universal publishes an account of a battle between Guatemalans and San Salvadorians in San Salvador, in which the former were defeated with heavy loss. The Guatemalan force numbered 9000.

Gen. Barrundia, the Guatemalan refugee, has left Oaxaca to take part in the war. He will probably raise the standard of revolt in Guatemala.

Private telegrams from San Salvador say that the San Salvadorians captured the Guatemalan artillery in the battle, which took place on Thursday.

It is rumored that President Barillas of Guatemala talks of resigning.

Not Yet Satisfied.

NEW YORK, July 21.—There is but little, if any likelihood of the striking cloakmakers returning to work yet. Notwithstanding the announcement that work would be resumed Monday, it was decided at a meeting of the cloakmakers yesterday that they would not go back to work unless the manufacturers signed a second agreement. Professor Garside said that, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding, the contractors would stand by the operators, and would not attempt to resume work until the demand of the operators was met by the manufacturers.

A Cyclone's Work.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., July 21.—A cyclone visited Pacific Junction, a small town nineteen miles south of this city, doing considerable damage to property. A grocery store and feed store were demolished and a passenger coach on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy road was blown from the track. A conductor, who was sleeping in the coach, was fatally injured.

A Financial Pinch.

LONDON, July 21.—Cable dispatches from Montevideo say that the government contemplates the creation of an international debt at 10 per cent. interest, in order to withdraw from circulation the national bank notes. The merchants and foreign bankers have signed an agreement to refuse forced paper currency in settling gold transactions.

Bismarck Wants No More Office.

DRESDEN, July 21.—The Nachrichten says that Prince Bismarck, in an interview, emphatically declared that he had no desire to return to office, as he was now too old to assume the cares of state. He said that if he decided to visit England he would go to some seaside place in September.

Brazil Not Running Smoothly.

BUENOS AYRES, June 21.—Conflicting reports are current of the discovery of a plot against the government. Semi-official papers declare that the reports have no foundation. A national convention will be convened in January to designate a candidate for the presidency.

Must Remain Divorced.

BELGRADE, July 21.—The Servian synod has rejected the petition of ex-Queen Nathalie to consider the legality of her divorce from ex-King Milan.

Quincy City Grain Store.

BEST GRADES OF

FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY AND STRAW,

Brick, Lime, Cement and Drain Pipe.

Agent for the Celebrated

Bowker's Fertilizer.

Superior to all others.

Edward Russell,

PROPRIETOR.

24 Washington St., cor. Coddington.

Branch store at South Quincy, near Railroad Station.

☞ Telephone Connections.

April 8 1—3m

Old Colony.

On and after June 16, 1890, Trains Leave

QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—4.33, 6.1 6.55, 7.24, 7.31, 7.37, 7.52, 8.12, 8.34, 8.40, 9.1 9.59, 10.38, 10.57 A. M.; 12.05, 1.02, 1.20, 1.4 2.50, 4.00, 4.07, 4.48, 4.55, 5.33, 5.40, 6. 7.05, 7.10, 8.10, 9.06, 10.19, 10.33 P. M. **SUNDAY**—9.21, 9.31 A. M.; 1.46, 5.53, 6.01, 6. 8.14, 9.05, 9.16, 10.20, 11.01 P. M.

RETURN.—5.45, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8. 9.40, 10.05, 11.02 A. M.; 12.00 M; 12.02, 1. 1.55, 2.30, 2.35, 3.12, 3.52, 4.18, 4.42, 5.10, 5. 6.07, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 8.15, 9.10, 10. 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY**—7.30, 8. 9.15, 9.30 A. M.; 12.45, 1.30, 5.00, 5.45, 7. 10.00 P. M.

WOLLASTON HEIGHTS FOR BOSTON.—4.36, 6.14, 6.59, 7.28, 7.41, 8.15, 8. 9.21, 10.02, 11.00 A. M.; 12.08, 1.05, 1.45, 2. 4.10, 4.58, 5.43, 6.23, 7.14, 8.13, 9.09, 10.37 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.34 A. M.; 1.49, 6.19, 9. 11.04 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9. 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.35, 3.12, 4. 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10. 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M. 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR BOSTON.—4.38, 6. 7.02, 7.16, 7.44, 8.05, 9.24, 10.04, 11.15 A. M. 12.11, 1.25, 1.56, 2.56, 4.15, 5.48, 6.31, 7.12, 7. 8.18, 9.12, 10.40 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.37 A. M. 1.52, 6.22, 9.23, 11.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.17, 9. 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 12.30, 1.15, 1.55, 2.25, 4.18, 4.22, 4.42, 5.33, 5.40, 6.15, 6.25, 7.10, 7. 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.** 8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

QUINCY ADAMS FOR BOSTON.—4.30, 6.07, 6.51, 7.20, 7.34, 8.08, 9.15, 9.56, 10. A. M.; 12.02, 1.38, 2.46, 4.03, 5.37, 6.16, 7. 8.07, 9.03, 10.30 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9. A. M.; 1.42, 6.11, 9.12, 10.57 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M. 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5. 6.12, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11. P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5. 7 05, 10.00 P. M.

WEST QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—6.08, 7.05, 7.54, 9.11, 11.04 A. M.; 1.46, 3.45, 5.27, 6.20, 10.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12. 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

EAST MILTON FOR BOSTON.—6.12, 7.09, 7.58, 9.15, 11.08 A. M.; 1.50, 3. 5.31, 6.24, 10.11 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12. 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR EAST MILTON AND WEST QUINCY.—6.48, 8.35, 10. A. M.; 12.50, 2.40, 4.42, 5.50, 6.42, 8.14 P. M.

GEO. L. CONNOR,
Gen'l Pass'r. Agt.

J. R. KENDRICK,
General Manager.

Quincy and Boston Street Railway

(ELECTRIC.)

Commencing Monday, June 23, 1890, Cars Leave

West Quincy for Neponset.—6.40, 7. 8.15, 8.55, 9.50, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12. 1.20, 1.45, 2.20, 3.00, 3.35, 4.00, 4.45, *5.10, 5. 6.00, 6.15, 6.55, *7.15, 7.35, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9. 10.00, †10.45 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.32, 9.18, 10.08, 10.53, 11. A. M.; 12.13, 1.03, 1.38, 2.00, 2.38, 3.18, 3. 4.17, 5.03, 5.55, 6.17, 6.33, 7 13, 7.53, 8.38, 9. 9.35, 10.00, 10.18, †10.42, †11.02 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy Point and West Quincy.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 9.00, 9.45, 10. 11 20, 11.55 A. M.: 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.30, 3. 3.55, 4.20, 4.45, 5.55, 6.15, 6.35, 6.50, 7.30, 8. 8.55, 9.20, 10.00, *10.25, †10.35 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—6.15, 6. 7.43, 8.33, 9.18, 10.08, 10.56, 11.38 A. M.; 12. 1.03, 1.18, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.17, 4.41, 5. 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 6.48, 7 13, 7.32, 8.10, 8.40, 9. 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—6.25, 6. 7.25, 8.08, 8.35, 9.20, 9.55, 10.25, 11.23 A. M.; 12.15, 1.05, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.41, 5.27, 5. 6.32, 7.00, 7.32, 8.30, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—6.40, 7. 7.55, 8.20, 8.50, 9.35, 10.10, 10.40, 11.45 A. M. 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.40, 3.15, 4 05, 5.00, 5.40, 6. 6.47, 7.15, 7.55, 8.45, 9.45, 10.38 P. M.

SUNDAY.

West Quincy for Neponset.—7. 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50 A. M.; 12. 1.20, 1.55, 2.40, 3.15, 3.45, 4.20, 4.55, 5.40, 6. 6.50, 7.25, 7.55, 8.40, 9.15, 10.05, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.47, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12. 12.47, 1.15, 1.37, 2.12, 2.57, 3.32, 4.02, 4. 5.12, 5.57, 6.32, 7.07, 7.42, 8.12, 8.57, 9. 10.07, 10.30, †10.12, †11.05 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy and West Quincy.—7.50, 8. 0, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11. A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.50, 2.20, 2.55, 3.25, 4. 4.35, 5.20, 5.55, 6.30, 7.05, 7.35, 8.20, 8.55, 9. 10.05, 10.25, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—7.30, 8. 9.00, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1. 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6. 7.22, 7.55, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—8.10, 8. 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2. 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4 52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7. 8.12, 8.37, 9 12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—8.30, 9. 10.15, 11.00, 11.45 A M.; 12.30, 1.10, 1.55, 2. 2.55, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5 15, 5.55, 6.30, 7.10, 8. 8.25, 9.00, 9.35, 10.05, 10.45 P. M.

*To Quincy only.
†To Car house only.

At Neponset close connection is made with West End Street Cars to and from Boston.

At Quincy Centre close connection is made with Electric Cars to and from Quincy Point, Wollaston Cars are due at Beale street, Wollaston ten minutes after leaving Neponset and seven minutes after leaving Quincy.

JOHN A. DUGGAN, *Superintendent.*

WA

WANTED.—T A. R. BLET Quarries. Steady Lynn, Mass.

WANTED.—C charge of gr Quincy. None but apply. Address wi Ledger Office.

WANTED.—A general hous GER OFFICE.

WANTED.—A with the groc ness for an order meat preferred. St Box 728, Quincy.

WANTED.—Pe costs but 25 ce cents a week, for fou

TO

TO LET.—In F nut St., opposi church, desirable ro able for Dressmaker at Bussell's Studio,

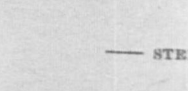
FOR

FOR SALE.— for sale cheap. ADAMS', 42 Elm Brown & Co., Adam July 16.

ROOMS

CAN be obtained street, Quincy.

TO



A ple tenement from Pu cupied by Geo. H. quire of GEO. W. Office.
Quincy, June 21.

John

— DEA

FIRST

Boots a

ALL

City Boot an

No. 104 HANC

We have abou

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Odd Oxf

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SLIPP

Which will be sol

PR

D. B. S

54 Washin

Quincy, May 7.

FOR

The well-known of James C. Wh Lots of business. sell to embark i For terms, etc., ap

JAMES

Larry Pla

July 16.

WHEN YOU

QUINCY

— STE

C. F. CA

FOR A

COLD

Quincy, June 23.

Quincy City Grain Store.

BEST GRADES OF

FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY AND STRAW,

Brick, Lime, Cement and Drain Pipe.

Agent for the Celebrated

Bowker's Fertilizer.

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RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.35, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

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RETURN.—6.35, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.17, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 12.30, 1.15, 1.55, 2.25, 3.12, 4.18, 4.22, 4.42, 5.33, 5.40, 6.15, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

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RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

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EAST MILTON FOR BOSTON.—6.12, 7.09, 7.58, 9.15, 11.08 A. M.; 1.50, 3.55, 5.31, 6.24, 10.11 P. M.

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ATLANTIC FOR EAST MILTON AND WEST QUINCY.—6.48, 8.35, 10.00 A. M.; 12.50, 2.40, 4.42, 5.50, 6.42, 8.14 P. M.

GEO. L. CONNOR,
Gen'l Pass'r. Agt.

J. R. KENDRICK,
General Manager.

Quincy and Boston Street Railway.

(ELECTRIC.)

Commencing Monday, June 23, 1890, Cars Leave

West Quincy for Neponset.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 8.55, 9.50, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 1.45, 2.20, 3.00, 3.35, 4.00, 4.45, *5.10, 5.30, 6.00, 6.15, 6.55, *7.15, 7.35, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.40, 10.00, †10.45 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.32, 9.18, 10.08, 10.53, 11.38 A. M.; 12.13, 1.03, 1.38, 2.00, 2.38, 3.18, 4.17, 5.03, 5.55, 6.17, 6.33, 7.13, 7.53, 8.38, 9.35, 10.00, 10.18, †10.42, †11.02 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy Point and West Quincy.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 9.00, 9.45, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.30, 3.15, 3.55, 4.20, 4.45, 5.35, 6.15, 6.35, 6.50, 7.30, 8.20, 8.55, 9.20, 10.00, *10.25, †10.35 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.33, 9.18, 10.08, 10.56, 11.38 A. M.; 12.13, 1.03, 1.18, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.17, 4.41, 5.09, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 6.48, 7.13, 7.32, 8.10, 8.40, 9.13, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—6.25, 6.55, 7.25, 8.08, 8.35, 9.20, 9.55, 10.25, 11.23 A. M.; 12.15, [illegible], 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.41, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 7.00, 7.32, 8.30, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—6.40, 7.10, 7.55, 8.20, 8.50, 9.35, 10.10, 10.40, 11.45 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.40, 3.15, 4.05, 5.00, 5.40, 6.15, 6.47, 7.15, 7.55, 8.45, 9.45, 10.38 P. M.

SUNDAY.

West Quincy for Neponset.—7.50, 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50 A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.55, 2.40, 3.15, 3.45, 4.20, 4.55, 5.40, 6.15, 6.50, 7.25, 7.55, 8.40, 9.15, 10.05, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.47, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.15, 1.37, 2.12, 2.57, 3.32, 4.02, 4.37, 5.12, 5.57, 6.32, 7.07, 7.42, 8.12, 8.57, 9.32, 10.07, 10.30, †10.12, †11.05 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy and West Quincy.—7.50, 8.50, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50 A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.50, 2.20, 2.55, 3.25, 4.00, 4.35, 5.20, 5.55, 6.30, 7.05, 7.35, 8.20, 8.55, 9.30, 10.05, 10.25, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.22, 7.55, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

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*To Quincy only.
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At Neponset close connection is made with West End Street Cars to and from Boston.

At Quincy Centre close connection is made with Electric Cars to and from Quincy Point.

Cars are due at Beale street, Wollaston ten minutes after leaving Neponset and seven minutes after leaving Quincy.

JOHN A. DUGGAN, *Superintendent.*

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1. NO. 86. QUINCY, MASS., TUESDAY, JULY 22, 1890. PRICE 2 CENTS.

WANTS.

WANTED.—Ten good Paving Cutters at A. R. BLETHEN & CO'S. Granite Quarries. Steady work on Boston blocks. Lynn, Mass. July 22—9t

WANTED.—Competent foreman to take charge of granite works at South Quincy. None but practical foreman need apply. Address with references, "W. N.," Ledger Office. July 21—3t

WANTED.—A competent woman to do general housework. Apply at LEDGER OFFICE. July 19—tf

WANTED.—A young man acquainted with the grocery and provision business for an order team. One that can cut meat preferred. State references. Address Box 728, Quincy. May 26—tf

WANTED.—People to know that it costs but 25 cents the first day and 75 cents a week, for four lines in this column. tf

TO LETS.

TO LET.—In French's building, Chestnut St., opposite the Congregational church, desirable rooms up one flight. Suitable for Dressmaker, Tailor or Barber. Apply at Bussell's Studio, Adams building. 11-tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Bicycle in fine condition, for sale cheap. Call at PAUL W. ADAMS', 42 Elm street, or George H. Brown & Co., Adams Building, Quincy. July 16. 4t

ROOMS AND BOARD

CAN be obtained at No. 21 Chestnut street, Quincy. July 15—1w

TO LET.

A pleasant and convenient tenement on Spear street, 2d door from Public Library, now occupied by Geo. H. Brown. Rent $15. Inquire of GEO. W. PRESCOTT, Patriot Office.

Quincy, June 21. tf

John Page,

— DEALER IN —

FIRST-CLASS

Boots and Shoes,

ALL KINDS.

City Boot and Shoe Store,

No. 104 HANCOCK STREET.

We have about FIFTY PAIRS of

Odd Oxford Ties

—AND—

SLIPPERS

Which will be sold at a very LOW PRICE.

D. B. STETSON,

54 Washington Street.

Quincy, May 7. 3mos.

FOR SALE.

The well-known EXPRESS ROUTE of James C. White, West Quincy. Lots of business. Owner wishes to sell to embark in other business. For terms, etc., apply to

JAMES C. WHITE,
Larry Place, West Quincy.

July 16. 6t

WHEN YOU GO TO THE

QUINCY DEPOT

— STEP INTO —

C. F. CARLSON'S

FOR A GLASS OF

COLD SODA.

Quincy, June 23. 1m

THE CITY COUNCIL.

Motion to Rescind $40,000 Order Rebuilding Hancock Street.

SPECIFICATION TOO STRICT.

Quincy Contractors Think Them Prohibitory and Refuse to Bid—Only Bid for Paving $70 per Thousand—Proposition for Street Sprinkling—Longest Session of Council.

Twenty-one members of the City Council were present at the meeting Monday evening, which proved to be one of the most interesting of the year. Councilmen Jones and Read were absent.

A Deficiency.

A communication from the Mayor said their was a deficiency of $1215.66 for the enlargement of the Wollaston schoolhouse, and explained the cause.

An order offered by Councilman Hall appropriating the amount, the same to be borrowed, was ordered to a second reading.

Ward Six Hose House.

A communication of the Mayor notified the Council that the appropriation for the Ward Six engine house, was insufficient to build according to the approved plan. The appropriation was $1700, to which was added $950 for the sale of the present house, making $2650. The sum of $600 had been paid for land for the new location leaving but $1,950 for building the house. Six bids had been received and all were in excess of $2500. The Mayor after consultation with the heads of departments, recommended that two cells be built in the house for a lockup. Mr. Moxom agreed to complete the building with this addition for $2,500.

Councilman Hall offered an order appropriating $550 more, the same to be borrowed, which was ordered to a second reading.

An Assessment.

The Mayor forwarded a communication from the Harbor and Land Commissioners of Massachusetts, levying an assessment of $69.37 for displacement of the water of Neponset river by the new bridge.

Communication received and placed on file and an order offered by Councilman Burke, appropriating the amount was ordered to a second reading. Rule suspended and order ordained.

Field Driver Resigns.

The resignation of James Nightingale of Ward Three as a field driver was received and referred to the Committee on Elections.

Want Street Accepted.

The petition of Watson H. Brazee and others for the acceptance of Summit avenue was received, and referred to the Committee on Streets.

Petition for Hydrant.

The petition of A. A. Hirtle and others for a hydrant on Beale street was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

State Aid and Licenses.

The Committee on State Aid favored an increase of $6 per month to Thomas Munroe. Accepted.

The Committee on Licenses reported an order granting George Moore a junk license which was adopted.

The application of George W. W. Foss for State Aid, was referred to the Committee on State Aid.

The Hancock Street Loan.

Councilman Duffield offered an order rescinding an order passed two or three months ago appropriating $40,000 to rebuild Hancock street.

Councilman Green asked what was up.

Councilman Duffield did not wish to be understood as opposing the rebuilding of Hancock street but he had understood that the bids for the granite required amounted to about two-thirds of the appropriation, and would necessitate some change.

Councilman Thompson, from interviews with contractors, was inclined to think the specifications required an impossibility. He learned that only one bid had been received and that was for pavings worth $60 per thousand. Pavings costing $40 per $1000 were good enough for other cities and one Quincy contractor had shipped a million and a half this year. He understood edgestone free from sap was called for, whereas sap was no detriment to the looks and was in fact the hardest part of the stone.

Upon motion of Councilman Burke the order was laid on the table until the Commissioner of Public Works should arrive.

Street Sprinkling.

Councilman Duffield moved that the Committee on Streets be requested to return forthwith the order referred to it relative to street sprinkling.

Councilman Slade wanted that the committee should have a chance to report.

Councilman Faunce said the committee had taken up the order at its meeting last week but had laid it on the table.

President Fairbanks said it was the duty of all committees to report on all matters referred to them.

Councilman Thompson believed the committee should have the time allowed if it wanted it.

Councilman Duffield thought the committee should recognize the importance of the order and not act as obstructionists.

Councilman Green thought the order was not referred to the committee to be choked off.

Councilman Souther said it was late in the evening when the committee reached the order and that was why it had not been considered.

Councilman Duffield had offered the order that he might introduce the following proposition:

QUINCY, July 21, 1890.

George Alexander, Commissioner of Public Works.

DEAR SIR:—I will agree to water the following named streets during the remainder of this season for the sum of $1600 to be paid by the city of Quincy if private subscription from the abutters along the line of the streets are turned over to me: Hancock street from School street to Neponset bridge, Washington street from the Square to Quincy Point bridge, Beale street from Hancock street to Mr. Fenton's house, Water street from Doble's store to Copeland street, Copeland street from Water street to Willard street, Crescent street from Willard street to Copeland street, School street from Hancock street to Franklin street.

Very respectfully,
WILSON TISDALE.

Councilman Duffield's motion was adopted by a vote of 12 to 8.

The clerk of the committee not having the order in the hall, a recess was declared while he obtained it.

The order was then ordered to a second reading by a vote of 13 to 7, and the question came on engrossment.

Councilman Warner offered an amendment to include the whole of Water street.

At the request of Councilman Sherman, the Messenger was sent to request the presence of Commissioner Alexander.

Councilman Thompson opposed the order. Thought but few streets were included, while there were others just as public and dusty; that therefore the order was discriminating and meagre.

Councilman Duffield said if the city went on that plan it would never get anything. Our streets would not be rebuilt because all the street could not be.

Councilman Sherman favored the order.

Councilman Hall queried how many times a day it was contemplated to sprinkle a street.

Commissioner Alexander answered as it should be.

Councilman Shea queried if the service in Ward Four was to be extended, and when answered in the negative he was opposed to the appropriation.

Councilman Fallon had the order amended to include Willard street from Cross street to the Milton line.

The order was then engrossed, and under suspension of the rules passed to be ordained, by a vote of 13 to 7 namely:

YEAS—Burke, Duffield, Fallon, Graham, Green, Kapples, Lovett, Morton, Newcomb, Shea, Sherman, Warner, and Wilde—13.

NAYS—Bass, Ewell, Faunce, Hall, Slade, Souther, and Thompson—7.

Councilman Green desired to send it to the Mayor by messenger but the Council did not see the necessity.

In Excess of Estimates.

A communication from the Mayor said the bids for granite necessary to rebuild Hancock street were much in excess of the original estimates and it would not be possible to complete the street within the appropriation. Communication received and placed on file.

Upon motion of Councilman Burke the motion of Councilman Duffield to rescind the $40,000 order for Hancock street was taken from the table.

In answer to Councilman Green, Chairman Faunce of the Committee on Streets said the original estimates had been made by Commissioner Alexander.

Councilman Thompson asked the Commissioner if he could account for the high bids, and was answered in the negative. Question number two was, did he not think it was because of the specification, and the reply was that the Commissioner would not recommend the use of any other grade of stone. Councilman Thompson believed the specifications and high bond prohibitory.

Councilman Fallon thought the Commissioner too particular. Quincy paving which was good enough for Boston had been laid on the other side of the Neponset river for $35 per 1000.

Rescinding an Order.

Councilman Duffield did not think a majority of the Council favored paving, and it was to change the plans that he wanted the order rescinded and a new one passed.

Councilman Green opposed rescinding because it would defeat the rebuilding of Hancock street this year. Favored a paved road and did not think much of the Telford road.

Councilman Slade said there was not a foot of Telford road or of properly constructed Macadam road in the city, and proceeded to explain.

Councilman Green had never seen all the dirt dug out from beneath a street, and doubted if a street could be built that it might.

Councilman Newcomb opposed rescinding, for he did not believe the money would go any further on a Telford road than by the plan proposed. It was singular that in Quincy where paving was manufactured there should be no paved streets.

Councilman Duffield believed the city would get more for its money by building Telford road.

Councilman Sherman queried if estimate of Telford road had also increased.

Commissioner Alexander considered it better to put edgestone on both sidewalks, and this with a Telford road would cost $40,000.

Councilman Burke called for reading of the specifications for paving and edgestone, and the Commissioner went for the same.

Councilman Faunce thought it might be well to defer building until next year, as nothing could be done about moving the street railway until September.

Councilman Fallon would not stand such a road for another year. He had never been to Jerusalem to see the road of Mr. Telford or Mr. MacAdam, but Mr. Paving was what he wanted.

The specifications were read.

Councilman Burke characterized them as too strict.

Councilman Thompson thought the $5000 bond too much.

The motion to rescind the order was defeated.

Manet Poles.

The order granting the Manet Street Railway a location of poles on Quincy avenue, Hancock, Temple, Washington and Saville streets came up for engrossment.

Councilman Green again opposed, but he was alone.

The order was engrossed, and under a suspension of the rules passed to be ordained by a vote of 19 to 1, viz:

YEAS—Bass, Burke, Duffield Ewell, Fallon, Faunce, Graham, Hall, Kapples, Lovett, Morton, Newcomb, Shea, Sherman, Slade, Souther, Thompson, Warner, and Wilde—19.

NAYS—Green—1.

Salary Ordinance.

The order to amend the ordinance concerning salaries to provide for the payment of the Board of Health was engrossed and under suspension of the rules passed to be ordained by vote of 19 to 1, viz:—

YEAS—Bass, Burke, Duffield, Ewell, Fallon, Graham, Green, Hall, Kapples, Lovett, Morton, Newcomb, Shea, Sherman, Slade, Souther, Thompson, Warner, and Wilde—19.

NAYS—Faunce—1.

Fire Department Ordinance.

The amendments to the ordinance concerning Fire Department, providing for an additional permanent man and his duties, was passed to be engrossed, and under suspension of the rules was unanimously passed to be ordained.

Whitwell Street.

The order appropriating $200 to meet deficiency on Whitwell street took its second reading.

Councilman Green again enquired what occasioned the deficiency.

All the answer Chairman Faunce of the Street Committee could give was that there was not money enough.

Councilman Thompson let in a little new light. He understood about 1000 loads of loam had been given away and carted at city expense, some to the Hospital grounds and some to private residences.

Commissioner Alexander said the trustees of the hospital had promised to pay for the carting. A bill of nearly $200 had been presented but not paid.

Councilman Burke one of the trustees thought no such vote had been passed by the trustees, and further that it was not right for the hospital to pay where others did not.

The order was passed to be engrossed.

Adjournment.

Councilman Green moved that when the Council adjourn it be to the second regular meeting in September.

President Fairbanks ruled that it would require a suspension of the rules, and a motion to that effect was lost.

Councilman Green then moved to adjourn for one week, which was favored by Councilman Hall and opposed by Councilman Warner, the latter not believing it necessary to hold adjourned meetings.

A motion to adjourn was carried at 10.30, and this makes the next meeting on August 4. It was the longest meeting which has ever been held by a City Council of Quincy.

The New Engineer.

Clifford Thayer the new engineer at the Steamer House is a son of T. J. H. Thayer of this city. He is a licensed engineer, and for the past ten years has been working on all kinds of machinery.

This year he has been in the employ of Morrill Bros., the Boston jewellers. During the summer months he was engineer on their large steam yacht and the other part of the year he was machinist in their watch factory. He is a thorough mechanic in every respect and Chief Ripley is pleased that he has been able to fill the vacancy with such a competent man.

—Messrs. John E. and John H. Rolland and families are at Houghs Neck for the summer months. Miss Rolland, says the Dedham Transcript, who was so badly injured in the Roslindale accident, is gradually improving, and is able to dress herself after three long years of intense suffering.

—The rate of taxation in Dedham this year is $14.80.

Weakly infants, the mother's care solicitude, are made strong by Mellin's Food. It is rich in muscle and bone-forming constituents in the form which is adapted to their digestive powers.

POPULATION 16,666.

Quincy Makes a Gain of 4,521 in the Past Five Years.

LARGER THAN ANTICIPATED.

A Braintree Man Makes the Nearest Guess and will Receive the Quincy Daily Ledger One Year Free—All but Four Estimate too Low—Quincy Not Among the Kickers.

The following letter from the State Supervisor of the census is self-explanatory:

Office of supervisor of census.
BOSTON, July 21, 1890.

EDITOR QUINCY DAILY LEDGER

DEAR SIR:—An estimated figure for the city of Quincy is 16,666. This is made up from more or less fragmentary data, as I do not make an official count, that being made and declared at Washington, and the figure may vary from the above.

Yours respectfully,
H. G. WADLIN, Supervisor.

The figures exceed the estimate of the LEDGER and also of the many who sent in guesses, as will be seen below. We believe they will surprise the readers. It is a remarkable gain. In 1885 Quincys's population was 12,145 now it is 16,666, a gain of 4,521 or about thirty-seven per cent. The gain is nearly as large as for the fifteen years preceding.

It was only last Wednesday that the DAILY LEDGER asked its readers to guess on the census of the city. We warned them the time was short. Below are the estimates received, the prize being secured by a Braintree man who guessed 16,550.

A. Marnock, Penn street,	14,341
W. E. Nightingale, 17 Parker street,	14,396
Mrs. A. Troup, Box 419, Quincy,	14,570
John Merritt, 8 Packard lane,	14,700
Albert J. Shackley, West Quincy,	14,743
Annabella Troup, Box 419, Quincy,	14,783
J. W. Golden, 42 Water street,	14,835
Thos. McDonald, 10 Pleasant street,	14,879
Edward Farmer, 70 Sea street,	14,897
David R. Edgarton, Wollaston,	14,900
George B. Glover, 24 Elm street,	14,969
Geo. H. Brown, Adams Building,	15,133
Sangster Troup, South street,	15,234
Mrs. G. R. Badger, Wollaston,	15,275
Charles F. Brown, 37 Hancock st.,	15,371
John M. Troup, Box 419 Quincy,	15,628
O. A. Edgarton, Wollaston,	15,641
A. W. Stetson, 54 Washington st.,	15,750
Charles W. Jones, Wollaston,	15,842
Kate Delorey, Quincy Point,	15,900
Mrs.H.O.Studley, 54 Washington st.,	16,100
A. L. Prescott, 115 Hancock street,	16,199
Ella Stetson, 54 Washinghton street,	16,300
W. W. Adams, Quincy Post Office,	16,422
Miss Fanny Farmer Sea street,	16,532
H. S. Hayden, Braintree,	16,550
George S. Troup South street,	16,785
H. W. Tirrell, City Messenger,	16,800
Charles Hersey, 14 Jackson street,	16,790
Peter Dackers, 145 Water street.	17,500

The Fire Alarm.

To the Editors of the Ledger:

The statement published in Saturday's LEDGER, that a second alarm from Box 42 does not bring any additional apparatus to a fire, seems so ridiculous and unnatural that it is absolutely necessary to furnish your readers with an exact copy of a part of the official running card, that they may see for themselves the truth of the statement. As stated Saturday the Steamer, Hose 1 and 3, and Hook and Ladder respond to Box 42 on first alarm.

Now the running card says: "Hose No. 2 will respond to first alarm from boxes 23-26-28-51-53-54-56-58-62-64 and on second alarm from boxes 34-35-71.

Hose No. 4 will respond to first alarm from boxes 23-25-26-34-71-72-73-75 and on second alarm from boxes 35-37.

Chemical No. 2 will respond to first alarm from boxes 51-53-56-62-64-68 and on second alarm from boxes 34-35-71.

It will be noticed that none of these go to Box 42 on second alarm. There are nineteen other boxes which have a similar arrangement. We do not doubt but that Chief Ripley thoroughly understands this but in the excitement of a large fire he would probably detail a subordinate officer to ring in a second or general alarm, and there is certainly a chance here for a very serious misunderstanding, just at a time when everything depends upon promptness and certainty.

Let us be prepared for an emergency at any time and have a more flexible system of alarms. Should a second alarm occur at present, the call members would have to find their books to see whether they were to go or not.

Should a fire reach such proportions as to require a second alarm it is probable that the entire department would be needed and not simply one extra hose wagon, and the most simple way of calling them is surely the best.

FIREMAN.

Dr. A. P. KIKAPOO,

THE INDIAN DOCTOR

and wife who are staying at the

ROBERTSON HOUSE, QUINCY,

Have consented to remain

One Week more and treat diseases of all kinds at the Camp on Granite Street, near Fort Street.

Remember that his CONSULTATIONS and EXAMINATIONS are Free to All from 2 P. M. until 6 P. M., only.

July 19.

FIRE SALE!

§§

DRY GOODS AT YOUR OWN PRICES !

‡

BEGINNING

Wednesday, July 23, 1890,

THE GOODS SAVED FROM THE

$3000 Stock of Miss A. A. Bartlett,

AT BREWER'S CORNER.

Hamburgs	1, 2 and 3 Cents per Yard.
Ribbons	From 1 Cent Up.
Hosiery	Very Cheap.
Spool Cotton	1 and 2 Cents.
Handkerchiefs	Some 2 for 1 Cent.
Laces	1 and 2 Cents per Yard.
Prints in Short Lengths	Any Price.

Other Articles in Great Variety Correspondingly Cheap. TERMS CASH.

Store on Granite Street opposite Brewer's Store

BEST IN THE MARKET

FOR $6.50 CASH

WE SELL A TON OF THE

WEBSTER NUT COAL,

It is the most Economical Coal sold.

C. PATCH & SON.

[FRANK S. PATCH.]

Quincy, July 9. tf

The King of Dahomey.

The king of Dahomey is a man of education and accomplishments. He was reared in Paris, and much money was spent and careful attention lavished upon his instruction. But in an evil hour he fell in love with a Parisian beauty, and because she would not have him the young man made up his mind that the life of a barbarian was preferable to that of a civilized and enlightened being. He bade eternal adieu, therefore, to the classics, the arts and the sciences, and zealously set himself to the pursuit of a barbarian career. His most remarkable reform as king of Dahomey was to surround himself with a bodyguard of strapping women, regular amazons who rode horseback man fashion, used the bow and spear and wielded the battle ax with singular dexterity. His majesty has a theory that these women are better fighters than men, and are more likely to be loyal to his interests. A contingent of these amazons is to be brought to London soon and shown to the public in the French exhibition now in course of preparation in that city.—Berlin Letter.

Inspection of Summer Resorts.

In choosing a resort for summer one does not omit questions as to how far it is to church or station, whether 6 o'clock dinner is served or there are spring mattresses on each couch—matters of just interest and comfort. But add such pertinent inquiries as these: Do you serve oatmeal or cracked wheat for breakfast? Can I have brown bread and fruit three times a day? Have you a water filter in good condition? How far is the well or the water supply from the cesspool and drains? And last, but not least, have you a well ventilated earth closet? All boarding houses and summer resorts should be visited monthly by a sanitary inspector with power to enforce necessary improvements for the health of inmates. The Catskills and the north shore demand supervision in this way just as much as Mulberry street, Baxter street and South Fifth avenue, those flowers of the slums.—Shirley Dare in New York Herald.

A Speckled Lobster.

Captain Robert Staplins, a lobster fisherman of Stonington, Conn., caught in one of his pots just outside of Fisher's Island, on Saturday a lobster with yellow and red spots of the brightest hue all over its body. The lobster was viewed by men who have been engaged in the capture of lobsters their entire life, but none had ever before seen anything similar. It weighed about one and a half pounds, and the spots were regular in size and shape. Not only was the body decorated, but the claws and legs were as speckled as a turkey's egg.—Philadelphia Ledger.

A Woman and a Lawyer.

Mrs. Mary Williams, a Wisconsin woman, took a steamer at Milwaukee for Grand Haven. On the way over she was very seasick, and she has found a Chicago lawyer to begin suit against the steamboat company for $5,000 damages. She says it was implied and inferred that she should be carried pleasantly and safely.—Detroit Free Press.

A Proper Accompaniment.

Mrs. Bingo—See, dear; look at these lovely white vests I bought you down town to-day. Only fifty cents.

Mr. Bingo—Why didn't you buy me some paper collars to go with them?—Clothier and Furnisher.

Explanations.

Agnes—Oh, dear! Why do we have so many dog days?

[illegible]—Well, every dog has his day, you know, and there are a great many dogs.—Munsey's Weekly.

—Only one more session of Probate Court, and that at Hyde Park to-morrow, until Wednesday, Sept. 3.

Quincy City Grain Store.

BEST GRADES OF

FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY AND STRAW,

Brick, Lime, Cement and Drain Pipe.

Agent for the Celebrated

Bowker's Fertilizer.

Superior to all others.

Edward Russell.

PROPRIETOR.

24 Washington St., cor. Coddington.

Branch store at South Quincy, near Railroad Station.

☞ Telephone Connections.

April 8 1—3m

MOWING BY MACHINE.

THE Subscriber is prepared to cut grass, by the hour or acre, at reasonable prices.

C. L. PRESCOTT, North St.

Quincy, June 30. tf

For Sale and To Let.

For Sale. A large variety of residences and choice building lots in all parts of the city at prices to suit.

To Let. New house, 10 rooms, all modern conveniences, in Quincy Centre.

Elegant new residence, 11 rooms, on Lincoln avenue, Wollaston.

House, 6 rooms, No. 7 Spear street, Quincy. Also stores and tenements in all parts of the city.

Agents for the Greenleaf Land Associates.

Care of property and collection of rents a specialty.

Geo. H. Brown & Co.,

Insurance, Real Estate and Mortgages,

Adams Building, Quincy.

Branch Office at Williams' Jewelry Store, West Quincy.

JOHNSON'S

ANODYNE

LINIMENT

Unlike Any Other.

As much

For INTERNAL as EXTERNAL use.

Many people do not know this.

The Most Wonderful Family Remedy Ever Known.

☞ Positively cures Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Hoarseness, Coughs, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Sciatica, Lame Back and Soreness in Body or Limbs. Stops Inflammation in Cuts, Burns, and Bruises. Relieves all Cramps and Chills like magic. Price, 35cts. post-paid; 6 bottles, $2. Express prepaid. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

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MISS FREEMAN.

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Births, deaths and marriages free.
Funeral notices 25 cents each; obituary and reading notices 10 cents per line.

TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

The Worcester Times makes a ridiculously low estimate of the population of some of the cities of the Commonwealth, in comparison with Worcester. After increasing that city's population by nearly 20,000, when it only gained 5,000 between 1880 and 1885, it puts Quincy at 12,500, a gain of but 345. Why, Quincy gained five times that number between 1880 and 1885, and we are not going backward. We venture to say our percentage of gain was as large as it was in Worcester. If the Times had added a cipher to the gain for Quincy, making it 3,450 instead of 345 it would have hit much nearer. What does Brockton say to a gain of but 1,300, and Woburn to a loss of 250. The Times estimates were "way off."

The above was penned before the returns from the census were received, today and they place Quincy's population at 16,666, a gain of 4,521. We confess this rather exceeded our expectations.

It looks as if the gipsy moth commissioners had got a really fat snap, and that their salaries, like the brook, will run on for some time to come. It is noted that the moths have lately developed large wings which enable them to fly over the heads of the commissioners and their employes into fresh fields and pastures new, and that they have also the bad taste to lay large numbers of eggs, which will hatch out next year in season for the legislature to make another appropriation. The moths and the commissioners are consequently happy. How the farmers and the taxpayers feel about it is another matter.—Lowell Star.

Unless some unexpected thing happens "Arctic Soda" will continue to be sold at the popular price of five cents a glass, for the figure named for the trust was too high, and the Englishmen declined to buy. It may be said here, a thing that is not generally known, that there is no other country on the globe that has such a mania for cold drinks as this country. In England and on the continent such a thing as a soda fountain is unknown. The only way they use soda water there is with brandy, making the well known "brandy and soda" of which so much is heard. —Fitchburg Mail.

A Highly Educated Cat.

Mrs. Ellen Platt, wife of ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt, has large hopes for the future of the cat. She is of the opinion that the Tabbys and Thomases have been shamefully and cruelly neglected, and that if given half a chance they would distinguish themselves. One of her pets is a big, beautiful Tom, Julius by name, who has been trained to do a number of things, and gives evidence of possessing superior ability. Julius eats at first table, occupying a chair at the left of his gracious mistress. He has his own napkin, with a bit of silk garter and a silver clasp to hold it about his neck, and whenever a morsel is handed to him he makes acknowledgment by a profound and respectful inclination of the head. He has never been known to drop a crumb on the floor or capsize a dish. He drinks buillon and eats ice cream, finger rolls, mint and any game or fish in season. Julius travels with a colored maid. Mrs. Platt has had numerous offers from museums for his purchase, but declines to put a price on his Maltese overcoat.—Exchange.

Slightly Mixed.

Woman (to drug store clerk)—Have you an article called a two cent postage stamp on sale?

Drug Clerk (mechanically)—We sometimes keep it, but I think we are out of it just now. There is very little demand for it. Quite inferior, I assure you. Now, we make an article of our own that—oh, it was a postage stamp you want! Certainly; here is one. Have it charged?—Texas Siftings.

A GREEDY EX-SOLDIER.

THE REMARKABLE HISTORY OF AN ITALIAN IMPOSTOR.

He Impersonated His Dead Comrade and Countryman—Thereby He Secured Two Pensions—He Was Detected While Trying to Secure Some Unpaid Bounties.

"Talking about pension swindlers," said Maj. Harry Phillips recently, "the most remarkable case that ever came under my observation was that of an Italian by the name of Giusetto. He was as keen as a razor, well educated, but with a nerve and audacity which few men possess. A year after the close of the war a claim for pension was filed for a man named Jacques Rollinger, of Springfield, O. He had enlisted as a private in one of the Ohio regiments in 1862, and had worked his way up until he had obtained a commission as a lieutenant. His claim was on account of rheumatism contracted in the service. After proving that it was contracted in the service, and that it continued from the date of his discharge up to the date of the application, the question was asked if he had been in the service previous to his enlistment in the Ohio regiment.

To this he answered that in 1861 he had enlisted in the First New York Independent battalion. Upon searching the roll of the First New York Independent battalion his name was found. The records showed that Rollinger, on Jan. 30, 1864, had been transferred to Company B of the Forty-seventh regiment, N. Y. S. volunteers, and that at the battle of Olustee, on Feb. 30, 1864, he was reported wounded and taken prisoner by the Confederates. They further showed that his name appeared on the roll of the Andersonville prison, and that he was reported as having died there on Aug. 27, 1864.

HE IMPOSED ON SECRETARY STANTON.

Upon a further search of the war department records it was found that in 1865 a man claiming to be Jacques Rollinger, accompanied by a little boy, had presented himself to Secretary Stanton, the then war minister, with a very plausible story, stating that he had been in the Andersonville prison, was sick there and feigned death in order to escape; that he was carried out of the prison inclosure with a lot of dead men, all being dumped to the ground together early in the morning. Watching his opportunity when the coast was clear of the guards he crawled unobserved toward a neighboring wood and finally escaped, reaching the Union lines about the time of the general surrender.

Secretary Stanton was impressed with the apparent sincerity of the man, who readily answered the questions concerning the prison and its surroundings satisfactorily. He believed the story, had the death record canceled and caused all the back pay and allowances to be paid to the supposed Rollinger. Shortly afterward the man filed a claim for pension on account of disability resulting from a gunshot wound incurred while in the service, which was subsequently allowed. A few years after this pension was secured another claim for bounty, remuster and allowances was filed in the second auditor's office at Washington as being due Jacques Rollinger, of Company B, Forty-seventh New York volunteers, by a party claiming to be the father of Jacques Rollinger. Evidence was filed proving Jacques Rollinger's death and burial while a prisoner of war at Andersonville, Ga.

About this time a pension and claim agent who did business at the New York city hall happened to call at the office of another claim agent in that vicinity. Upon entering the office of the second agent the first agent recognized a man present and called him by the name of Giusetto.

THE DISCOVERY.

While conversing together the second agent told the first that the man he had accosted was not named Giusetto, but Rollinger, and that evidently it was a case of mistaken identity. He was positive of that, because he was then engaged in prosecuting a claim before the government for back pay and bounty due on account of his son, who had died in the Andersonville prison. The first agent answered that he could not be mistaken, for the reason that he had already secured a pension for the same man on account of gunshot wounds under the name of Giusetto. The two agents, on comparing notes, made up their minds that there was something crooked somewhere, and reported all the facts in their possession to the authorities at Washington.

The secret service officers of the pension bureau, upon searching the records at Washington, found that Giusetto had been a member of Company A, Forty-seventh regiment, New York volunteers; that Rollinger was born in France, near the Italian border, close to Giusetto's birthplace, and that while both had been mustered in the Forty-seventh regiment of New York volunteers, though in different companies, they had become warm friends, understanding each other's native language. They were both taken prisoners at Olustee and sent to Andersonville, where Giusetto, during their long and weary prison days, learned all about the family story of Rollinger.

The secret service officers also ascertained that Giusetto was the man who personated Rollinger immediately after the war and imposed on the secretary of war. It was also ascertained that through another claim agent Giusetto had secured a pension for himself, in his own name, for wounds received when he was taken prisoner at the battle at which Rollinger was captured. Had he been contented with the double pension he was receiving he might have escaped detection. He was tried, convicted and sent to the Sing Sing State prison for a term of seven years some time in the early seventies. After Giusetto served out his time he returned to Rome, Italy, where a few years ago he was occupying a responsible position in a large business firm.—Brooklyn Eagle.

New Outing Flannels

FINE QUALITY,

At 10 Cents per Yard,

— AT —

Miss C. S. Hubbard's,

158 Hancock St.,

Quincy, - - Mass.

To the People of Quincy.

GREETING:
Having opened a first-class Furnace and Plumbing establishment in Pierce's Block, cor. of Hancock and Washington Sts. We are prepared to do all kinds of Furnace and Plumbing work in all its branches, either New work or Repairing by Contract or by the Day.

If you have a Furnace and cannot heat certain rooms, we can heat them for you. If you have a Plumbing job that the circulation is poor, water cannot be heated or the sanitary condition is defective, or otherwise poor, as practical experts in our profession, we can obviate those defects.

We have not come among you as itinerant botches, but as thorough, practical mechanics on Heating and Plumbing. We propose to make Quincy our home, as we have come to stay, and by square dealing and strict attention to business, we desire a share of your patronage, and in order to expediate a better acquaintance with you as to our ability, will say that we have for years and are today performing the work at our other store for many of the leading citizens and corporations of Weymouth and Braintree, a few of which we will name:

A. S. Morrison & Bros., Jenkins' Manufacturing Co., Columbia Rubber Co., Allen Fan Co., Fore River Engine Works, Ambler & Hobart, Hon. Edward Avery, A. E. Avery, Col. A. C. Drinkwater, Joshua Wilkins, T. A. Watson, Dr. G. W. Tinkham, Dr. F. F. Forsaith, Dr. T. H. Dearing, I. Morrison, Horace Abercrombie, Hon. F. A. Hobart, Aubrey Hilliard, C. N. Wallace, A. J. Bates, N. F. Hunt, O. W. Allen, Mrs. B. T. Loring, Mrs. Ellen Stetson, Haywood Bros., Geo. H. Holbrook, Thomas Penniman, William Penniman, Elmer Morrison, and many others. We also carry a full line of Rogers' Oil Stove, Agate and Tin Ware.

We are agents for Magee Furnaces and Ranges, and welcome you one and all to visit our establishment, inpect our goods, compare our prices and find that you can do better at home than you can in Boston.

Respectfully yours,

G. B. BATES, Hancock St., Quincy.
May 27. tf

SAVILLE & JONES,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Adams Building.

SEASONABLE GOODS

— AT —

BOSTON BRANCH GROCERY.

CANNED MEATS,
Fruits and Vegetables,
of every kind. Only Good Qualities kept in Stock.

Dried Fruits,
including Evaporated Apples, Peaches, Apricots, etc. Prunes of all Sizes. Raisins, Currants, Figs, Dates, etc.

BUTTER.
All Grades are Cheaper and Quality is Excellent.

Coffees and Teas
are always in order and everyone knows we sell the Best!

FLOUR
is one of our great Specialties, and our Sales are Large because we give the Best at Low Prices.

J. F. MERRILL,
Durgin & Merrill's Block, Quincy
April 17. 9—tf

THE POLITICAL POT.

It is Boiling Exceedingly Lively in South Carolina.

WAR AMONG THE DEMOCRATS.

Candidate Tillman Said to Be in a Perilous Situation—Sensational Incidents May Soon Be Looked For.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 22.—The political situation in South Carolina is extremely critical. The struggle between the opposing factions of the Democratic party, household against household and brother against brother, is daily growing more desperate and bitter.

Farmer Tillman appears to have gained the ear of a majority of the people by declaring that there are abuses and corruption in the state government and by promising to correct the abuses and expose the corruption. There is a large faction that declares his charges are the cry of a demagogue and mischievious agitator, whose only aim is to secure office.

Each faction passes as an exemplar of constitutional Democracy. If Tillman is allowed to be governor the fact substantiates his charges. To defeat him would reverse the situation. Tillman's opponents claim that his methods are undemocratic and that to bind themselves to the action of a convention controlled by his allies would be to submit to defeat at the hands of a faction believed to be hostile to good government.

On these grounds some of the best and purest Democrats advocate a direct appeal to the ballot box. If the colored man can be marshalled into the ranks against Tillman, they believe it will be fighting the devil with simply fire. They hold that the election of Gen. Earle or Gen. Bratton, straight-out Democratic candidates, by such means, would be no more disreputable to them as Democrats, than being beaten by Tillman.

Therefore, if there is any irregularity on the part of the Tillman faction in the nominating convention this will be the inevitable program. There is a possibility which is generally acknowledged, that Tillman may not live to see election day. His friends openly assert that an effort will be made to assassinate him, and Capt. Tillman is said to have received letters to the effect that a plot has already been concocted to raise a riot at one of the joint meetings now in progress, and kill him in the melee and claim that the killing was accidental.

That he is hated uncompromisingly is not to be denied, and it is alleged there are many prominent and intelligent people of the state who would look upon Tillman's death as a benefaction. Indeed it is a generally accepted conclusion that should a riot occur at any of the meetings, Tillman would certainly be shot.

Tillman realizes the seriousness of his attitude and frequently expresses himself as fearful that he will be assassinated. Anticipating trouble the citizens of Orangeburg have appealed to the state executive committee to call off the meeting at that place on the 27th. It, however, will not be done.

There are other places where trouble of a serious nature is expected, and the joint meetings during the ensuing week will no doubt be fraught with sensational incidents.

Political Outlook in Ohio.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Hon. A. L. Conger, chairman of the Republican state committee, has just arrived from Akron. Mr. Conger speaks in enthusiastic terms of Republican prospects in his state, and says Daniel J. Ryan, their candidate for secretary of state, will swing from 20,000 to 25,000 majority. He says last week's convention was one of the best in the history of the party. He declares that all grievances have been allayed, sore spots healed and differences adjusted, leaving the party in good fighting trim for the campaign. On being asked abont the feeling between Foraker and Grosvenor, Mr. Conger said that he thought that whatever estrangement may have resulted from the ballot box investigation had been removed, and was satisfied that Foraker would make speeches in Grosvenor's district if the latter wished him to.

What a Fire Cracker Did.

RED KEY, Ind., July 22.—While a crowd of men were lounging about the grocery store of Horn & Carroll, Henry Maynard set off a fire cracker. A spark flew into a keg of powder and a terrible explosion ensued. The roof of the frame building fell in, and the next minute the horror of fire was added. A crowd of villagers soon extinguished the flames and rescued the imprisoned men. Out of a crowd of about twenty in the store at the time of the explosion, seven were seriously injured. The store building is a total wreck.

Didn't Mean to Do It.

FALL RIVER, July 22.—Jerome Brisebois, who killed a 14-year-old boy named George E. Walker, was arraigned in the local district court, charged with murder. He entered a plea of not guilty, and asked for a continuance of the case until Thursday. The prisoner, a 40-year-old Frenchman who cannot speak English, was visibly affected by the enormity of the charge preferred against him, and told his counsel that he did not intend to hurt the boy seriously.

On a Visit to New England.

BALTIMORE, July 22.—Cardinal Gibbons left for Boston and Bar Harbor in company with Archbishop Salpointe of Santa Fe, N. M. At the railroad station they were joined by Rev. Dr. Chappelle of Washington. The party will attend a meeting of the Catholic university board in Boston, and will be absent from two to three weeks.

A Grand Sight.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The secretary of the interior received a telegram from Capt. Boutelle, superintendent of the Yellowstone National Park, stating that the great excelsior geyser has been in a state of eruption since last Saturday, the first time in two years. The column of hot water rises from the crater into the air a distance of 300 feet.

The Brazilian Situation.

BUENOS AYRES, July 22.—More arrests have been made on the charge of conspiracy. There was a semi-panic on the bourse. Gold was quoted at 212 premiam.

No Go.

MONTEVIDEO, July 24.—The attempt of the government to force the circulation of the paper currency has ended in fiasco. Gold is at 34 premium.

An English syndicate is said to be trying to purchase Vermont granite concerns

Marked Down Sale

— IN THE —

City of Quincy,

— IN ORDER TO —

Compete with the Times,

AM CATERING FOR THE

City of Quincy

— TO KEEP THE —

PEOPLE AT HOME.

We keep all Styles of

Ranges,

— BUT THE —

Breeze and the Berlins,

which I have manufactured expressly for me, cannot be beaten, as I have more than 100 different families in the City of Quincy, that will testify in their favor.

All other Goods equally low in Price.

The Strike

Is virtually to be settled satisfactorily to all Parties. In order to give those who have lost time and money a

Good Bargain

for the next thirty days, I am about to place my Entire Stock of

Woolen Carpets

at such Prices that all who want may not hesitate to purchase.

You have heard of people advertising the Great Gigantic Sales; this I shall call the

GREAT

Gigantic Sale.

1200 yds. of Straw Matting

will be offered from the Lowest Price to the highest grade of

English Straw Matting.

In this Sale you will find

3000 Yards

WOOLEN, TAPESTRY,

— AND —

Brussels

of all Shades and Qualities, and the Prices will be very low, and the Quality cannot be beat for the Prices.

We are right at home on the

Imperial Ice-Chests

— AND —

Refrigerators,

and the Prices can't be beat in Boston or out of Boston.

J. W. Lombard,

PANTON'S BLOCK.

AWAY FROM HOME.

Beatin's Wildness Lets in Runs for Boston Leaguers.

THREE LITTLE BASE HITS

Was the Best Boston Players Could Do With Baldwin's Delivery—Jersey City Club Disbands—Gaudaur and McKay Win in the Duluth Regatta.

CLEVELAND, July 21.—Cleveland might have had a little show to win if Beatin had not been so wild in his delivery. The Clevelands hit the ball hard, but rather inopportunely, while what hits Boston got counted for runs. Virtue and Lyons, Cleveland's new men, played well. The score:

BOSTON	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Long, ss	5	1	1	1	0	3	5	1
Tucker, 1b	3	3	2	2	0	10	0	0
Sullivan, lf	3	3	2	2	0	1	0	0
Brodie, rf	3	1	1	2	0	1	0	0
Hines, cf	4	1	0	0	1	1	1	2
McGarr, 3b	5	1	1	1	0	3	1	0
Bennett, c	3	1	0	0	0	3	1	0
Smith, 2b	5	1	1	1	0	3	3	0
Getzein, p	5	0	1	3	0	2	1	0
Totals	36	12	9	12	1	27	11	3
CLEVELAND	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Gilks, lf	5	1	1	1	0	2	0	0
Dowse, rf	5	2	2	2	0	1	0	1
McKean, ss	5	1	3	6	0	1	1	2
Zimmer, c	5	0	1	1	0	4	1	0
Davis, cf	4	0	0	0	1	3	0	1
Virtue, 1b	2	1	2	2	0	6	0	1
Smalley, 3b	3	0	2	4	0	1	4	1
Lyons, 2b	4	0	0	0	1	5	1	0
Beatin, p	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	37	5	11	16	2	23	9	6

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	2	2	0	0	0	0	6	2		—12
Cleveland	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	—5

Earned runs—Boston 1, Cleveland 1. Two-base hit—Brodie. Three-base hits—Getzein, Smalley. Home run—McKean. Base on balls—Boston 8, Cleveland 3. Base on errors—Boston 4, Cleveland 3. Struck out—Boston 4, Cleveland 3. Double play—Smith, Long and Tucker. Umpire—Strief

Philadelphia, 20; Pittsburg, 7.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.—The Phillies defeated Pittsburg without an effort. Heard was given a final trial in the box by the visitors and he proved the easiest kind of a mark for the locals. He was hit safely twenty-one times for a total of forty bases. Smith was wild early, but steadied down until the ninth, when he was found rather freely. Outside of the batting there were no features of note.

Philadelphia	0	5	2	0	2	2	1	2	6	—20
Pittsburg	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	3	—7

Earned runs—Philadelphia 14, Pittsburg 3. Base hits—Philadelphia 21, Pittsburg 11. Errors—Philadelphia 4. Batteries—Smith and Schriver, Heard and Decker.

Chicago, 7; New York, 2.

CHICAGO, July 21.—The Chicago club had no trouble in defeating New York today. Rusie pitched a beautiful game, but the Black Stockings would hit him at the time for run getting. New York gave Chicago three runs in the first and one in the third by errors. Hutchinson pitched a steady game and was finely supported.

Chicago	3	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	—7
New York	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	—2

Base hits—Chicago 7, New York 7. Errors—Chicago 1, New York 4. Batteries—Hutchinson and Kittredge, Rusie and Buckley.

Cincinnati, 20; Brooklyn, 11.

CINCINNATI, July 21.—The Cincinnatis celebrated their return home from the disastrous eastern trip by walloping the Brooklyns. It was a terrific batting game in which Cincinnati found Lovett's pitching for a total of thirty bases. Foreman was hit hard in but one inning.

Cincinnati	0	4	4	2	0	0	2	0	8	—20
Brooklyn	0	0	0	3	1	1	6	0	0	—11

Earned runs—Cincinnati 7, Brooklyn 2. Base hits—Cincinnati 4, Brooklyn 7. Errors—Cincinnati 7, Brooklyn 5. Batteries—Foreman, Mullane and Harrington; Lovett and Daly.

PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

The Boston-Chicago Game Was a Good One, Especially for Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 21.—The ball that Mark Baldwin cast at the Boston sluggers today was about the size of a walnut. Three hits in nine innings tells the story. Radbourn was also extremely effective, and the White Stockings won by base running. The fielding was almost flawless. The game, all in all, was one of the finest.

CHICAGO	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Duffy, rf	5	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
O'Neil, lf	3	1	0	0	0	4	0	0
Ryan, cf	4	1	2	4	0	3	0	0
Comiskey, 1b	3	0	0	0	0	7	0	1
Pfeffer, 2b	4	0	1	1	1	8	0	0
Boyle, c	4	0	0	0	0	3	2	0
Latham, 3b	4	1	1	1	0	1	4	0
Williamson, ss	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Baldwin, p	4	1	1	1	0	0	3	2
Totals	34	4	6	8	1	27	10	3
BOSTON	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Brown, cf	4	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Stovey, rf	3	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
Kelly, ss	3	0	0	0	0	2	3	0
Brouthers, 1b	3	0	0	0	0	8	0	0
Richardson, lf	3	1	1	2	0	0	0	0
Nash, 3b	3	0	0	0	1	2	3	1
Quinn, 2b	3	0	0	0	0	6	0	0
Murphy, c	3	0	0	0	0	4	1	0
Radbourn, p	2	0	1	1	0	0	3	3
Totals	27	1	3	4	1	27	10	4

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chicago	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	—4
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Earned runs—Chicago 3, Boston 1. Two-base hits—Ryan 2, Richardson. Stolen bases—Chicago 4, Boston 1. Base on balls—Chicago 3, Boston 1. Base on errors—Chicago 1. Struck out—Chicago 3, Boston 2. Umpires—Knight and Jones.

New York, 7; Buffalo, 5.

BUFFALO, July 21.—The Bisons sigalized their home coming by dropping a game to the Giants which should have been theirs. The hitting of Connor was the feature. Faatz and Twitchell are expected to join the Bisons on Saturday.

New York	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	3		—7
Buffalo	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	—5

Earned runs—New York 3, Buffalo 2. Base hits—New York 11, Buffalo 7. Errors—New York 2, Buffalo 3. Batteries—Ewing and Ewing, Haddock and Mack.

Brooklyn, 5; Cleveland, 4.

CLEVELAND, July 21.—The Brooklyn players won an easy victory from the home team, and but for stupid playing the visitors would have had more runs.

Brooklyn	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0		—5
Cleveland	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	—4

Earned runs—Brooklyn 1, Cleveland 1. Base hits—Brooklyn 13, Cleveland 9. Errors—Brooklyn 7, Cleveland 5. Batteries—Weyhing and Kinslow, O'Brien and Sutcliffe.

Pittsburg, 14; Philadelphia, 5.

PITTSBURG, July 21.—By heavy batting the home team got a lead in the first two innings of to-day's game that the Philadelphias could not overcome.

Pittsburg	4	4	0	0	1	1	0	1	3	—14
Philadelphia	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	—5

Earned runs—Pittsburg 7, Philadelphia 1. Base hits—Pittsburg 15, Philadelphia 7. Errors—Pittsburg 4, Philadelphia 6. Batteries—Galvin, Carroll and Hurley; Buffinton, Husted and Hallman.

Attendance at the Games.

NATIONAL.		PLAYERS'.	
Cleveland	800	Chicago	2863
Chicago	1829	Pittsburg	2200
Pittsburg	1691	Buffalo	1155
Cincinnati	1365	Cleveland	300
Totals	5685		6518

Other Games.

At Syracuse—Syracuse, 6; Toledo, 4.
At Rochester—Rochester, 10; Columbus, 4.
At Philadelphia—St. Louis, 8; Athletics, 4.
At Louisville—Louisville, 12; Brooklyn, 4.
At Worcester—Baltimore, 3; Worcester, 1.
At Hartford—Hartford, 2; Wilmington, 1.
At New Haven—New Haven, 14; Washington, 6.

ATLANTIC ASSOCIATION.

Jersey City Club Disbands and Harrisburg Will Take Its Place.

NEW YORK, July 22.—The Atlantic association met at the Fifth Avenue hotel last evening. The following clubs were represented: Baltimore, Hartford, Newark, New Haven, Wilmington, Washington and Worcester. It was announced that the Jersey City club had disbanded and the application for membership of the Harrisburg club was accepted. It will take the place of the Jersey City club, but some change will have to be made in the schedule. An amendment to the constitution was adopted, providing that when the regular umpire fails to appear, and the captain of the visiting club fails to name one before the game, the captain of the home team shall name three men, from which number the visiting captain can choose. If he fails to do so, then the captain of the home team shall select one of them.

Cunningham Goes to Buffalo.

PITTSBURG, July 22.—Manager Buffinton of the Philadelphia Players' League club released Pitcher Cunningham to the Buffalo Players' League club. The transfer was made without financial consideration, the desire being to strengthen the Buffalo team. Cunningham will pitch in Wednesday's game.

GAUDAUR AND M'KAY

Win the Professional Race in the Regatta at Duluth.

DULUTH, Minn., July 22.—After the junior events in yesterday's race, the great professional race for prizes of $1000, $500, and $350 took place. Gaudaur and McKay were nearest the shore, Teemer and Hosmer next, Hanlan and Wise next and Hamm and Ten Eyck last. It took some time for them to get a proper start. Teemer's crew, much to the amusement of the crowd, took water five times in anticipation of the pistol shot. When the shot was finally fired, all the crews dipped their oars in the water as if they were one man. In an instant the powerful stroke of Gaudaur and McKay told, and they forged ahead of Teemer and Hosmer, now a quarter, now a half and now a full length. From the start the struggle was most exciting. The crews followed each other quite closely in their order from the shore. Gaudaur and McKay were pulling forty-two strokes to the minute. Teemer and Hosmer forty-six, and Hanlan and Wise thirty-six and Hamm and Ten Eyck thirty-seven. The turn was first made by Gaudaur and McKay. A second later Hosmer and Teemer followed, then Hamm and Ten Eyck, and finally Hanlan and Wise. On the homestretch Hanlan's boat got into Teemer's water.

Half way to the finish the press boat was passed, when Gaudaur and McKay led Hosmer and Teemer by three lengths. The latter kept three-fourths of a length ahead of Hamm and Ten Eyck, who kept the same distance ahead of the Toronto crew. Gaudaur's crew shot across the line amid screeching of whistles, about four lengths ahead. The efforts of the last two crews to pass Hosmer were unavailing, but were almost crowned with success, for there was only a quarter of a length between Teemer and Hamm and between Hamm and Hanlan at the finish. Hanlan would have done better had he not lost both of his oars for a second a few hundred yards from the finish.

The time was as follows: Gaudaur and McKay, 12:28; Teemer and Hosmer, 12:32; Hamm and Ten Eyck, 12:33 1-2 and Hanlan and Wise, 12:34. Hamm and Ten Eyck, according to Teemer and Hosmer, turned the former crew's buoy, and Teemer has entered a protest.

Boston Cloakmakers Strike.

BOSTON, July 22.—Thirty-five cloakmakers employed by Day, Callahan & Co., presented to the firm a demand for an increase of wages. The demand was refused, whereupon the cloakmakers stopped work and left the place. They assert that the firm pays lower prices than any other in Boston, but this is denied by their employers, who declare that the trouble is caused by one man who can earn $30 a week when he works steadily, but, expecting to lose his place, is desirous of giving as much annoyance as possible. The firm says further that the present prices were agreed upon mutually for the season on May 1. There are 100 regular cloakmakers in Boston. They are assisted in their work by 1800 women and girls. The strike in Day, Callahan & Co.'s will throw at least 200 persons out of employment.

Silver Question in Parliament.

LONDON, July 22.—In the house of commons Mr. Williamson, member for Kilmarnock, asked the government whether, in view of the marked influence of American legislation upon the price of silver in London, steps would be taken to secure a full supply of the metal for mintage purposes. Rt. Hon. G. J. Goschen, chancellor of the exchequer, replied: "The mint does not speculate in silver, and must, subject to reasonable foresight, purchase according to its requirements."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Latest Quotations of the New York and Boston Stock Markets—July 21.

In the Wall street stock market dullness continued, and while Oregon Transcontinental showed a little animation at slightly better figures sugar became quiet. The Boston market was saved from almost complete stagnation by a raid upon Atchison by the bears.

The New York Market.

Atchison	44⅞	Nor Pac. pref	83⅜
Central Pacific	32½	Oregon Navi	103½
Chi & Northwest	111¾	Oregon Trans	46⅝
Del Lack & West	148⅜	Pacific Mail	46½
Del & Hudson	169	Reading	45⅝
Illinois Central	116½	Texas Pacific	20⅝
Lake Shore	109⅝	Union Pacific	63½
Missouri Pacific	73⅜	Wabash St. L. & P.	12½
		do pref	26
N. J. Central	125	Wheel & Lake Erie	....
N. Y. Central	107⅞		
Northern Pacific	35¾	Western Union	83¾

The Boston Market.

Aspinwall Land	8⅝	Fitchburg pref	....
Frem'n's Bay Land	6¾	Flint & Pere Mar	....
Newport Land	3	Maine Central	184½
West End Land	28½	Mexican Central	26⅝
Atchison	43⅞	N Y & N E	56⅛
Atlantic & Pacific	....	do pref	121
Boston & Lowell	175	Old Colony	175
Boston & Maine	204	Union Pacific	63⅜
Boston & Prov	....	Wisconsin Central	60
Chicago, B & Q	106¼	American Bell	228½
Central Mass	21¾	New England Tel	54½
do pref	43	Erie Tel	50½
Eastern	170	Mexican Tel	95

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK, July 21.—FLOUR—Fairly active; city mills $4 40 to 4 60; city mills patents $4 75 to 5 25; winter wheat, low grades, $2 45 to 3 00; do fair to fancy, $3 15 to 4 80; do patents $4 40 to 5 25; Minnesota clear $3 65 to 4 50; do straights $3 65 to 4 85.

WHEAT—Weaker; No 2 red 95¼ to 96c elevator; No 3 red 80 to 93c.

CORN—Weak; No 2, 44¼ to 44½c elevator; steamer mixed 44¼ to 44½c.

OATS—Weaker; No 3, 39c; mixed western 38 to 41c.

COFFEE—Rio quiet; fair cargoes 20c.

SUGAR—Raw dull; refined quiet, granulated 6 5-16c, cubes 6 7-16c.

POTATOES—Firmer; Long Island 2 50; sweets 4 00 to 5 00.

PORK—Steady; mess, $12 75 to $13 50; extra prime 10 00 to 10 50.

At Worcester—Baltimore, 3; Worcester, 1.
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The time was as follows: Gaudaur and IcKay, 12:28; Teemer and Hosmer, 12:32; amm and Ten Eyck, 12:33 1-2 and Hanlan nd Wise, 12:34. Hamm and Ten Eyck, ccording to Teemer and Hosmer, turned he former crew's buoy, and Teemer has tered a protest.

Boston Cloakmakers Strike.

BOSTON, July 22.—Thirty-five cloakakers employed by Day, Callahan & Co., esented to the firm a demand for an inease of wages. The demand was reused, whereupon the cloakmakers stopped ork and left the place. They assert that e firm pays lower prices than any other Boston, but this is denied by their emoyers, who declare that the trouble is used by one man who can earn $30 a eek when he works steadily, but, expectg to lose his place, is desirous of giving much annoyance as possible. The firm ys further that the present prices were reed upon mutually for the season on ay 1. There are 100 regular cloakmakers Boston. They are assisted in their rk by 1800 women and girls. The strike Day, Callahan & Co.'s will throw at st 200 persons out of employment.

Silver Question in Parliament.

LONDON, July 22.—In the house of comns Mr. Williamson, member for Kilrnock, asked the government whether, view of the marked influence of Ameri legislation upon the price of silver in ndon, steps would be taken to secure a supply of the metal for mintage pures. Rt. Hon. G. J. Goschen, chancellor the exchequer, replied: "The mint s not speculate in silver, and must, ject to reasonable foresight, purchase ording to its requirements."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

est Quotations of the New York and Boston Stock Markets—July 21.

the Wall street stock market dullness coned, and while Oregon Transcontinental ved a little animation at slightly better fig sugar became quiet. The Boston market aved from almost complete stagnation by d upon Atchison by the bears.

The New York Market.

ison	44⅞	Nor Pac. pref	82⅝
ral Pacific	32½	Oregon Navi	103½
& Northwest	111¾	Oregon Trans	46¾
Lack & West	148⅜	Pacific Mail	46⅛
& Hudson	169	Reading	45¾
is Central	116½	Texas Pacific	20⅝
Shore	109⅝	Union Pacific	63½
ouri Pacific	73⅜	Wabash St. L. & P.	12½
Central	125	do pref	26
Central	107⅞	Wheel & Lake Erie	....
hern Pacific	35¾	Western Union	83¾

The Boston Market.

nwall Land	8⅝	Fitchburg pref	....
nn's Bay Land	6¾	Flint & Pere Mar	....
port Land	3	Maine Central	152¼
End Land	28½	Mexican Central	26⅛
ison	43⅞	N Y & N E	56⅛
ntic & Pacific	....	do pref	121
on & Lowell	175	Old Colony	175
on & Maine	204	Union Pacific	63⅜
on & Prov	....	Wisconsin Central	60
ago. B & Q	106½	American Bell	228½
ral Mass	21¾	New England Tel	54½
do pref	43	Erie Tel	50½
ern	170	Mexican Tel	95

The Produce Markens.

w YORK, July 21.—FLOUR—Fairly active; mills $4 40 to 4 60; city mills patents $4 75 to winter wheat, low grades, $2 45 to 3 00; do o fancy, $3 15 to 4 80; do patents $4 40 to Minnesota clear $3 65 to 4 50; do straights to 4 85.

HEAT—Weaker; No 2 red 95¼ to 96c elevaNo 3 red 80 to 93c.

RN—Weak; No 2, 44¼ to 44½c elevator; her mixed 44¼ to 44½c.

TS—Weaker; No 3, 39c; mixed western 38

FFEE—Rio quiet; fair cargoes 20c.

GAR—Raw dull; refined quiet, granulated c, cubes 6 7-16c.

TATOES—Firmer; Long Island 2 50; sweets 5 00.

K—Steady; mess, $12 75 to $13 50; extra 10 00 to 10 50.

Today's Anniversaries.

Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

WHICH HAPPENED ON JULY 22.

In Quincy and Vicinity—On the Battle Fields—Births and Deaths of the Presidents—Incorporation of Massachusetts' Cities and Norfolk County Towns—Foreign Matters.

1878—Stonecutters' strike begun in Quincy; continued two and one-half months.

World Wide.

1403—Henry Percy (Hotspur) killed in the battle of Shrewsbury, England. He was the son of the Earl of Northumberland and led the nobles who conspired to dethrone Henry IV.

1587—English settlers landed on the Island of Roanoke, Va., and later founded Jamestown.

1621—First Earl of Shaftesbury, Ashley Cooper, born; died in 1683. He was one of the eight friends of Charles II to whom that king granted vast American territory. Ashley and Cooper rivers, S. C., are named after him.

1707—England and Scotland united.

1812—Wellington defeated the French at the battle of Salamanca, and soon afterward captured Madrid, Spain.

1861—Gen. McClellan appointed to command of Army of Potomac, as the forces around Washington were then known.

1864—Gen. Hood attacked Gen. Sherman's army around Atlanta; Gen. McPherson killed; result undecisive; Union loss, 3,641; Confederate loss, 8,500.

1864—Stoneman's cavalry started on a raid to Macon, Ga. Rosseau, after making a successful march from Decatur to West Point, returned to Marietta, Ga.

1877—Gen. Sheridan sent to Pittsburg to quell riots of railroad strikers; tranquillity not restored until about Aug. 4.

1888—Death of Gen. E. O. C. Ord, distinguished United States officer.

SHE BROUGHT HIM AROUND.

A Thrilling Story of Man's Bashfulness and Woman's Tact.

Softly shone the subdued light of the solitary gas jet in the parlor of the Bilderback mansion on the avenue, and soft was the voice of the abashed young Erasmus Shackelford, who sat on the edge of his chair, mopped his heated face and smiled with a kind of papier-mache smile at the entrancing young woman, in the dazzling aureole of whose auburn hair he had fluttered in agonizing captivity for months and months.

"Miss Viola," he said, clearing his throat and speaking with every inflection of a man about to say something, "you will not be surprised, I presume, if I—if I express the—the feeling, the—the opinion, as it were, that—that it's pretty hot this evening?"

Erasmus gave his face another frenzied swipe with his handkerchief and subsided into palpitating silence.

"No," replied Miss Viola, with a smile that brought a large and ecstatic lump of something or other up into his throat, "I am not surprised, Mr. Shackelford. You made the same observation earlier in the evening."

"Y-yes," he gasped. "I believe I did. It—it was not an entirely new remark. In fact it was a kind of a—of a chestnut, I suppose."

The agitated youth made another effort to crush down the lump in his throat.

"And I—I feel, Miss Bil—Viola—as if I were a—a kind of—of observation myself that was getting tiresome. Haven't I been—been observed here a little too often? Do I seem to be a—a chestnut"—and as he moved his handkerchief over his glowing face in tremulous jabs his voice took on a despairing sound—"a sort of—of roasted chestnut?"

"No, Erasmus," slowly answered the maiden. "When a chestnut is roasted it pops."

The conscientious historian is bound to record the fact that at this point Erasmus immediately popped.—Chicago Tribune.

A Clear Monopoly.

The other forenoon a messenger boy who was going up Woodward avenue stopped for a moment in the shade of one of the Circus park maples. He was sopping up the sweat on his hands and face when an ice wagon came along.

"Gimme me a hunk!" called the boy.

The driver shook his head.

"It may prevent sunstroke," continued the boy.

"For ten cents," replied the driver.

"Then lemme ride."

The driver shook his head.

"It may save my life."

"For five cents," grimly replied the driver.

"That's a clear monopoly, and here goes to down it!" said the boy, and he hit the driver in the back with a stone and escaped.—Detroit Free Press.

How to Find Out.

Leisurely Stranger—I suppose, now, you don't sell such fine young spring chickens as these to boarding house keepers?

Proprietor of Meat Market—Not often. Mrs. Irons, though, who keeps a boarding house in the next block, buys a half dozen of them every morning.

Stranger (with alacrity)—Thank you. (Disappears in the direction of Mrs. Irons' boarding house.)—Chicago Tribune.

Severe Punishment.

Captain—Sergeant, note down Private Grasgrun—three days on bread and water for slovenly turn out on parade.

Sergeant—Beg pardon, captain, that won't make the slightest difference to him—he's a vegetarian!

Captain—What? Then put him for three days on meat and soup!—Chatter.

Great Improvement.

Judkins (to Black, who is preparing for a continental trip)—How do you get on with your languages, old fellow?

Black—Capitally. Why, I've got on so now I can think in French.

Judkins—Well, that's a blessing, for it's more than you could ever do in English.—Ally Sloper's.

His Kind Heart.

"Now, Fritz," said his aunt, "were you whipped again today at school?"

"Yes, but it didn't hurt me a bit."

"Still you cried over it, I understand?"

"I've got no hard feelings against the teacher, so I did that to please him."—Fliegende Blaetter.

Samson Described.

"Johnny," said his teacher, "who were the two strongest men of olden times?"

"Samson and Hercules."

"Can you tell anything about them?"

"Oh, yes. Samson was a regular Hercules."—New York Sun.

A WILD GOOSE PATROL.

Herders Defending Wheat Fields from Flocks of Geese and Ducks.

"It may sound funny to people in the east to be told that to protect the grain crops in some of the California counties from wild ducks and geese the farmers have to employ a large force of what are known as herders to patrol the fields and shoot, club and destroy and frighten away by various means the enormous flocks of these ravenous fowl that sweep down on the young and growing grain and devour it, but such is the fact," said James E. Palen, a large grower of wheat in the Sacramento valley. "The ravaging swarms of ducks and geese begin their work of destruction early in the fall, as soon as the wheat begins to sprout. The fowl invade the country along the rivers, but they do not tarry there an hour after the rains have made the wheat plains habitable for them.

"I have seen a tract of seventy-five acres in Colusa county absolutely covered with wild geese, so densely packed as to resemble pictures I have seen of seabird rookeries on some ocean rock. When they first come they wax fat on the wheat stubble, and are juicy and sweet flavored for the table, but when the young winter wheat appears they work on the green sprouts. This has the effect of making their flesh rank, and no one in any of the wild goose ridden districts will eat of these fowls then. They are shipped by the thousand, all the same, to San Francisco and other markets all winter long, where the people seem to think the green wheat fed birds are a delicacy. But if the markets could take ten times as many as they do the number would be small compared with the thousands and thousands of the destructive fowls that are killed and left lying on the ground.

"Tolo county, where I live, especially in its northern part, I once thought could beat all creation as a feeding place for wild geese, for I have seen these flocks so thick in the air, going to and from their favorite pasture, that only few-and-far-between glimpses of the sky could be obtained for an hour at a time. But when I went into Colusa county I made up my mind that I had never seen wild geese enough before to speak of. There is a large expanse of barren plain in that county which affords an unrivaled place of rendezvous for both geese and ducks, and I have seen those barrens when I thought that all the wild geese that went forth to all parts of the land, near and remote, must surely have their starting place on the Colusa county barrens. They may be seen rising up from the plains in swarms like the locusts of Egypt, and going forth in all directions to prey on the farmers. They remain all winter long, and the wheat the farmers cut in the harvest they have had to fight the geese and ducks for months to retain.

"There are many large wheat ranches in these two counties, such as the Glenn ranch, the Bogg and others. From twelve to twenty-five herders are employed by each of the big ranches to patrol the wheat fields and wage continual warfare against the geese and ducks. These herders live in cabins scattered about the ranches, and tramp about the fields from daylight until dark, and long after night, too, if the moon is shining, for both geese and ducks feed on the wheat fields at night if it is moonlight. Ducks are more troublesome than geese at night, and it was discovered accidentally a few years ago that a light in a field would frighten them away. Lanterns were placed in large numbers among the wheat, and for a long time the fowl were so shy of the bright lights that the farmers were benefited. At last, however, the ducks became used to the lanterns, and grew so bold as to feed by their light.

"The small farmers in the wheat district, being unable to individually employ herders, have combined in a sort of mutual herding association, and pay for patrol protection out of a common fund, many of the farmers doing herding duty themselves."—New York Sun.

A Brave Little Yankee.

During the revolution a party of Connecticut troops were captured on Long Island, one of whom was a fifer boy much undersized, though full of fire and very strong for his inches. His commanding officer being summoned to the presence of the British general, the boy followed. "Who are you?" said the general. The boy replied, "I am one of King Hancock's men." "Can you fight?" asked the general. "Yes, sir; I can," said the boy.

The general called up one of his own fifers and said, "Dare you fight him?" "Yes, sir," answered the little Yankee. The general then told the fifer to strip and give battle, which he did forthwith. The fight ended in victory for the small son of Connecticut. Indeed, the little Briton was so badly damaged that it was deemed best to interfere, lest the Yankee boy should demolish him entirely.

The English officer rewarded the little fellow's valor and resolution by giving him his liberty, and he lost no time in making his way to the land of steady habits, where his exploit was duly chronicled in the local newspaper.—Youth's Companion.

Who Are the Cretins?

They are a class of the unfortunates, unable to walk, usually deaf and dumb, and practically blind. This degeneration of body and mind is occasioned by poverty, impure air, filth, intermarriage of relatives and intemperance. Though found in other portions of the earth, Cretins are very numerous in central and southern Europe. In several of the Swiss cantons they are said to form from 4 to 5 per cent. of the population. In Rhenish Prussia and in the Danubian provinces of Austria the number is still greater; in Syria many villages of four or five thousand inhabitants not having a single man capable of bearing arms. In Wurtemberg and Bavaria, in Savoy, Sardinia, the Alpine regions of France and the mountainous district of Spain the disease is very prevalent.—J. N. Hallock in Christian at Work.

YARN WITH KINKS IN IT.

USUALLY LIBERAL LYMAN ABBOTT MAKES SOME BAD BREAKS.

The Cloakmakers and Christian Civilization—New York Labor Politics—The Gompers and Powderly Row—Bellamy and Established Co-operation.

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott has contributed to The Forum an article on the wages system which, while it does not offer a substitute nor suggest any important remedial changes, testifies to the absolute inefficiency and injustice of that system. He says that the question is a burning one and that "the press, in spite of the fact that it is owned and controlled by large capitalists, is beginning to reflect the general demand for social and industrial reform." To this he adds the following bit of truth, which all thinking men indorse: "The great daily newspapers are better as reporters of the current life than as interpreters of its significance or prophets of its tendencies." As a rule the matter of the daily newspaper which is known as "editorial" is prepared by men who know little or nothing about the labor question, and one sometimes wonders how they can make such blunders when their own local columns would show them their error if they would only read them.

Dr. Abbott also occasionally falls into the habit of saying things in such a way as to create a wrong impression in the mind of the uninformed reader. He should know better and probably does. For example, he says: "It can hardly be doubted by any careful and candid student of human affairs that this discontent has a common cause, and seeks, though blindly and unintelligently, a common result." Now, why does he say "blindly and unintelligently?" He should know that organized labor is intelligent upon the subject of its wrongs; in fact, he admits as much by taking from the propaganda of the labor movement every argument he uses to prove that the "discontent" exists. Again, "The secret cause of discontent, the half understood desire for change, is in its essence the same in Berlin, in London, in New York, in Chicago; in the artisan, the coal miner, the brakeman, the farmer. Whether they know it or not, it is a demand which nothing less than revolution will satisfy. Socialism is in the air. And Socialism is revolution—a more radical revolution than some of those who are leading it imagine." In other words, the Socialists don't know what Socialism is, and the leaders are not acquainted with their own aims. What nonsense this. There Dr. Abbott writes like an egotist and an aspirant for the position of chief of the Socialists.

Socialism means revolution ultimately in so far as a complete change of the social system implies revolution, but it does not necessarily follow that that change must come by revolutionary methods, or even all at once by any method. It is being brought about now by evolution, step by step, and may so continue to the end. Dr. Abbott is too broad a man to juggle with words, and he should not allow himself to be an echo of that portion of the daily press which makes bugaboos of "Socialism" and "revolution."

"That the rich have grown richer and the poor poorer under this system has been often asserted but never demonstrated." Is it not true that capital's proportion of the wealth created is constantly growing larger while the laborer's grows smaller? Is it not true that the great army of "enforced idlers" is growing out of all proportion to the increase of population? Is it not true that the means of employing labor is passing into fewer and fewer hands, and that the small employers are being reduced to the ranks of the employes? These things being true and considered in connection with the facts that through enhanced methods of production wealth has piled up at an enormous rate, and that the workers of today are not those of the feudal days but men and women born and brought up in the midst of these improved surroundings, probably the "demonstration" may be found. Dr. Abbott may get some light on this point if he will compare the rich man of fifty years ago with the poor man of the same period and then make a similar comparison for to-day.

There is much more in The Forum article that is open to criticism, but space will not admit its consideration here, and there are several good things on the other side which must, in justice to Dr. Abbott, be quoted. These will be given without comment: "Nevertheless the wage system is not the ideal. It is not the end. It is a step toward something better." * * * "'Enforced idleness,' says Carlyle, 'is the Englishman's hell.' That system cannot be right which turns 1,000,000 workers in rich America into this hell and locks the door against them." * * * "That system cannot be right which gives the profits of industry to the few and compels the many to live always praying, Give us this day our daily bread." * * * "Four gifts God has given to all his children to possess in freedom—air, water, sunlight, land. The wages system, concentrating the land in the hands of a few tool owners, crowds the many in tenements where sunlight is darkened, water is poisoned and air is pestilential."

What a commentary upon a Christian civilization is furnished by the cloakmakers' strike in New York! Every paper in the city contained daily, for weeks, reports of the condition of the poor creatures that were heartbreaking, and yet the money grubbers went along about their business as if nothing unusual was happening. "We are starving" was the cry which came up from women and little children, and yet Fifth avenue never missed a reception, nor did one of the men who have grown opulent off of the system which made the cry possible postpone any of his extravagant gayeties. Starvation! starvation! Only those who have seen the wealth and splendor of the metropolis can understand what a travesty on civilization this means. The past few weeks have recalled vividly the words of the New York sewing woman who a year ago wrote to her sister in the west: "Oh, sister! is God dead? Has humanity left the earth?" The cloakmakers were slowly starving when at work for $3 and $4 per week. Is it any wonder that there was a small riot? Is it not more wonderful that these sufferers can keep "the peace" at all? Let those who deny that labor has ground for discontent read of the cloakmakers of New York and the coal miners of Spring Valley.

There is in Tulare county, California, a co-operative colony which is founded on the principles of modern socialism. It is named Kaweah Co-operative Colony and has been in existence four years. Four years ago Edward Bellamy's book, "Looking Backward," was not known or heard of. These facts are here stated for the purpose of letting those who may read them know that statements, which are common, to the effect that Kaweah is "an outcome of Bellamy's book" are not true. It would be nearer the truth to say that the book found its scheme in Kaweah; but that is not exactly a fact, for three years ago the colony and Mr. Bellamy had not heard of each other. I have no wish to attempt to detract from the fame which justly belongs to the author of "Looking Backward," but I insist that there is an "Old Guard" in the west that was sacrificing and breaking ground in the field of co-operative living long before he found out that anything was wrong with the present system. Honor where honor is due.

The political pot is boiling in New York. The German Socialists will nominate a ticket, and of course those of the labor movement who are opposed to the Socialists will be its bitterest foes. Some of the anti-Socialists of the Central Labor union are nosing around the so-called "citizens' movement." The ranks of labor are very much divided on the matter, and some of the German unions have even refused to support the action of their former associates. To settle the trouble and bring order out of chaos it is proposed that the Nationalists ask the different factions to come together, bury their differences and make a united stand. How things will be a few weeks hence it is hard to predict, but in the words of Sir Lucius O'Trigger, "It's a mighty purty quarrel as it stands."

It would have been better for the cause of labor if Mr. Powderly had accepted the conditions submitted by Samuel Gompers, and those two gentlemen had met and fought it out on the platform at Cooper Union. In that case Mr. Powderly would surely have been more temperate in his utterances, and Mr. Gompers would not have been provoked to the retort he has made. It was natural that the G. M. W., surrounded by his followers, who applauded the slightest criticism of the Federation, should become excited and say things which, even if they were true, were one sided, and had better been left unsaid. Mr. Gompers has been placed under similar influences in retaliating since. Had the gentlemen met on a common platform, with equal rights, they would have been more discreet in their remarks. As it is, the old sore is torn open, and the blame will be placed by men in accordance with their prejudices.

Chief Arthur, of the locomotive engineers, said in a recent interview that strikes were decreasing, and that they would be fewer in the future than they have been in the past. In the face of the facts this looks like a queer statement. Strikes are on the upward tendency, and they will continue so until some radical changes are made in the system of employing labor. Workingmen are learning fast about the wrongs put upon them, and they intend to fight harder and harder until the burden is lifted. What's the use of trying to hide so glorious a truth as this? But, it is said, Mr. Arthur has not known anything about the laborer and his aspirations for several years.

JOS. R. BUCHANAN.

Eight Hours in Australia.

Some say that the universal establishment of the eight hours working day would reduce the volume of production, and others say it should be established by legislation. Neither set will find any support in records of the experience of the Australasian colonies, where the eight hours day prevails generally. It was established there by trades union agitation, resulting in voluntary agreement between masters and employes, and the Australians, far from having been impoverished by it, are far the wealthiest people in the world. Sir Charles Dilke describes the artisans of Victoria and New South Wales as generally well-to-do property owners, whose wives employ household servants and have plenty of leisure for intellectual improvement.

Connected with most of the factories there are not only excellent bands of music, "but debating societies, admirably managed, and concerts of good music given by the men in evening dress."

The citizens of Victoria have had the short day ever since 1856, when the stonemasons started the agitation, found themselves joined promptly by allied trades and won along the whole line after only twelve days' struggle. New South Wales soon followed suit, and all the Australian colonies, including those of New Zealand, have enjoyed the boon for years. Experience declares for its continuance so conclusively that Canadians without distinction of class may well think it safe to join in imitating the social reform.—Toronto Globe.

The labor question is becoming more and more a matter of international concern. This is the outcome of the more intimate relations which commerce has created among nations, and also to the international associations which the toilers themselves have formed.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

LAWTON'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND !

—FOR THE—

Blood, Liver and Kidneys.

This great constitutional remedy has been on the European market for over twenty years, is superior to all others, and proven the greatest Blood Purifier and System Renovator ever compounded by medical skill. Nothing can equal it for putting the vital portions of the body in condition. If your liver is affected do you stop to think how or what your liver is? The liver is subject to more or less little pains or aches. This organ is the sponge of the body, and is continually soaked full of blood rich in poison. Its purpose is the secretion of certain digestive and cathartic elements known as bile, and the transformation of those products of digestion which are absorbed into the blood and carried into the liver before they enter the general circulation and assist in nourishing the body. Inactivity, then, produces numerous diseases. So by using LAWTON'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND, your liver will be free from all diseases. It is also absolutely necessary to know what and where are your kidneys. There are two kidneys, one on each side of the backbone. They are the only organs that purify the blood of the uric acid waste in the system. Every drop of blood courses through a great many times a day, just as through the heart. The waste matter which they should take away contains deadly poison which, if retained, causes fatal results. Sixty-five gallons of blood per hour, in the average man, passes through the kidneys, and to purify it they must be in perfect health. The kidneys are filled with many thousand hair-like tubes. These tubes run into every part of the kidney and, as the blood flows through that organ, the urine passes into these tubes, and is drained into the bladder. If these little tubes are diseased, the uric acid is not removed, and, instead of this poison coming through the blood, the albumen, which is really the life of the blood, comes through these walls and escapes with the urine; in other words, the nerve action is entirely wrong, and instead of taking the poison out of the blood, the life of the blood is taken out and the poison remains.

LAWTON'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND,

By its immediate action upon these vital organs thoroughly cleanses, renovates and restores them to their normal condition.

PALATABLE AS MILK. PLEASANT TO THE TASTE. NO NAUSEA.

100 DOSES,—$1.00

LAWTON COMPOUND COMPANY,

235 Washington Street, Boston,

Male and Female Agents Wanted. Sent to any address on receipt of price, $1, or 6 Bottles for $5.

For Sale at all Drug Stores.

June 6. 3m

THE THOUGHTFUL MAN

Reads, Reflects, and Decides

What is the Best Policy

For him to pursue

TO MAKE HIS BUSINESS

A Large and Prosperous One.

THE HEADSTRONG MAN

Thinks He Knows

Just What is Best!

and he pushes ahead,

works hard,

but

FINDS HIS LABOR

does not produce

GOOD RESULTS,

and he is

Obliged to Fail,

OR GIVE UP BUSINESS,

perhaps both.

Let those who wish to succeed, not work so hard; take more notice; see what others do, and try and improve on their ways and on their own in past years.

ADVICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertise regularly in the LEDGER and reach the people who spend their money in Quincy.

Advertise in a judicious manner. The world reads and studies the daily papers, but only a small proportion of the people ever see the issues of the professional advertising schemes.

Advertise liberally. Hunt's Merchant's Magazine says on this point: According to the character or extent of your business, set aside a liberal percentage each year for advertising, and do not hesitate. Keep yourself unceasingly before the public, and it matters not what business of utility you may be engaged in, for, if intelligently and industriously pursued, a fortune will be the result.

Advertise truthfully. Let your advertisement, in all cases, exactly correspond with what you really propose to sell. Be prepared to show the customer, who inquires, the identical goods, and let the price and terms tally with your announcements.

Advertise sensibly. Use plain language, easily understood, writing as you would talk to a customer. Slang, vulgar expressions, scriptural quotations, and personalities, ought never to have a place in advertisements. They are sure to offend some one, and are never in good taste.

Advertise attractively. The fresher, brighter and more interesting you make your advertisements the more they will be read. Indeed, many advertisements afford so much information on current topics of domestic economy that they are read as a matter of news.

Advertise specifically. It is better to name certain lines of goods rather than a general stock. Most people are bargain-hunters, and an advertisement will meet with more responses if it offers a specific bargain.

Advertise modestly. Neither brag nor exaggerate. Tell the truth and prove it; but tell it interestingly and prove it convincingly. Avoid superlatives, since constant use weakens their effect.

Successful advertisers employ the simplest words and forms of expression. Make lines that will cause your announcement to be talked about among intelligent, well informed and well-to-do people.

Advertise persistently. "To discontinue an advertisement," says John Wanamaker, Philadelphia's great merchant, "is like taking down your sign. If you want to do business you must let the public know it. Standing advertisements are better and cheaper than reading notices. They look more substantial and business-like, and inspire confidence. I would as soon think of doing business without clerks as without advertising."

APHORISMS.

Lying advertisements are and always will be failures in the long run.—*Printer's Ink.*

The man who does not find advertising profitable, generally finds business unprofitable.

Pay as much attention to your advertising, as you do to your purchases, and you will get equally satisfactory results.—*The Money Maker.*

Many business men who advertise expect to see returns directly, and if they do not, feel it is unprofitable. The indirect benefits derived from keeping the name before the trade are out of all proportion to the direct returns received, and the most successful advertisers are those who keep themselves so constantly before the trade that their names become as familiar as a household word.—*Coal Trade Journal.*

Don't advertise that you are selling an article worth five dollars for twenty-five cents. Such statements emanate either from lying knaves or from fools. The knaves, however, are the ones who advertise such statements, the fools not possessing sufficient sense to appreciate the value of advertising. A truthful, candid statement is the best advertisement of a meritorious article. Learn to regard your advertisement as your bond, and be prepared to fulfil its pledges to the letter.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

FOR SALE BY NEWSBOYS,

and at the following places:

Old Colony Depot,	Boston
Ledger Office,	115 Hancock Street, Quincy
Souther's Store,	Adams Building, Quincy
McGovern Bros.' Store,	Plumer's Block, Quincy
Coram's Store,	Copeland Street, West Quincy
Miss Bartlett's Store,	Jones' Corner
Post Office,	Quincy Point
Depot,	Wollaston Heights
Henry B. Vinton,	Braintree
M. K. Pratt,	Weymouth
Post Office,	Houghs Neck

NEWS COLLECTIONS.

QUINCY, at Depot, at 9 A. M.
ATLANTIC, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WOLLASTON, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WEST QUINCY, at Post Office, at 7.30 A. M.
SOUTH QUINCY, at Depot, at 8.30 A. M.
QUINCY POINT, at Post Office, at 8 A. M.

News and advertisements dropped in boxes at the above locations will be collected at the specified times, in season for that day's issue of THE LEDGER. Anonymous articles will not receive consideration.

Today's Almanac.—July 22.

High water at 2.15 A. M. and 2.45 P. M.
Sun rises at 4.27; Sets at 7.15.
Moon sets 10.21 A. M.
First Quarter July 24.

THE DAY BOOK.

Interesting Brief Locals Gathered by Ledger Reporters.

New plank is being laid on the School street bridge.

Mr. George Cahill, Sr., is enjoying a short trip to New York.

The Quincy station is being improved this week by a coat of paint.

Miss Mallie Phillips of Quincy Point is at Valley Falls, R. I.

Mr. and Mrs. John Nash have gone today, to Kennebunkport, Maine.

Master Harry Caldwell of Quincy Point, is spending a fortnight in Pembroke, Mass.

Mr. Henry Dawson, the switchman at Atlantic depot, is receiving a visit from his brother.

Mr. Joseph Prout of Brewer's Corner will sail for England on Wednesday of next week.

Mortimer Rideout left for St. Johns, N. B., Monday, to spend a part of his vacation there.

The Young Men's Lyceum of Atlantic with lady friends will go to Ponkapoag on Sunday to spend the day.

Mr. Louis Roulliou, of Ithaca, New York, is visiting Mr. A. Bingham's on North street, Quincy Point.

An excellent large photograph of His Honor Mayor Porter was hung in the Mayor's office, City Hall, this morning.

The inward train due at Quincy at 6.10 was delayed 35 minutes at Quincy Adams station owing to a freight train off the track.

The adjourned meeting of the Atlantic Yacht Club will be held at the residence of J. E. Drew, in Atlantic, Thursday evening, July 24.

Among the applicants who were admitted by the bar Examiers of Suffolk County this week was Herbert M. Federhen Jr., of this city. He with the others will be admited to the bar on Tuesday July 29, in the Supreme Court room, Boston.

At a Probate Court held at Dedham last week the following accounts were allowed: That of Edwin A. W. Harlow, on estate of James F. Harlow, late of Quincy—$6963.89. That of Louis Arnold, on estate of Martha D. Holden, late of Quincy—$3593.93.

Opening of the Manet.

The Manet Street Railway will commence to run regular trips tomorrow afternoon, leaving Houghs Neck at 1 P. M. and on every hour during the afternoon and evening to 11 o'clock. Cars will leave Fountain square to return at 1.30 P. M., and once an hour thereafter until 11.30. The late round trip is for Wednesday only. On Thursday and after trips will be made according to a schedule to be found on the fourth page of the LEDGER.

Yesterday two or three trips were made over the road by one of the cars of the Quincy & Boston street railway, which are equipped with the Thompson-Houston motor, and it worked very satisfactory, not jumpihg the track any. The Manet cars, however, did not jump the track yesterday and the difficulty is probably remedied.

This morning Supt. Duggan started to make another trial. He was requested not to go below the turnout but this he did not heed and suddenly found himself without power. It had been cut out the night before. He was equal to the occasion, however, and brought his car back to town.

Fire.

The permanent men at the steamer house responded to a still alarm at 10.45 this morning. A spark from a passing locomotive set the grass on fire near the School-street bridge. The fence bounding the Brooks place caught and was burned for severel feet. A line of hose was laid from the hydrant in front of the steamer house and the blaze extinguised.

The tax rate of Belmont is $11.50.

CHARGED WITH MURDER.

Officers of an Oil Company Responsible for Twenty-four Deaths.

CHICAGO, July 22.—The coroner's jury investigating the steamer Tioga explosion rendered a verdict, recommending that J. C. Bright of Buffalo, president of the Genesee Oil company, W. H. Bright of Philadelphia, vice-president, and Alonzo L. Belford of this city, secretary and treasurer of the company, be held for the murder of the twenty-four victims of the Tioga on the ground that they wilfully violated the law in shipping explosive oils and in so doing caused the dath of the men. The jury further censured the Union Steamboat company, to which the Tioga belonged, for carelessness in receiving freight that might well be dangerous without first inspecting the cases. They also recommended that the city oil inspector of this city have his duties so enlarged as to enable him to apprehend persons shipping explosive oils against the laws of the United States. The coroner will at once notify the state attorney of the finding of the jury, and a special grand jury will be asked to return indictments against the parties. Then requisitions will be made upon the governors of Pennsylvania and New York for the arrest and delivery of the men to the state of Illinois.

WOUNDED BY ROUGHS.

An East Hartford Man Receives a Bullet in His Body.

HARTFORD, July 22.—An East Hartford carpenter named Frank Miner was dangerously wounded by a pistol shot last evening. Miner, who lives in East Hartford, heard two men talking profanely and making a disturbance near the house, and he requested them to move on. They replied with abuse and he then ordered them away. One of them called out to Miner to come out and they would give him all he wanted. Miner stepped out upon the walk in front of the house, and one of the men drew a revolver and fired several shots. The second struck Miner in the right side, near the lower rib. Miner fired two shots in return, but without effect, and the men escaped. Miner is very dangerously injured. The doctors found the bullet under the skin of his left side, but the result of the wound cannot be foretold. Neither of the men were seen very clearly, owing to the darkness.

LABOR'S PLATFORM.

Not a Political Body, but Will Work for Those Who Coincide With Them.

HARTFORD, July 22.—The recently appointed committee of the labor congress met in this city and perfected a platform as the basis of operation for their party. The party, said one of the committee, is not strictly a political organization, but will work for such men as are in sympathy with the general principles of their platform. A platform was adopted for submission at the coming meeting of the labor congress. It demands free text books and more and better public schools, enforcement of laws in the interest of working people and agriculturists, a weekly payment law applicable to all wage earners in the manufacturing districts, a law to prevent the coloring of oleomargarine to imitate butter, and an absolutely secret ballot.

ACCOUNTANT UNDER ARREST.

Someone Has Robbed the Bank of Nova Scotia of Four Thousand Dollars.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., July 22.—Woodstock is greatly excited over the robbery of the Bank of Nova Scotia and the arrest of the accountant, Robert G. Sanders. When J. M. Walker, the teller, went to the bank, he found the door of the bank open and the accountant on the floor unconscious. Four thousand dollars of the bank's funds were missing. Sanders was sent to jail to await an examination. He says he went into the bank at 7:30 in the morning to get some money that was to be sent by the express which leaves here at 7.45 a. m. While in the vault he was knocked down and became unconscious. He did not see his assailant. Sanders is a native of Yarmouth and is 20 years old. He has been employed in the bank for three years.

Col. Dudley's Denials.

NEW YORK, July 22.—The testimony of Col. W. W. Dudley in the suit of Tallmadge & Martin to recover a printing bill from the Republican league of the United States, which was taken in Washington, was filed in the supreme court. Dudley says he was chairman of the campaign committee of the league, but that he never had any dealings with Tallmadge & Martin and never desired any printing from them, either for himself or the league. He also declares that he never authorized Al Daggett to act as his agent other than as a messenger between himself and James P. Foster.

Boston is Happy, Cambridge is Not.

BOSTON, July 22.—The long controversy between the cities of Boston and Cambridge with reference to the character of the approach to the Harvard bridge on Cambridge side resulted in a decision by the railway commissioners, who decided that there shall be no grade crossing of the Boston and Albany road, thus sustaining the position of the city of Boston. Cambridge people are not happy in view of the decision and threaten to carry the case to the courts.

Frosty Weather.

WINSTED, Conn., July 22.—White frost fell on Pine Hill, East Canaan, Norfolk, Winsted and other points in Litchfield county. Damage was done to vines of squash and other plants, but the loss is not serious. as the frost fell in low places only.

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., July 22.—From several towns in this county come reports of a hard frost. The drouth still continues and crops in many localities are seriously affected.

Chicago's Proposed New Stock Yards.

CHICAGO, July 22.—Books for subscription to the new stock yards company were opened in this city by four leading banks. No great number of subscriptions were made, although many inquiries were made throughout the day. Charles Henretin, the broker, said that his advices from Boston and New York, where the stock books were opened at the same time as in Chicago, were to the effect that subscriptions were very active in that city.

Back to Work.

NEW YORK, July 22.—The cloakcutters decided that they would go to work at once. The contractors are waiting to see what will be done by the cutters and operators. They will decide to-day whether they will stand by the operators or cutters. The manufacturers and operators have not yet been able to agree on terms of a settlement of the strike.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Forecast for New England; Fair; southwesterly winds; slightly warmer.

ACROSS THE BORDER.

Our Business and Commercial Relations with Canada.

AN EXPLANATION DEMANDED

In Connection with the Delivery of Land Patents to the Union Pacific by Secretary Noble—Tariff Debate Begun.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Mr. Hoar, chairman of the senate committee upon relations of commerce and business with Canada, presented to the senate the testimony which has been taken by that committee. This testimony was not accompanied by a report. It is understood that the committee will make a report of its conclusions at a later period, after additional testimony shall have been taken at Detroit, Buffalo and some other points. The testimony already taken comprises some 1200 pages. It consists of testimony of military men, railroad officials, prominent business men of the United States and Canada, men engaged in the fishing industries along the whole extent of our northern boundary from California to Maine.

The testimony covers all the points of vital interest as to the relations between the United States and the dependencies of Great Britain in North America. The first witness examined was Gen. Nelson A. Miles, in command on the Pacific coast. His testimony is a valuable contribution to the military situation, and one passage of it at least will be read with startling interest by all Americans. Gen Miles, commenting upon the defenceless condition of the United States upon our northwestern border, said:

I will state what is well known in regard to Canada. I believe that the railway system of British Columbia could be occupied by American troops; not, however, through Victoria. That is on the island of Vancouver, occupied by British forces, a place where the British government has expended millions in building dry docks and navy yards, and has made some surveys for fortifications. They have there at this time a fleet of war ships, under the command of a British admiral.

I think it is fair to say what every intelligent man must know, that during ten days the British fleet could destroy every town and city on Puget Sound, destroy our railroad system there, and occupy our outlets for that northwestern country. They could also send ships up the Columbia river, and destroy the city of Portland and that railway system. There is not a gun or an earthwork on Puget Sound, nor a single artillery soldier. There are a few obsolete guns at the mouth of the Columbia, at Fort Canby, but that is not now occupied by troops.

That is the condition of affairs north of the harbor of San Francisco. South of the harbor of San Francisco there is not a gun in position, a round of ammunition nor a single artillery soldier to defend the harbors and cities of San Diego, Santa Barbara and San Pedro, the terminus of one of the railroads, and from those points a small force could destroy the railway system in southern California.

The testimony contains an account of the British fortifications at Esquimaux, where it is reported that Great Britain is now concentrating war vessels with a view to possible contingencies in Behring Sea. A great number of witnesses discuss in all its relations the question of subsidies to steamers from the Pacific coast to China, notably the lines which have been subsidized by Great Britain, in connection with the Canadian Pacific railroad, and which constitutes a continuous subsidized line from China to Liverpool, over the Canadian Pacific. The general policy and effect of the Canadian Pacific railroad upon the United States railroads is discussed by the friends and opponents of that system.

One of the curious features of the testimony is a consideration of a possible transfer of a portion of the fisheries interest from the Atlantic to the north Pacific coast. The testimony gives the latest information as to the salmon industry on the northers frontiers and in the northwestern states. The testimony is an important contribution to many subjects connected with the tariff debate. Nearly every question connected with the tariff as affected by the relations between the United States and Canada is treated on both sides in this testimony.

The managers of the United States Transcontinental railroad system set forth at length their complaints at the competition of the Canadian roads, which is made possible by the fact that those roads are not subject to the operations of the interstate commerce law. A great many different remedies for the evils of which the United States roads complain are suggested. Most of the American railway managers maintain that the Canadian Pacific is inimical to American railway interests. Many of them suggest that the long and short haul and the pooling sections of the interstate commerce law should be repealed. The advocates and the opponents of reciprocity state their case at length.

SECRETARY NOBLE MUST EXPLAIN

Why He Favored the Union Pacific Company Before Its Debts Were Paid.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The house was in session long enough to pass an unusual resolution respecting the public lands, directed to the secretary of the interior. That official was requested to inform the house by what authority he had delivered land patents to the Union Pacific company in advance of the payment by that company of the debt due to United States, the number and amounts of those patents, and why he had issued them. The resolution is more peremptory in tone than either house is accustomed to use to a cabinet officer. In fact, the language is, by implication, a rebuke to the secretary of the interior. It remains to be seen what answer that official will make to it. There can be no doubt as to the right of the house to make such request. It is another question whether the house has the power to compel an answer from a cabinet officer as to a policy of the adminstration, if Secretary Noble shall not be disposed to give it.

The last time that the house made an attempt of that sort was when it sought to compel Benjamin H. Bristow of the treasury to make answer to some resolution which the Democrats, who then had control of the house, had introduced for campaign purposes. It was easy enough to pass their resolution, but there their power ceased. Gen. Bristow appeared before the committee and told them they were inquiring as to matters which were within the province of the discretion of the administrative branch of the government, and that they could not have the information that they asked. Individual members of the house blustered, but they did not have influence enough to force the house to take any summary proceedings. The leaders of the house knew too well that had such an attempt been made they would have been laughed at for their pains. Probably the first incident of this sort was when Andrew Jackson sent the house to the right about for attempting to force one of his cabinet to make answer to a question which displeased him.

Tariff Debate Begun.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The senate entered on the formal consideration of the tariff bill, and debate begins under very peculiar conditions. The opening speeches have been made by two Democrats, only one of whom is a member of the committee on finance, which reported the bill. Mr. Morrill, the chairman of the comittee, and Mr. Aldrich, who is expected to be active in the management of the bill, said nothing. The Republicans do not now intend to take part in the general debate on the bill. They will reserve their comments till the bill shall be considered by paragraphs. The indications are that the Democratic senators will object to this bill.

ICE TRUST TALKED OF.

Kennebec Dealers Making an Effort to Keep Prices Up.

BANGOR, Me., July 22.—Several prominent ice men from the Kennebec have been in this vicinity for several days past in consultation with Penobscot river ice men, with the view to induce the latter to join them in forming an ice pool to keep up the price of ice. All the big operators here were consulted, but no definite action is reported. There are some here who think ice will not stand much booming, such as is contemplated by the proposed pool, but that the price will remain about as it is. Now that the season advances there are some apprehensions also that the price may go lower instead of much higher, as was expected.

AUGUSTA, Me., July 22.—The most recent movement in the way of trusts in this section is an endeavor to form an ice pool. Within a few days parties from New York have been in the state visiting holders of ice, presenting to them the advantage of a combination. The plan is to get the speculative ice all under one management and then fix the prices. Several ice men have gone to New Yook on business connected with the proposed pool.

MYSTERY CLEARED UP.

Engineer Vandeventer Was Murdered by Fireman Roadhouse.

LIMA, O., July 22.—Fireman Roadhouse has confessed to the murder of Engineer Vandeventer. He said that he and Vandeventer quarreled and that when the train was nearing Van Wert the engineer rushed at him with a curse, saying that he would fix him. With that he dealt him a blow in the face, knocking him down and cutting his head. When Roadhouse recovered he picked up a hammer and rained several blows on Vandeventer's head, knocking him insensible. Roadhouse controlled the engine until just as they were running into the switch, when Vandeventer came to and attacked him again. Roadhouse then struck him, killing him. Roadhouse is in jail, and it is feared he will be lynched by the dead engineer's friends.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Turkish gendarmes were badly defeated in a fight with smugglers.

Emin Pasha has authorized Dr. Peters to recover the ivory left at Wadelai.

A Buffalo servant girl who stole property worth $3000, was caught in Boston.

The outbuildings of the Albany (N. Y.) orphan asylum were burned. Loss small.

Several persons were killed during a severe electrical storm near New Orleans.

North Dakota farmer are to be deprived of storage for grain by the elevator combine.

The French minister is said to have scored a triumph in the Zanzibar negotiations.

Nine-year-old Corrinne Gobeille of Woonsocket, R. I., has been missing since Friday.

A revolution is reported to have broken out in Sofia, threatening to precipitate a Balkan war.

Mr. Stanley's brother-in-law has sailed for America as the great explorer's advance agent.

A Chicago minister calls the Lake Pepin disaster a judgment from God for violation of the Sabbath.

John Malone, a professional base ball player, was killed at Springfield, Mass., by a freight train.

Henry M. Stanley has recovered from the sickness with which he was seized just before his marriage.

The work on the Congo railroad is making rapid progress. About 1000 negroes are employed upon it.

The Bell Telephone company has been granted a perpetual injunction against a West Virginia company.

The Atlantic Constitution advocates a boycott of northern industries if the federal election bill is passed.

Gen. Barrios of Guatemala discredits the reports of a battle between San Salvadoreans and Guatemalans.

The Irish police reports show that 125 agrarian outrages were committed in Ireland during the last quarter.

Rev. Fr. Crowley, formerly of Manchester, N. H., is now locked up in an Irish jail, charged with intimidation.

Jason Springer & Co.'s saw mill and sash and door factory at Brush Creek, Cal., were burned. Loss $100,000.

The grape crop of New Jersey will be a failure this year, owing to rot and the rose bug. The loss to growers will be more than $500,000.

Mr. Smith announced in the house of commons that the government would introduce the tithes and Irish land purchase bills early in the next session.

Empress Frederick of Germany has arrived at Gibraltar on a visit. The shipping in the harbor was decorated on her arrival, and a salute was fired in her honor.

A duel with swords was fought in Paris between M. Menier and Georges Hugo, son of Victor Hugo, in which M. Hugo was slightly wounded. The trouble arose from a private quarrel.

The Comte de Paris is going to fetch the Duke of Orleans to Newport, where they will doubtless be entertained, if there is any entertainment left in the community after Prince George of Wales departs.

The quarterly conference of the local appraisers of the various ports of the country met at New York. The time was taken up in organizing and discussing the general scope of business.

Miss Grace McDonough, who will inherit a fortune of $3,000,000 from her mother, is one of the prettiest California heiresses. She is a tall, stately girl, with a haughty manner but a sweet and attractive face.

Alfred Von Kendler, a banker, formerly Swedish counsel in Vienna, has been tried and convicted there on charges of fraud and embezzlement, and sentenced to seven years' penal servitude and the loss of all his titles.

CLOVE CULTIVATION.

Zanzibar Furnishes the Larger Part of the Supply of the Aromatic Spice.

Zanzibar and the neighboring island of Pemba furnish the world with the bulk of the supply, about 13,000,000 pounds a year. Consul Pratt, in a report just received at the state department, says the clove tree was first introduced into Zanzibar by Sultan Seyed Said bin Sultan about the year 1830, since which time its cultivation has gradually extended, until it is now the chief industry of the islands.

The industry received a check in 1872, the date of the great hurricane. At least nine-tenths of the trees were destroyed at that time, so the larger part of those now standing are of new growth. A peculiarity of the clove tree is that every part is aromatic, but the greatest strength is found in the bud, which is the "clove" of commerce. The finest quality of cloves are dark brown in color, with full, perfect heads, free from moisture.

In the cultivation of the clove the first thing to be done is the starting of the shoot. The seeds are placed in long trenches and are well watered until after sprouting. In the course of forty days the shoots appear above ground. They are carefully watered and looked after for the space of two years, when they should be about three feet in height. They are then transplanted, being set about thirty feet apart, and are kept watered till they become well rooted. From this time on the young trees require only ordinary care, though the best results are obtained when the ground about the trees is well watched over and kept free from weeds.

The growth of the tree is very slow, and five or six years are required for it to come into bearing, at which time it is about the size of an ordinary pear tree, and is usually very shapely. It is a pretty sight to see a young plantation just coming into bearing. The leaves, of various shades of green tinged with red, serve to set off the clusters of dull red clove buds. As soon as the buds are fully formed and assume this reddish color the harvesting commences, and is prosecuted for fully six months at intervals, since the buds do not form simultaneously, but at odd times throughout the period. The limbs of the trees being very brittle a peculiar four sided ladder is brought into requisition and the harvesting proceeds apace.

As fast as collected the buds are spread out in the sun until they assume a brownish color, when they are put in the store house and are ready for market. A 10-year-old plantation should produce an average of twenty pounds of cloves to a tree. Trees of 20 years frequently produce upward of one hundred pounds each, worth ten cents a pound. The sultan derives no inconsiderable portion of his revenue from this source, the duty levied placing to the sultan's credit for the present year nearly if not quite $400,000.

Besides the clove buds the stems are also gathered, and form an article of commerce commanding about one-fifth the price of cloves and having about the same percentage of strength. To this circumstance is due the fact that the ground clove can frequently be purchased in the home market at a lower price than whole cloves. For the past fifteen years the cultivation of cloves has been the chief occupation of the Arab planters and has always netted good returns. It seems probable that it will continue to be a profitable crop, since the consumption of the article appears to keep pace with the inevitable increase of production.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

No Ham in Theirs.

The membership of a certain club of this city is noted not only for the absence of Gentiles, but also for its bachelor adjunct, which is composed of an extremely high toned and wealthy set of young men. This bachelor party, always ready to sip the sweets from the buds of enjoyment, and ever on the outlook for novel ways of killing time, made arrangements for a very elaborate breakfast to be served at the road house at Sunnyside. It seems that the only directions given to the caterer were in an order to provide the best on earth and to not think of the cost. He did as ordered, and a feed that would have made a gourmand rejoice was prepared. The table was decorated with the costliest of flowers, and a mandolin orchestra was engaged to discourse sweet music while the revelers reveled.

The party went out in a tally-ho coach, the ride giving them an increased appetite for the feast. On their arrival at Sunnyside they were at once ushered into the breakfast room, and the sight of the table and the appearance of things generally elicited the most enthusiastic applause. Down they sat, ready and eager, but their enjoyment was of short duration. On the appearance of the first course the whole party arose in a body and left the room. They ordered out the coach, and all, hungry as they were, returned to the city. The caterer had not fully understood who he was providing for. The obnoxious first dish served was a ham omelet.—Chicago Herald.

"No Man's Enemy but His Own."

"No man's enemy but his own" happens generally to be the enemy of everybody with whom he is in relation. The leading quality that goes to make his character is a reckless improvidence and a selfish pursuit of selfish enjoyment, independent of consequences. "No man's enemy but his own" runs rapidly through his means, calls in a friendly way on his friends for assistance, leaves his wife a beggar and quarters orphans upon the public, entails a life of dependence on his progeny, and dies in the odor of that ill understood reputation of harmless folly which is more injurious to society than many positive crimes.—New York Ledger.

New at the Business.

Brown—I fancy Tyrowe hasn't been long in your profession.

Scribe—What makes you think so?

Brown—His pronunciation of "column" as though it rhymed with volume.—American Grocer.

Not New but Good.

The editor of The Andover Review looks at the eight hour question from a point of view differing from that usually taken. Discarding the economic consideration he considers it in a sociological light. The fewer hours may possibly mean less wages, but they bring advantages of more than compensating value. To the workman, this writer maintains, the new time is opportunity. It means a chance for mental culture, for social advance, for greater influence in all directions. The objection that the time gained may be spent in dissipation is dismissed as unworthy serious discussion. Experience has shown that where a small percentage misuse their opportunities the great majority know how to turn them to good account.

The general adoption of the eight hour day will result in elevating the mass of workmen from mere mechanical toilers to thinking workers. The opportunities for education, discussion and social intercourse will inevitably tend to make them better citizens and better workmen. They will gain in every way and the country will be the better for it. That is a point of view which should not be lost sight of by workmen or employers in considering the eight hour problem. It is not simply a question of work and wages, but one also of mental and social improvement. The workman will elevate himself in the social scale by reason of the increased opportunities which he will know how to turn to account, and he will not look down on his work because of his higher social grade. The work will gain dignity with the workman.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Church and the Laborer.

One thing is very certain. There is a great deal of unrest, the present state of things is extremely unsatisfactory, not merely to the commonly called laboring men, but to men of thought, and to many above any fear of immediate want. And at this juncture it becomes a question what attitude the church ought to take with reference to these matters. It cannot stand aloof, for they touch things in which it is especially interested, the rights and happiness and prosperity of men and women.

The questions are largely social and moral, and the poor man wants the church to define its position. Even if he does not go to church he knows enough of its preaching and pretensions, enough of the spirit and teaching of its founder to know that it is bound to be against all oppression and injustice. In his mind there is more than a suspicion that it is feebly conservative, and is secretly and really in alliance with the wealthy, upon whom it must depend for material support, and so he scorns it as false to its principles and regards it as a thing for which he has no use.—Rev. John K. Allen, of Tarrytown, N. Y.

The Way They Do It in France.

It is only since 1884 that trades unions have been recognized by the French law, yet the chamber of deputies has now passed a bill which gives them a stronger legal position than they have ever claimed in England or America. This measure, which was carried by a majority of 347 to 150, prohibits, under penalty of imprisonment for one to three months and a fine of $20 to $400, any interference with the liberty of association by way of threats of dismissal or refusal to give work, collective discharge of unionist workmen or offers or promises of employment.

The right of combination is made an essential right of all citizens. The intimidation of union laborers by employers is made as dangerous as the intimidation of non-union laborers by the unionists. It seems singular that this radical legislation should have been enacted in a country where seven years ago trades unions were illegal and even the assembly of more than twenty persons without previous authorization was prohibited.—Christian Union.

Cigar Makers' International Union.

The completed report of the above union is out. Its financial features are of interest, inasmuch as the C. M. I. U. is one of the most successful labor organizations of the country. Jan. 1, this year, there was $285,136 on hand This money is in the possession of the several unions, but is really the property of all. During the year the expenditures were $246,242. Of this $59,519 went for sick benefits, $19,175 for death benefits, $43,540 for traveling expenses, $5,202 for strikes and $3,488 in defending the union label. In eleven years the union paid out $1,128,962, of which $426,493 was for strikes, $328,785 for the sick, $66,738 for funerals, and $306,944 for traveling members moving from place to place in search of work.

Los Angeles Co-operators.

The Laborers' Co-operative Construction company has taken a contract from the electric railway to remodel the entire system of tracks, poles and wires, and will no doubt do as well on this job as it did on the sewer contract which it has just finished. It now cheerfully dispenses with the middleman known as the contractor, and divides its profits among themselves. It goes without saying that they are all Nationalists and members of the Eighth Ward club, which is now holding open air meetings and doing immense good.—Los Angeles Weekly Nationalist.

The Spanish government is a hard master. It pays the workmen in the Almanden quicksilver mines, which yield an enormous revenue, only 20 cents per day, and owing to the deleterious nature of the work the strongest men can only labor two days in the week. After five or six years' work the miners become disabled altogether, when the government magnanimously gives them a license to beg.

A funny misapprehension exists as to the expression, "Go to the deuce." People generally suppose that "deuce" means "devil," whereas, as a matter of fact, it is derived directly from the Latin "Deus"—"God." So when any one tells you to go to the deuce he is unconsciously uttering the best of good wishes for your welfare.

MANET STREET RAILWAY.

[ELECTRIC.]

On and after THURSDAY, July 24, Cars will run as follows between

QUINCY AND HOUGHS NECK.

Leave Quincy.		Leave Houghs Neck	
7.30 A. M.	12.30 P. M.	7.00 A. M.	1.00 P. M.
8.30 "	1.30 "	8.00 "	2.00 "
9.30 "	2.30 "	9.00 "	3.00 "
10.30 "	3.30 "	10.00 "	4.00 "
11.30 "	4.30 "	11.00 "	5.00 "
	5.30 "	12.00 M.	6.00 "
	6.30 "		7.00 "
	7.30 "		8.00 "
	8.30 "		9.00 "
	9.30 "		10.00 "
	10.30 "		

Special arrangements can be made for transportation for late parties or hops.

GEORGE W. MORTON,
Superintendent.

Quincy and Boston Street Railway.

(ELECTRIC.)

Commencing Monday, June 23, 1890, Cars Leave

West Quincy for Neponset.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 8.55, 9.50, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 1.45, 2.20, 3.00, 3.35, 4.00, 4.45, *5.10, 5.30, 6.00, 6.15, 6.55, *7.15, 7.35, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.40, 10.00, †10.45 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.32, 9.18, 10.08, 10.53, 11.38 A. M.; 12.13, 1.03, 1.38, 2.00, 2.38, 3.18, 3.55, 4.17, 5.03, 5.55, 6.17, 6.33, 7.13, 7.53, 8.38, 9.00, 9.35, 10.00, 10.18, †10.42, †11.02 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy Point and West Quincy.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 9.00, 9.45, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.30, 3.15, 3.55, 4.20, 4.45, 5.55, 6.15, 6.35, 6.50, 7.30, 8.20, 8.55, 9.20, 10.00, *10.25, †10.35 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.33, 9.18, 10.08, 10.56, 11.38 A. M.; 12.15, 1.03, 1.18, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.17, 4.41, 5.09, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 6.48, 7.13, 7.32, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—6.25, 6.55, 7.25, 8.08, 8.35, 9.20, 9.55, 10.25, 11.23 A. M.; 12.15, 1.05, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.41, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 7.00, 7.32, 8.30, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—6.40, 7.10, 7.55, 8.20, 8.50, 9.35, 10.10, 10.40, 11.45 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.40, 3.15, 4.05, 5.00, 5.40, 6.15, 6.47, 7.15, 7.55, 8.45, 9.45, 10.38 P. M.

SUNDAY.

West Quincy for Neponset.—7.50, 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50 A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.55, 2.40, 3.15, 3.45, 4.20, 4.55, 5.40, 6.15, 6.50, 7.25, 7.55, 8.40, 9.15, 10.05, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.47, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.15, 1.37, 2.12, 2.57, 3.32, 4.02, 4.37, 5.12, 5.57, 6.32, 7.07, 7.42, 8.12, 8.57, 9.32, 10.07, 10.30, †10.12, †11.05 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy and West Quincy.—7.50, 8.40, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50 A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.50, 2.20, 2.55, 3.25, 4.00, 4.35, 5.20, 5.55, 6.30, 7.05, 7.35, 8.20, 8.55, 9.30, 10.05, 10.25, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.22, 7.55, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—8.10, 8.50, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.42, 8.12, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—8.30, 9.20, 10.15, 11.00, 11.45 A. M.; 12.30, 1.10, 1.55, 2.25, 2.55, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.15, 5.55, 6.30, 7.10, 8.00, 8.25, 9.00, 9.35, 10.05, 10.45 P. M.

*To Quincy only.
†To Car house only.

At Neponset close connection is made with West End Street Cars to and from Boston.

At Quincy Centre close connection is made with Electric Cars to and from Quincy Point.

Cars are due at Beale street, Wollaston, ten minutes after leaving Neponset and seven minutes after leaving Quincy.

JOHN A. DUGGAN, *Superintendent.*

Old Colony.

On and after June 16, 1890. Trains Leave

QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—4.33, 6.11, 6.55, 7.24, 7.31, 7.37, 7.52, 8.12, 8.34, 8.40, 9.18, 9.59, 10.38, 10.57 A. M.; 12.05, 1.02, 1.20, 1.42, 2.50, 4.00, 4.07, 4.48, 4.55, 5.33, 5.40, 6.20, 7.05, 7.10, 8.10, 9.06, 10.19, 10.33 P. M. SUNDAY—9.21, 9.31 A. M.; 1.46, 5.53, 6.01, 6.15, 8.14, 9.05, 9.16, 10.20, 11.01 P. M.

RETURN.—5.45, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 10.05, 11.02 A. M.; 12.00 M; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.30, 2.35, 3.12, 3.52, 4.18, 4.42, 5.10, 5.33, 6.07, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 8.15, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY—7.30, 8.30, 9.15, 9.30 A. M.; 12.45, 1.30, 5.00, 5.45, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WOLLASTON HEIGHTS FOR BOSTON.—4.36, 6.14, 6.59, 7.28, 7.41, 8.15, 8.46, 9.21, 10.02, 11.00 A. M.; 12.08, 1.05, 1.45, 2.53, 4.10, 4.58, 5.43, 6.23, 7.14, 8.13, 9.09, 10.37 P. M. SUNDAY.—9.34 A. M.; 1.49, 6.19, 9.20, 11.04 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.35, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY.—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR BOSTON.—4.38, 6.13, 7.02, 7.16, 7.44, 8.05, 9.24, 10.04, 11.15 A. M.; 12.11, 1.25, 1.56, 2.56, 4.15, 5.48, 6.31, 7.12, 7.17, 8.18, 9.12, 10.40 P. M. SUNDAY.—9.37 A. M.; 1.52, 6.22, 9.23, 11.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.17, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 12.30, 1.15, 1.55, 2.25, 3.12, 4.18, 4.22, 4.42, 5.33, 5.40, 6.15, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY.—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

QUINCY ADAMS FOR BOSTON.—4.30, 6.07, 6.51, 7.20, 7.34, 8.08, 9.15, 9.56, 10.54 A. M.; 12.02, 1.38, 2.46, 4.03, 5.37, 6.16, 7.07, 8.07, 9.03, 10.30 P. M. SUNDAY.—9.27 A. M.; 1.42, 6.11, 9.12, 10.57 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY.—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WEST QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—6.08, 7.05, 7.54, 9.11, 11.04 A. M.; 1.46, 3.45, 5.27, 6.20, 10.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

EAST MILTON FOR BOSTON.—6.12, 7.09, 7.58, 9.15, 11.08 A. M.; 1.50, 3.53, 5.31, 6.24, 10.11 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR EAST MILTON AND WEST QUINCY.—6.48, 8.35, 10.09 A. M.; 12.50, 2.40, 4.42, 5.50, 6.42, 8.14 P. M.

GEO. L. CONNOR,
Gen'l Pass'r. Agt.

J. R. KENDRICK,
General Manager.

OLD PAPERS

—FOR SALE—

10 cts. a Hundred,

At the LEDGER OFFICE.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1. NO. 87. QUINCY, MASS., WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1890. PRICE 2 CENTS.

LOST.

LOST.—From Carriage in Atlantic, probably on Squantum or Adams streets, a lady's black Wrap. Suitable reward. Notify C. C. SHACKFORD, 160 Summer street, Boston. July 22—3t p1w

WANTS.

WANTED.—Ten good Paving Cutters at A. R. BLETHEN & CO'S. Granite Quarries. Steady work on Boston blocks. Lynn, Mass. July 22—9t

WANTED.—Competent foreman to take charge of granite works at South Quincy. None but practical foreman need apply. Address with references, "W. N.," Ledger Office. July 21—3t

WANTED.—A young man acquainted with the grocery and provision business for an order team. One that can cut meat preferred. State references. Address Box 728, Quincy. May 26—tf

WANTED.—People to know that it costs but 25 cents the first day and 75 cents a week, for four lines in this column. tf

TO LETS.

TO LET.—In French's building, Chestnut St., opposite the Congregational church, desirable rooms up one flight. Suitable for Dressmaker, Tailor or Barber. Apply at Bussell's Studio, Adams building. 11-tf

ROOMS AND BOARD

CAN be obtained at No. 21 Chestnut street, Quincy. July 15—1w

TO LET.

A pleasant and convenient tenement on Spear street, 2d door from Public Library, now occupied by Geo. H. Brown. Rent $15. Inquire of GEO. W. PRESCOTT, Patriot Office.

Quincy, June 21. tf

Boots and Shoes.

BOOTS AND SHOES!

FOR THE THOUSANDS.

The Best Goods to be found at D. B. STETSON'S. They are all WARRANTED to do Good Service, at the Lowest Prices.

D. B. Stetson,

54 WASHINGTON ST., QUINCY.

FOR SALE.

The well-known EXPRESS ROUTE of James C. White, West Quincy. Lots of business. Owner wishes to sell to embark in other business. For terms, etc., apply to

JAMES C. WHITE,
Larry Place, West Quincy.

July 16. 12t

WHEN YOU GO TO THE

QUINCY DEPOT

— STEP INTO —

C. F. CARLSON'S

FOR A GLASS OF

COLD SODA.

Quincy, June 23. 1m

Quincy City Grain Store.

BEST GRADES OF

FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY AND STRAW,

Brick, Lime, Cement and Drain Pipe.

Agent for the Celebrated

Bowker's Fertilizer.

Superior to all others.

Edward Russell.

PROPRIETOR.

24 Washington St., cor. Coddington

Branch store at South Quincy, near Railroad Station.

☞ Telephone Connections.

April 8 1—3m

QUINCY'S PROGRESS.

The Citizens Surprised at the Large Gain in Population.

AN ERA OF PROSPERITY.

A Comparison of the Population as Shown by Each Census, State and National—Twenty-seventh in Size in 1885; Now Probably Twenty-fifth.

The census return for the city of Quincy as published in the DAILY LEDGER yesterday was a joyful surprise to the people. Few had expected as large a gain as 4,521, and it seems impossible now to think that the city has a population of 16,666. The gain was more than the entire population in 1885 of Braintree, or Canton, or Franklin, or Milton, or Randolph. Quincy would make twenty towns the size of Dover, Millis, or Norfolk; or ten such towns as Bellingham, Sharon, or Medfield; or five towns the size of Cohasset, Holbrook, Walpole, or Foxboro.

Quincy was a part of Braintree until 1792, when it was in corporated as a town. The population at this time was about 900 souls. The growth during each decade from 1800 was steady up to war time, as will be noticed in the summary below.

Year.	Census.	Population.	Gain.
1800	U. S.	1,081	*181
1810	"	1,281	200
1820	"	1,623	342
1830	"	2,201	578
1840	"	3,486	1,285
1850	"	5,017	1,631
1855	State	5,921	904
1860	U. S.	6,778	857
1865	State	6,718	†60
1870	U. S.	7,442	724
1875	State	8,155	1,713
1880	U. S.	10,529	1,374
1885	State	12,144	1,615
1890	U. S.	16,666	4,521

*Estimated. † Loss.

Compared with the cities and large towns Quincy's growth has been rapid, as is shown by the following facts: By the census of 1875 Quincy ranked 31 in population in the State; in 1880 she had advanced to 29; in 1885 she was up two more rounds, being number 27, and there is not much doubt but the number is now 25 or better.

Just ahead of Quincy in 1885 were North Adams, Northampton, Attleboro, and Newburyport. The last mentioned now has a population of but 13,992; Attleboro has been divided, and it is doubtful if the other two have gained as many as Quincy. North Adams' gain, however, from 1880 to 1885 was 2,349, and that of Northampton but 724.

Just below Quincy in 1885 were Woburn, Chicopee, Marlborough, and Weymouth, comprising all the cities and towns with over 10,000 population. Returns from Chicopee and Marlboro, each of which have accepted city charters, are less than 14,000. Woburn and Weymouth have not been heard from. Several towns have jumped over the 10,000 mark, but none of these are now in close proximity to Quincy.

By returns thus far published Quincy's gain was larger than in the cities of Salem, Taunton, Haverhill, Waltham, or Pittsfield, and only 95 less than Newton.

Our West Quincy reporter thinks that nearly three-fourths of the gain can be found between the South and West Quincy stations. During the past two or three years large numbers of Swedes, Italians and Germans have been induced to come and settle by friends who had already lived in the place for a year previous. The two latter nationalities in most cases were married, and as a rule have large families. Invariably they settled in either Ward Three or Four, those being nearest the granite works. Through these sections settlements can be found composed entirely of the above named classes.

What Citizens Say.

Ex-Town Clerk Gill was one of the most surprised citizens that the LEDGER reporter has interviewed. His first question was: Is the estimate correct. He had thought the population to be less than 15,000.

City Clerk Spear said it was only recently that he had estimated the population at 15,000, and 16,666 greatly exceeded his expectations. Believed the increase was largely on account of the growth of the granite business.

Henry H. Faxon was surprised, but thought a glance at the vital statistics of the city would account for the large gain. Quincy did have about 600 births last year.

Postmaster Adams was not surprised as he had some inkling of the canvass. He predicted the city would have a population of 24,000 in 1895.

Thomas H. McDonnell of McDonnell & Sons would have set the population over 1000 less. He ascribed the gain to the large influx of Swedes who are employed in the granite business.

A Wollaston gentleman thinks it is the beauty of the north wards which has attracted Boston people and built up the city, and predicts that both Wards Five and Six will double in the next five years.

Councilman Burke on being interviewed thought that the gain was on account of the granite industry. Large numbers of men with families have flocked into this city, chiefly West Quincy, and having found that it was a very good place to work, made up their minds to make the place their home.

The other councilmen in Ward Four were of the same opinion.

T. L. Williams, the jeweler, was surprised at the gain, and also pleased. As he expressed it, the large number of new quarries and stone yards which have been opened all through Ward Four, necessitated the employing of more help, and the consequence was that men came to the city and took up their residence here seeing a chance for steady employment.

LOVELL LEADS.

Friends of Col. B. S. Lovell Cast 73,500 Votes for Him Yesterday.

Our genial friend of Weymouth, ex-Representative Lovell leads today in the Globe sword contest. There were cast for him in one lot yesterday, 73,500 votes and his total is 111,166, against 104,974 for Capt M. L. White of Boston, and 83,637 for Gen. William M. Osborne of Boston.

Entered for Mystic Races.

Among the entries for the different stakes which will be trotted for at the Mystic Park races, beginning Aug. 19, we notice the following entries named by John R. Graham of this city.

STAKE NO. 26.

For foals of 1889, bred in New England, half mile heats to harness best two in three, he names:

Black colt by Charley Wilks (2.25½); dam, Tipsey, by Wedgewood (2.19).

STAKE NO. 28.

For foals of 1888, wherever bred, owned by nominator Jan. 1, 1890, to be trotted in 1890, best two in three to harness, he names:

Venice, b f, by Vatican; dam unknown.

STAKE NO. 30.

For foals of 1887 or later, wherever bred, owned by nominator Jan. 1, 1890 to be trotted in 1890, mile heats, best three in five toharness, he names:

Richball, b g, by Don Carlos (2.23), son of Cuyler Clay; dam Bon-Bon, by Bayard, son of Pilot, Jr.

STAKE NO. 33.

For trotting stallions eligible to the 2.40 class, owned by nominator Jan. 1, 1890, mile heats, best three in five, to harness; to be trotted in 1890, he names:

Don Wilkes, br h, by Alcyone (2.27); dam Gossip, by Tattler (2.26), son of Pilot Jr.; second dam Jessie Pepper (dam of Iona 2.17½ and Alpha 2.23½) by Mambrino Chief.

Hurrah for Fort Payne.

Dr. A. H. Gilson, who is making a tour through the South, sends us the following letter:—

FORT PAYNE, Ala., July 19, '90.

"HURRAH FOR FORT PAYNE."

I am agreeably disappointed in the place, and wish that I had owned more shares of the company. Yours etc.,

A. H. GILSON.

The doctor is like a good many northern gentlemen who have visited this wonderful city.—[Editor.]

Brockton's Court House.

The Plymouth county commissions have purchased as a location for the new court house the land corner of Belmont and Cottage streets, with a frontage of 130 feet on Belmont and 140 feet on Cottage, for $17,000. Two dwelling houses, now on the land, probably worth $2000, will be sold. This will leave $65,000 with which to erect the buildings.

Who Will Answer?

To the Editors of the Daily Ledger:

Will you kindly inform me through the columns of the LEDGER what significance the word "Manet" has, in connection with the city of Quincy, and why it was used on the city seal. * * *

—Mrs. Mary Packard widow of the late Calvin Packard of Avon celebrated her 90th birthday Tuesday. Friends were present from Randolph, Quincy, Brockton, Canton, Weymouth, Stoughton and elsewhere.

—Waltham's population is 18,533, a gain of 3,924 in five years. This was 600 less than Quincy.

—Whooping cough is prevalent in Dedham.

—There were burglars in Canton Monday night.

—Woburn fish dealers have petitioned the city government to require a $50 license fee of all out-of-town fish pedlers.

—The Woburn common council voted last evening to make August 12 a holiday in that city.

—Portland, Me., has a population of 36,475.

Allerton Clubhouse.

The summer residents of Bayside, Hull, are looking forward with pleasant anticipation to tomorrow evening, when they will dedicate their new clubhouse at the corner of Central avenue and K street. The clubhouse is a very neat one-story structure, and is built on land presented by Mr. Eben D. Jordan. It is designed as a place for social gatherings, literary and musical entertainments and Sunday services. It will accommodate not only residents of Bayside, but also of Point Allerton and the main beach. The organization has been known as the Allerton Club, but it is proposed to change the name, although the new title has not yet been selected.

Untimely Death.

Mrs. Caroline S. Bass, wife of the late Postmaster Bass, has been in poor health since the death of her husband a year or more ago. Some weeks since it was thought a sojourn at Houghs Neck might be beneficial, and with her son's family has occupied their pretty cottage on Great hill. When Mr. Bass her son, came to his place of business this morning, he left his mother apparently as well as usual. Her breakfast had been taken to her room and she proceeded to eat it, but when they went for the dishes she was found hanging to a hook in the room, dead. She had used a handkerchief.

Quincy Manet Railway.

By request we publish the following letter from Mr. Raub, the inspector, to Mr. Gore, the builder of the Manet Street Railway. We are also requested to state that all the stock of the road was furnished by the Railroad Company:

QUINCY, MASS., July 22, 1890.

Mr. F. S. Gore, Boston, Mass.,

DEAR SIR: The first car ran over the track of the Manet Street R. R. on the 15th from Houghs Neck to Quincy and return, without leaving the track, and I consider that your work was done properly, and according to railroad usage was accepted by the Street R. R. Company.

The trouble, which has shown itself since, is on account of poor and light material being used, for which you were not responsible. There are some eight hundred (800) cedar ties used which were placed on curves. These ties have lain out doors for nearly two years, and when the cars with loads of from 100 to 130 people passed over these curves, the rails turned over and spread apart allowing the car to leave the track; the ties are of such poor quality, that the track men can pull them out with their fingers when making repairs. These places should be bolted together with stay rods. Yours truly,

CHAS. B. RAUB.

Inspector for Sprague Electric Railway and Motor Company.

Faces and Character.

"I am beginning more and more to doubt the truth of the statement that our faces are living indexes to our characters," said an elderly gentleman, as he threw down the morning paper in which he had been reading an account of some peculiarly atrocious murder. "Here is a case," he went on, "in which a man proved guilty of the most fiendish murder has a face that is anything but that of a murderer's in appearance. I cannot even believe that this is an exception to the rule. In short, I do not believe that there is any rule on this subject; for when I see around me people who are living noble lives, with no distinguishing mark thereof in their countenances; when I see about me people who are deep in defilements, but upon whose visages there is absolutely no token thereof, I am forced to the unhappy conclusion that the human face is an enigma whose secrets none can solve with the positive assurance that comes either by rule or by experience. Character may, in a broad way, leave its reflex on the human face, but it is my belief that a man may or may not have character, despite the beauty or blemish of his countenance. In other words, the one factor is in no wise the necessary complement of the other.

"What is the practical significance of what I have been saying? Do not be overzealous in defining the virtues or shortcomings of those about you. To know a man's character you must know the man. The ancients were accustomed to sum up all knowledge in the now trite phrase 'Know thyself.' On mature thought they found the realization of this assertion to be a mere poet's dream. No man can know himself absolutely. How then can he know his friend, whom he knows but imperfectly and at best through a distorted medium? The world is neither good nor bad. It is both together—just as a summer season approaches the fulfillment of the law by the blending of sunshine and shadow, sunlight and rain."—Detroit Free Press.

Billiard Cue Tips.

"Few people," said Harry Davis the other day to a reporter, "understand anything about the tip to a billiard cue. I dare say there are hundreds of the best players in Pittsburg who know only that the tip is made of leather. As to where it comes from, how it is made, or what it costs, they are totally ignorant. There are several grades of tips, costing from $1.50 to $3 per 100. The $1.50 kind are very inferior and are not used in first-class rooms. It is economy in the best billiard rooms to use first-class tips. Take a room having from fifteen to twenty tables, and the item of tips is a big one. In a year it will reach at least $250 to $300.

"Ordinary leather is not used in the manufacture of billiard tips. A very choice quality has to be used, and it is tanned and otherwise prepared by a special process. There are no billiard tips made in this country. They come mostly from Paris, where much care is used in preparing them. Paris turns out the best tips in the world. There is a loss, however, to the purchaser in the very best tips of about 10 per cent. because of imperfect ones. A flaw is generally the result. It is found in the pasted section holding the leather tip proper to its base. A tip with a flaw in it makes a very unsatisfactory cue."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

The twenty seven largest cities of the United States contains one-tenth of the country's entire population.

Is the 29th of February a Day?

The question whether the 29th of February is legally a day or not has lately been presented to the courts of Indiana. There is authority in that state to the effect that the 28th and 29th of February are to be counted as one day; but when the supreme court so decided it had not examined an ancient English statute concerning leap year, passed in the twenty-third year of Henry III, which bears upon the subject. Accordingly, in the case to which we refer, the judge determined to consider the question de novo, and he came to the conclusion that the 29th of February must be regarded as a day in the contemplation of the law, at least, as much as any other, and must be reckoned in the legal computation of time where days are considered.

"Is the man who works on Feb. 28 and 29 to have pay for one day only?" he asks. "Has a judgment rendered on Feb. 28 no priority as a lien over one rendered on Feb. 29? Could a man sentenced to be hung on Feb. 29 be legally executed on Feb. 28?" Of course not. The confusion on the subject has evidently arisen from statutes treating of the entire year as a whole. Thus, there is a provision in the Revised Statutes of New York that whenever the term "year" or "years" shall be used in any law sentence, contract or instrument of writing the year intended shall be taken to consist of 365 days, a half year 182 days, a quarter of a year 91 days, and "the added day of a leap year and the day immediately preceding, if they shall occur in any period so computed, shall be reckoned together as one day."—St. Louis Republic.

A Very Good Dog Story.

The following dog story is absolutely true, the occurrence having come under the observation of the physician at Old Orchard and related to the attorney upon honor: An intelligent dog was afflicted by fleas. They clouded his existence, if we may believe appearances, since four-fifths of the time the intelligent dog was tied up in a double bow knot fighting the smaller and less intelligent but more nimble flea. He had chewed the hair from his sides, and his eye was lack-luster. The mangy canine decided to take a bath in the waves of the ocean, and in doing so discovered that as the sea water heightened upon his legs and sides and back the fleas fled before it as ever the wicked flee.

Soon after the dog was seen backing out into water, a smile growing over his countenance as an idea took possession of him. He was next seen with a huge wad of cotton in his mouth. With this lifted aloft he backed out. The fleas crawled higher as the sea water rose about him. They occupied his back and then his head, made uncomfortable as they were by the salt water. Then at last, as the dog's head sank very slowly beneath the waves, the multitude vacated it, jumping to the wad of cotton that was floating just at the dog's nose. The fleas floated away forever on the fickle wad of cotton, while the dog swam ashore, to be forever embalmed in history by the story of the doctor and the lawyer and the newspaper.—Christian at Work.

Exercise in Heart Disease.

The fact is well known that Oertel, the distinguished German writer, has warmly advocated for certain forms of functional heart trouble not rest, but active exercise, such as mountain climbing. In pursing this practice, however, the utmost care is found necessary, and the distance to be covered is of course regulated for each patient; and as its object is to strengthen the heart muscle and promote the circulation, and as only healthy arteries can stand the strain, such treatment is of course contra-indicated in atheroma.

Formerly the detection by physical diagnosis of a heart murmur was regarded as a grave fact, an adverse conclusion being at once arrived at without sufficiently considering the other signs and symptoms. Such cases, it is found, often do well with exercise and outdoor life. Again, in fatty degeneration, the heart in a young person can stand a moderate amount of exercise and undoubtedly be strengthened, but it is in fatty infiltration or fatty overgrowth that the judicious use of exercise does great good—the general diet in such case to be regulated, and the general obesity which usually exists to be removed, by a depleting diet. Some German physicians in their city practice recommend stair climbing when mountain climbing is not feasible.—New York Tribune.

No Flats for Rent.

Young Man—I am to be married in about a month, and I'm looking for a home. What is the rent of these flats?

Janitor—Hum! Did the girl you intend to marry ever have a mother?

"A mother? Certainly."

"A grandmother?"

"Of course."

"Hem! Let me see. Did that grandmother have a daughter?"

"Why, yes."

"And did the daughter have a daughter?"

"Great snakes! Of course."

"Very sorry, sir; but I can't rent one of these fine flats to people like that. I'm afraid having children runs in the family."—New York Weekly.

Won't Stay Dead.

A New York state man named Peterson disappeared about twenty years ago, and after about seven years he was adjudged dead and his estate divided. Then he turned up and raised a row, and after a year disappeared again. This time they waited ten years, but he turned up again, and now he has gone for a third time and they don't know what to do about it.—Detroit Free Press.

Wollaston Park.

Lots Sold on Weekly Payments.

A HOME ON $10 CAPITAL.

A Rare Opportunity to secure a home.

WOOD, HARMON & CO.,
13 SCHOOL STREET,
BOSTON, MASS.

Send for Plans and Circulars.

May 31. 2mosM&W

FIRE SALE!

DRY GOODS AT YOUR OWN PRICES!

BEGINNING

Wednesday, July 23, 1890,

THE GOODS SAVED FROM THE

$3000 Stock of Miss A. A. Bartlett,

AT BREWER'S CORNER.

Hamburgs....1, 2 and 3 Cents per Yard.
Ribbons....From 1 Cent Up.
Hosiery....Very Cheap.
Spool Cotton....1 and 2 Cents.
Handkerchiefs....Some 2 for 1 Cent.
Laces....1 and 2 Cents per Yard.
Prints in Short Lengths....Any Price.

Other Articles in Great Variety Correspondingly Cheap. TERMS CASH.

Store on Granite Street opposite Brewer's Store.

BEST IN THE MARKET

FOR $6.50 CASH

WE SELL A TON OF THE

WEBSTER NUT COAL,

It is the most Economical Coal sold.

C. PATCH & SON.

[FRANK S. PATCH.]

Quincy, July 9. tf

FLANDERS TONIC
THE MOST WONDERFUL CHEMICAL FOOD EVER COMPOUNDED
A COMBINATION OF MALT – CALISAYA AND HYPOPHOSPHITES
TONIC AND STIMULANT
Greatest of Spring Remedies.
RENEWS THE ACTION OF THE NERVES BRAIN AND BLOOD
Guaranteed Satisfactory or Money Refunded by All Druggists
$1.00 a Bottle — 6 Bottles for $5.00
MANF'D ONLY BY FLANDERS TONIC CO. WOBURN. MASS. U.S.A

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH
FOR BEAUTY OF POLISH.
SAVING LABOR, CLEANLINESS,
DURABILITY & CHEAPNESS. UNEQUALLED.
NO ODOR WHEN HEATED.

For Sale and To Let.

For Sale. A large variety of residences and choice building lots in all parts of the city at prices to suit.

To Let. New house, 10 rooms, all modern conveniences, in Quincy Centre.

Elegant new residence, 11 rooms, on Lincoln avenue, Wollaston.

House, 6 rooms, No. 7 Spear street, Quincy. Also stores and tenements in all parts of the city.

Agents for the Greenleaf Land Associates.

Care of property and collection of rents a specialty.

Geo. H. Brown & Co.,

Insurance, Real Estate and Mortgages,

Adams Building, Quincy.

Branch Office at Williams' Jewelry Store, West Quincy.

John Page,

— DEALER IN —

FIRST-CLASS

Boots and Shoes,

ALL KINDS.

City Boot and Shoe Store,

No. 104 HANCOCK STREET.

Dr. A. P. KIKAPOO,

THE INDIAN DOCTOR

and wife who are staying at the

ROBERTSON HOUSE, QUINCY,

Have consented to remain One Week more and treat diseases of all kinds at the Camp on Granite Street, near Fort Street.

Remember that his CONSULTATIONS and EXAMINATIONS are Free to All from 2 P. M. until 6 P. M., only.

July 19.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)
— BY —
GREEN & PRESCOTT,
115 HANCOCK STREET.

REPORTORIAL STAFF.
FRANK F. PRESCOTT, City Editor.
JAMES E. WODDICK, JAMES S. WHITING,
MISS FREEMAN.

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Births, deaths and marriages free.
Funeral notices 25 cents each; obituary and reading notices 10 cents per line.

TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

An assessment on Quincy for displacement of the waters of the Neponset river by the new Hancock street bridge came as a surprise, but it is authorized by Section 14 of Chapter 19 of the Public Statutes which reads:

SECT. 14. The amount of tide-water displaced by any structure in tide-water below high-water mark, or by any filling of flats, shall be ascertained by said board; and said board shall require the parties causing such displacement to make compensation therefor by excavating between high and low water marks in some part of the same harbor where such displacement occurs to such an extent as to create a basin for as much tide-water as shall be displaced by such structure or filling, which excavation shall be done under the direction of said board; or by paying, in lieu of such excavation, such sum as shall be assessed by said board, not exceeding thirty-seven and one-half cents per cubic yard for the tide-water displaced; or by improving the harbor in any other mode to the satisfaction of said board; and all money thus paid shall be paid into the treasury of the commonwealth, and be reserved as a compensation fund for the harbor from which it has been collected. The annual income from all funds for compensation for tide-water displaced may be used and expended under the direction of said board for the improvement of the several harbors to which said funds belong.

The Commissioners figure that 185 additional cubic feet were displaced by the new bridge, and their bill was $69.37.

The offer of Mr. Tisdale to sprinkle nine or ten miles of our principal streets for the remainder of the season for $1600 was a very reasonable figure, and one which the City Council wisely accepted then and there. In debate at a preceding meeting members had said $1000 would not last ten days; but they were opposed to the measure, for on Monday evening they voted against the above offer. If the city can get all its principal streets sprinkled for $1600 it certainly should have it done. It benefits the public quite as much as the abutters.

The secretary of state finds himself unable to comply with the provisions of a law enacted by the last legislature, permitting municipal authorities to designate certain ornamental and shade trees on highways for preservation by driving into them a nail on which the letter "M" is imprinted on the head, which is to be provided by the secretary of the state. Wanton injury to such trees is subject to a penalty. By a strange oversight the legislature failed to make an appropriation for providing the nails, and so none are to be had.

Information comes from Washington to the effect that within ten days or thereabouts a senate committee will have in readiness a bill designed to bring about the extinction of lotteries, so far as they flourish through the agency of the mails. The total inadequacy of existing laws, says the Salem News, to reach the Louisiana monopoly, for instance, can be gauged in a measure when it is stated that ninety-seven per cent. of the enormous business of the company comes from without the commonwealth in which the gambling is legalized, and the mails and express companies supply the mediums through which the traffic is carried on. With the object therefore of so correcting present omissions and defects as to strike a fatal blow at these demoralizing concerns, a senate committee has addressed itself to the accomplishment of a reform whose need is more pronounced today than ever, with prospects so fair that the Louisiana company will succeed in its aim to secure another quarter century's lease of life.

REDUCED IN BULK.

Senate Committee Modifies the Lodge Elections Bill.

PENAL PROVISIONS DROPPED.

House Passes the Original Package Bill—Conference Likely on One of Its Measures—Veto Promised for River and Harbor Bill.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The Republican members of the senate committee on elections have completed their consideration of the national election bill as it came from the house. The bill has been changed in many important particulars, and, it is understood, has been made acceptable to nearly all the Republican senators. The bill has been reduced very much in bulk. Many of the penal provisions of the bill, which are the same as those in the existing statutes relating to elections, have been stricken out, as it was not deemed necessary to encumber the bill with them, and as they are already in the law and will apply to offenses described in the bill now pending. The bill is completed and has been sent to the printer, and will be submitted to a caucus whenever it shall be deemed expedient to call one. No notice of a caucus as has yet been issued. Referring to the work of the committee a prominent Republican senator says: "The bill is completed and will be presented and it will be sustained by the Republicans and will pass the senate."

"If that is to be a fact then," it was suggested, "the time will come when it will be necessary for the gavel of the presiding officer to fall with the announcement that debate has closed, and that will be called revolution. What is to be done about that, and how will you do it?"

"Be it so," he said, "such a time of course must come. The time will come, as you say, when the gavel must fall and the presiding officer must declare that debate has ended. How that is to be done and who will do it it is not now necessary to state, but it will be done, and the Republicans of the senate will be united about it. If that bill is not passed now before adjournment it will never be passed. Moreover, there is another bill that is just as important. That is the apportionment bill. I do not mean to say that the latter bill should be passed necessarily to be made applicable to the election of the next congress, but it should be put under way so that it will be very certain that it can be enacted by this congress. If it should not be in advanced stage of progress at this session, something might happen that it should not be passed at the next session. Should the bill fail to be enacted by this congress it might happen that it would be impossible to gfve effect to the census which has just been completed.

There is much talk of this sort from members of both houses. They realize that the future of the country and of the Republican party may be at stake as the result of legislation yet to be enacted at this session; consequently, while there is very great pressure on all sides to close the work of the session and adjourn, the majority of the Republicans are of the opinion that there is very important work for them to do. The opinion is gaining many supporters that the Republican senators will not adopt any new rule or attempt to do so until after it shall have been disclosed by the debate upon the election bill that the Democrats have determined upon a policy of delay for the sake of delay. Still, some of the Republicans are of the opinion that the change of rules should be clearly made to appear to be necessary as the result of obstructive proceedings, after ample opportunity shall have been allowed for debate.

PASSED BY THE HOUSE.

Original Package Bill, Embracing Other Commodities Than Liquor.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The house passed the original package bill, but it was neither the senate bill nor the Adams substitute. It was the bill reported by the judiciary committee. It was a bill which it is as clear as the sunlight will not be accepted by the senate. If there is to be any legislation on the subject it will be as the result as a conference. No one ventures even to suggest what would result from the enactment into law of the bill which passed the house. The difference between the senate bill and the bill which has passed the house is very simple. The senate bill applies to liquor only, and attaches to the original packages in a severe and drastic manner at the borders of the states. The house bill applies to all articles of commerce—liquor, oleomargarine, cottonseed oil—not at the border, but when they are offered for sale to enter into the mass of merchandise of the state. No one may say what might not happen under the house bill.

It is very clear that one state might under cover of its protection assail in the name of purity the business of a neighboring state, and that the measure, instead of being solely in the interest of health and good morals, might be a weapon to destroy commerce and to injure sections. The house bill, in the form in which it passed, will not become a law. Possibly the senate bill will not. The best opinion is that out of the conference may come some measure which will be restricted to liquor alone, and that further attempts at legislation upon that subject will be postponed until next winter. The vote on the passage of the bill was a close one, and for a long time its fate was undetermined.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

River and Harbor Bill Likely to Receive the Presidential Veto.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Three appropriation bills yet remain for the action of the senate. They are the gigantic river and harbor bill, the Indian and the general deficiency bill. Most of the senators have a personal interest in the river and harbor bill, so that, notwithstanding its immense proportions, it will be passed when it comes to be considered. But it is known to be confronted with a presidential veto on account of its size and the condition of the revenues. The Indian bill will excite discussion, as it will open up Commissioner Morgan's management of Indian schools, which, it is charged, is grossly inimical to Catholic teachers and Catholic influences, and has stirred up the opposition of that church. The general deficiency bill aggregates $5,000,000, which is $2,000,000 in excess of the estimate of Senator Allison, and it is likely to be still further increased in the senate.

Fire completely cleaned out the large woollen mills of Bradley & Co. of Allegheny, Pa. Loss, $75,000; partly insured.

New Outing Flannels

FINE QUALITY,

At 10 Cents per Yard,

— AT —

Miss C. S. Hubbard's,

158 Hancock St.,

Quincy, - - Mass.

To the People of Quincy.

GREETING:
Having opened a first-class Furnace and Plumbing establishment in Pierce's Block, cor. of Hancock and Washington Sts. We are prepared to do all kinds of Furnace and Plumbing work in all its branches, either New work or Repairing by Contract or by the Day.

If you have a Furnace and cannot heat certain rooms, we can heat them for you. If you have a Plumbing job that the circulation is poor, water cannot be heated or the sanitary condition is defective, or otherwise poor, as practical experts in our profession, we can obviate those defects.

We have not come among you as itinerant botches, but as thorough, practical mechanics on Heating and Plumbing. We propose to make Quincy our home, as we have come to stay, and by square dealing and strict attention to business, we desire a share of your patronage, and in order to expediate a better acquaintance with you as to our ability, will say that we have for years and are today performing the work at our other store for many of the leading citizens and corporations of Weymouth and Braintree, a few of which we will name:

A. S. Morrison & Bros., Jenkins' Manufacturing Co., Columbia Rubber Co., Allen Fan Co., Fore River Engine Works, Ambler & Hobart, Hon. Edward Avery, A. E. Avery, Col. A. C. Drinkwater, Joshua Wilkins, T. A. Watson, Dr. G. W. Tinkham, Dr. F. F. Forsaith, Dr. T. H. Dearing, I. Morrison, Horace Abercrombie, Hon. F. A. Hobart, Aubrey Hilliard, C. N. Wallace, A. J. Bates, N. F. Hunt, O. W. Allen, Mrs. B. T. Loring, Mrs. Ellen Stetson, Haywood Bros., Geo. H. Holbrook, Thomas Penniman, William Penniman, Elmer Morrison, and many others. We also carry a full line of Rogers' Oil Stove, Agate and Tin Ware.

We are agents for Magee Furnaces and Ranges, and welcome you one and all to visit our establishment, inpect our goods, compare our prices and find that you can do better at home than you can in Boston.

Respectfully yours,

G. B. BATES, Hancock St., Quincy.
May 27. tf

SAVILLE & JONES,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Adams Building.

SEASONABLE GOODS

— AT —

BOSTON BRANCH GROCERY.

CANNED MEATS,
Fruits and Vegetables,

of every kind. Only Good Qualities kept in Stock.

Dried Fruits,

including Evaporated Apples, Peaches, Apricots, etc. Prunes of all Sizes. Raisins, Currants, Figs, Dates, etc.

BUTTER.

All Grades are Cheaper and Quality is Excellent.

Coffees and Teas

are always in order and everyone knows we sell the Best!

FLOUR

is one of our great Specialties, and our Sales are Large because we give the Best at Low Prices.

J. F. MERRILL,

Durgin & Merrill's Block, Quincy
April 17. 9—tf

RECKLESS COAL BARONS.

They Do Not Take Trouble to Preserve Miners' Lives.

It is at once a reproach to the corporation and an evidence of the desperate needs of the millions who toil that every man engaged in mining feels that he takes his life in his hand when he embarks in the business for his daily bread. Indeed, when the conditions of mining and the bestowal of the miner are examined, it fairly looks as if improvidence and recklessness were deliberately inculcated upon the masses dedicated to the garnering of treasures of the earth. The hamlets housing the miner and his family are capriciously set in narrow gorges, which serve as waterways in seasons of flood, or if not in these death traps upon the thin crust or surface covering actual or arched out excavations.

Entire cities, like Scranton, Pittston, Wilkesbarre, are built upon thin crusts of rock and soil. When, as often happens, single houses, whole streets cave in there is little ado made over it. Life is lost, property destroyed; there are no words of reproach in the local press, no awakening of the great corporations to set about a new order of things. A mere glimpse at the fabrication and construction of the mountain railways, the hillside breakers, the subterranean galleries impresses this upon the observer. Everything is put together for the single object of producing the coal at as small a cost as possible. Little or nothing seems to be done to make the mining of it secure, the lives of the toilers easier.

The ingenuities of science adapted to speedy results are well paid for by the coal men; but, save in rare cases, there is no spur for those who seek to make life secure for the toilers in the shafts. Fire damps, flooded galleries, crumbling supports are manifestly regarded as major forces of nature that the cunning of man is incapable of contending with. And yet for more than a thousand years the salt mines of Bavaria have been worked farther into the bowels of the earth than any shafts known in this country, and the records show no accident involving human life. This, however, is not due so much to the more active philanthropy of the owners as to the precision of the laws and their zealous enforcement.

There are laws for the security of miners' lives in Pennsylvania, but they are little regarded. The men whose safety and comfort depend upon their enforcement are naturally the least able to get them applied. It might naturally be supposed that under a condition of things where the operators find it for their interest to cease mining three or four months every year the idle hands might be humanely employed in securing the shafts against such slaughters.—Harper's Weekly.

Co-operative Housekeeping.

Helen Starrett says of the co-operative housekeeping of the future: It will be adopted by all who need to live economically and desire to live well. It will not preclude the large establishments of the wealthy, who can afford to keep a corps of trained servants, and who wish to have their cooking done in their houses. It will disburden the home of the incubus of expense and care inseparable from the present system of the individual kitchen and the irresponsible servant.

It will enable the youthful lovers to marry on moderate incomes and set up at once a happy home of their own, even though the young wife has not had an opportunity to learn and consequently does not know how to do all kinds of kitchen work. She will probably never need to learn all the domestic arts her mother knew, just as she does not now need to know how to spin or weave or knit. Freed from the formerly harassing cares of kitchen and servant the housekeeper of the future will be able to become the ideal homekeeper, to give proper care to her children and herself without abandoning all the intellectual pursuits and social pleasures of her youth.

In Despotic Great Britain.

The movement for better hours and wages, although most advanced in London, has swept all over Great Britain. The miners, having secured concessions, are now determined to make the eight hour day a burning question, 300,000 men in the Miners' federation demanding the limitation by act of parliament. The trades councils in every town are being stirred into action by the socialistic leaven, and are inducing the town and county councils, school boards and other local bodies to pay trade union wages to their employes, and to refuse work to contractors who overwork or underpay their workmen.

The school board for London has done good work in this direction, while the London county council has given many of its employes the eight hour day, and keeps a sharp eye on contractors to prevent them subletting their work or doing it at less than union rates. This will be followed up by an attempt to supersede the contractor altogether, the council to do its own work, directly employing its own men.—Frank Leslie's Newspaper.

Stuff and Nonsense.

Bellamy is accused of taking his book, "Looking Backward," from an old German author named Bebel, who wrote a novel on the same lines entitled "Women, Present and Future." Bellamy meets the charge with the statement that he cannot read German and never heard of Bebel.—Daily Paper.

Bellamy never said any such thing, for he has certainly read the English translation of Bebel's book. And any one who has read "Bebel's Woman," as it is called, knows there is not the slightest suggestion in it of the doctrine laid down in "Looking Backward." Thus do newspapers generally "reflect the public mind."

What a sad thing it is that our society is so constituted that when people want enough wages to maintain themselves and their families decently they must form combinations and strike!—New York Standard.

Marked Down Sale

— IN THE —

City of Quincy,

— IN ORDER TO —

Compete with the Times.

AM CATERING FOR THE

City of Quincy

— TO KEEP THE —

PEOPLE AT HOME.

We keep all Styles of

Ranges,

— BUT THE —

Breeze and the Berlins,

which I have manufactured expressly for me, cannot be beat, as I have more than 100 different families in the City of Quincy, that will testify in their favor.

All other Goods equally low in Price.

The Strike

Is virtually to be settled satisfactorily to all Parties. In order to give those who have lost time and money a

Good Bargain

for the next thirty days, I am about to place my Entire Stock of

Woolen Carpets

at such Prices that all who want may not hesitate to purchase.

You have heard of people advertising the Great Gigantic Sales; this I shall call the

GREAT

Gigantic Sale.

1200 yds. of Straw Matting

will be offered from the Lowest Price to the highest grade of

English Straw Matting.

In this Sale you will find

3000 Yards

WOOLEN, TAPESTRY,

— AND —

Brussels

of all Shades and Qualities, and the Prices will be very low, and the Quality cannot be beat for the Prices.

We are right at home on the

Imperial Ice-Chests

— AND —

Refrigerators,

and the Prices can't be beat in Boston or out of Boston.

J. W. Lombard,

PANTON'S BLOCK.

WON BY SHEER LUCK.

Boston Leaguers Win the Second Game from Cleveland.

FLAWLESS FIELDING GAME

Between the Boston and Chicago Brotherhood Men, with Hubites the Victors—Hot Game at Philadelphia—The Duluth Regatta.

CLEVELAND, July 22.—To-day's game between Cleveland and Boston was one of the finest ever played in this city. It was only by sheer luck that Boston won, the ball bounding twice over Virtue's head and permitting three runs to be scored. Smith pitched a magnificent game.

BOSTON	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Long, ss	4	0	0	0	0	4	3	0
Tucker, 1b	4	0	2	2	0	10	0	0
Sullivan, lf	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Brodie, rf	3	1	1	2	0	0	0	0
Hines, cf	3	1	1	1	0	1	0	1
McGarr, 3b	3	1	1	1	0	2	3	0
Bennett, c	3	0	0	0	1	8	1	0
Smith, 2b	3	0	0	0	0	2	3	0
Clarkson, p	3	0	1	1	0	0	8	5
Totals	30	3	7	8	1	27	18	6

CLEVELAND	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Virtue, 1b	4	0	0	0	0	11	0	0
Gilks, lf	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
McKean, ss	3	0	1	2	0	3	1	1
Dowse, rf	5	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
Davis, cf	4	0	1	3	0	3	0	0
Zimmer, c	4	0	0	0	0	3	1	0
Smalley, 3b	4	1	1	2	0	1	2	0
Ardner, 2b	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Smith, p	2	0	0	0	1	0	6	1
Totals	31	2	5	9	1	24	10	2

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0		—3
Cleveland	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	—2

Earned runs—Boston 3, Cleveland 1. Two-base hits—Brodie, McKean, Smalley. Three-base hit—Davis. Base on balls—Boston 2, Cleveland 3. Base on errors—Boston 1, Cleveland 1. Struck out—Boston 2, Cleveland 7. Double play—Virtue, unassisted. Umpire—Strief.

Philadelphia, 10; Pittsburg, 8.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—The Philadelphia club scored its thirteenth straight victory, but only after a stubborn fight lasting fifteen innings. Hecker pitched good ball for Pittsburg, and with proper support would have pulled out a victory. It looked like a walk-over for the Phillies until the last half of the ninth inning, when the visitors batted out four earned runs, tieing the game. The home club made two in the fourteenth on two singles and errors by Veach and Roat, but was tied again by Pittsburg on two singles, a double and an out. Two wild throws by Laroque, McCauley's single and Hamilton's triple netted the Phillies the winning run in the fifteenth.

Philadelphia.0 4 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 2—10
Pittsburg.....0 0 1 1 0 0 0 4 0 0 0 0 2 0—8

Earned runs—Philadelphia 4, Pittsburg 6. Base hits—Philadelphia 17, Pittsburg 15. Errors—Philadelphia 2, Pittsburg 7. Batteries—Gleason and Clements, Hecker and Wilson.

Chicago, 14; New York, 7.

CHICAGO, July 22.—Anson's men had another snap, defeating New York as they liked. Both teams fielded very loosely at times and New York tied the score in the fifth by errors on the part of the Chicagos. Luby pitched a fine game. Welch was hit hard and at the right time.

Chicago............0 2 3 0 0 3 5 0 1—14
New York..........0 0 0 2 3 1 1 0 0—7

Earned runs—Chicago 9, New York 2. Base hits—Chicago 11, New York 6. Errors—Chicago 9, New York 4. Batteries—Luby and Kittredge, Welch and Murphy.

Brooklyn, 16; Cincinnati, 5.

CINCINNATI, July 22.—Up to the fourth inning the Brooklyns failed to get a hit off Rhines. Some ragged fielding followed and the Grooms batted the phenomenal boy freely at the wind-up. Terry pitched a masterly game, retiring eleven men.

Brooklyn..........0 0 0 3 3 8 0 0 2—16
Cincinnati.........1 0 1 0 2 1 0 0 0—5

Earned runs—Brooklyn 5, Cincinnati 2. Base hits—Brooklyn 11, Cincinnati 10. Errors—Brooklyn 1, Cincinnati 7. Batteries—Terry and Daly, Rhines and Harrington.

PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

A Close Game, Which Was Settled in the Ninth Inning.

CHICAGO, July 22.—Ad. Gumbert never pitched better ball in his life than he did to-day. Ryan lifted one over the left fence for a home run, and there were two bits of singles, but that was all. Not a Pirate went first-basewards on balls. In the ninth inning Kelly rapped out a single, King advanced him by giving Brouthers a base on balls, and Richardson's one-bagger to right brought in the winning run. The fielding was flawless.

BOSTON	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Brown, cf	3	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
Stovey, rf	4	1	3	3	0	2	0	0
Kelly, ss	4	1	2	2	0	2	4	0
Brouthers, 1b	2	0	0	0	1	11	0	0
Richardson, lf	4	0	1	1	0	2	0	0
Nash, 3b	3	0	1	1	0	0	3	0
Quinn, 2b	3	0	0	0	1	3	3	0
Murphy, c	2	0	0	0	1	3	0	0
Gumbert, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	26	2	7	7	3	27	12	0

CHICAGO	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Duffy, rf	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
O'Neil, lf	4	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Ryan, cf	4	1	1	4	0	1	0	0
Comiskey, 1b	3	0	0	0	0	12	0	0
Pfeffer, 2b	3	0	1	1	0	3	2	0
Boyle, c	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Latham, 3b	3	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
Williamson, ss	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
King, p	3	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
Farrell, c	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	0
Totals	30	1	3	6	0	24	12	4

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	—2
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Earned runs—Boston 2, Chicago 1. Home run—Ryan. Base on balls—Boston 4. Struck out—Boston 3, Chicago 2. Stolen bases—Boston 2. Umpires—Knight and Jones.

New York, 7; Buffalo, 6.

BUFFALO, July 22.—Another defeat was administered to the Bisons through inability to hit the ball. Buckley pitched a good game, but was touched up pretty lively in the third, Connor and Keefe making home runs.

New York.....0 0 4 0 0 1 1 1 —7
Buffalo.........1 3 1 1 0 0 0 0 0—6

Earned runs—New York 5, Buffalo 1. Base hits—New York 11, Buffalo 6. Errors—New York 5, Buffalo 3. Batteries—Keefe and Ewing, Buckley and Halligan.

Philadelphia, 6; Pittsburg, 1.

PITTSBURG, July 22.—Two bad fielding errors in the second inning caused the home team to lose heart and they played a listless game throughout.

Philadelphia..........0 4 0 0 0 1 0 1 —6
Pittsburg...............0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1

Earned runs—Philadelphia 2, Pittsburg 1 Base hits—Philadelphia 10, Pittsburg 7. Errors—Philadelphia 1, Pittsburg 4. Batteries—Sanders and Milligan, Staley and Carroll.

Cleveland, 11; Brooklyn, 10.

CLEVELAND, July 22.—Brooklyn's bad field work gave Cleveland a victory.

Cleveland..........0 5 0 2 2 2 0 0 0—11
Brooklyn...........0 1 0 1 0 1 5 1 1—10

Earned runs—Cleveland 3, Brooklyn 3. Base hits—Cleveland 9, Brooklyn 13. Errors—Cleveland 5, Brooklyn 10. Batteries—Gruber and Sutcliffe; Hemming, Sowders and Daily.

Attendance at the Games.

NATIONAL.		PLAYERS'.	
Cleveland	800	Chicago	2506
Chicago	1100	Pittsburg	1850
Philadelphia	1512	Buffalo	874
Cincinnati	1397	Cleveland	200
Totals	4809		5530

At New Haven—Newark, 4; New Haven, 2.
At Harrisburg—Harrisburg, 5; Washington, 3.
At Hartford—Baltimore, 13; Hartford, 9.
At Worcester—Worcester, 9; Wilmington, 2.
At Syracuse—Syracuse, 10; Columbus, 4.
At Philadelphia—St. Louis, 9; Athletics, 3.

THE GAUDAUR CREW

Wins the Professional Four-Oared Race at Duluth.

DULUTH, Minn., July 23.—The great professional four-oared race had five entries. First crew, Albert Hamm, J. C. Gaudaur, John McKay and J. Ten Eyck; second crew, George Hosmer, Hugh Wise, John Teemer and Edward Hanlan; third crew, Eries of Buffalo, C. W. Roth, J. P. Roth, George Ware and William Cremmings; fourth crew, West Ends of Buffalo, fifth crew, Wallace Ross, picked crew.

The course was three miles with a turn. The start was even, the boats leaping forward with the following stroke: Hanlan, 16; Ross, 42; Erie, 37; Gaudaur, 42; West End, 39. It soon became evident that the race was between the Gaudaur and Hanlan crews for first and second place, and the Eries and Ross for third money. Hanlan's crew was slightly ahead at the turn, in 8:55. The three-fourth stake in 13:14 was made by Gaudaur's four, and Hanlan's was slightly in the rear.

The finish was: Gaudaur's crew, 18:00; Hanlan's, 18:08; Erie, 18:31; Ross about 18:39, the West Ends being distanced. If the water had been smoother after the turn all the world's records would have been beaten. Prominent oarsmen say the race was the most exciting ever rowed, the difference between the leaders at the finish being about three-quarters of a length.

A Savage Six-Rounder.

BUFFALO, July 23.—The Arlington club's amphiteatre was crowded last night to see the twenty-four-round glove contest between Billy Baker of Buffalo and Thomas McCarthy of Olean for a $1500 purse. McCarthy won in six rounds after a savage fight in which the Buffalo man was clearly outclassed.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Hail storms have destroyed the crops in Upper Bavaria.

Russia is to give no more army and navy contracts to foreigners.

A large quantity of smuggled gin was seized at Gloucester.

Epidemics of smallpox in Mexico are reported along the border.

Buenos Ayres is greatly excited over the discovery of the revolutionary plot.

A band of boy outlaws, called the "Black Avengers," was arrested at Bangor, Me.

The house program for the week has been secured by the return of absentees.

A convention of Knights of the Iron Cross is to be held in Berlin in September.

A newsboy rescued a wealthy Montreal man at Old Orchard, and is promised $5000.

Twenty thousand people turned out to see the Grenadiers depart from London for Bermuda.

Ward McAllister's book, "Society As I Found It," is to be published by Cassell & Co., in November.

A portion of a Russian town was wrecked by a hurricane and many persons buried in the ruins.

London critics praise Nat Goodwin, but pronounce his "Gold Mine" as too antediluvian for these days.

It is said that Joseph Chamberlain, on his trip to this country, is intrusted with a semi-diplomatic mission.

A young woman was struck by a train and badly injured at Niantic, Conn., while trying to save her dog.

There is much excitement at Buenos Ayres on account of the discovery of a plot to overthrow the Brazilian government.

No news has reached Washington confirmatory of the reported outbreak of hostilities between San Salvador and Guatemala.

Benjamin Durfee, the well known clerk of the senate committee on finance, has declined a place on the new board of appraisers.

Tammany Hall is reported to have secured control of the Manhattan club, the aristocratic Democratic club of New York city.

Arthur Maynard, 15 years of age, was drowned while bathing in the Blackstone at Valley Falls, R. I. He did not know how to swim.

Governor Gordon of Georgia advocates the boycott as a means of reprisal on the part of the south for the passage of a federal election law.

Robin Dan Eryre, an aged Welsh bard, who has lately been suffering from want at Ludlow, has been granted 100l. from the royal bounty fund.

Baron Wissmann has been placed on the German retired list. His heart has become affected from the rheumatism from which he has been lately suffering.

Mrs. Catherine Sharp of Philadelphia says that when she was 12 years old she sold milk to Gen. Washington and his staff from her father's farm.

The oldest man in Great Britain is Hugh MacLeod, a Scotch crofter, who was born on Nov. 24, 1783. He lives in the county Ross, and is still healthy and vigorous.

Capt. Killer of the German army has been deprived of his rank and uniform, for issuing a pamphlet in which he aspersed the military forces of the empire.

The Hill school building, a private institution of learning in the suburbs of Pottstown, Pa., was burned with its contents. Loss $40,000 to $50,000; partially insured.

Members of the interstate commerce commission gave a hearing yesterday to Boston fruit dealers, who complain that the railways charge an exboritant rate for peaches.

After a visit to the Pacific coast, Stanley Hill, M. P., expresses the opinion that the position of Breat Britain on the Behring Sea question is right and should be strongly upheld.

Mr. and Mrs. Damrosch will sail for home Aug. 1, and will go immediately on their arrival to Bar Harbor to visit Secretary and Mrs. Blaine. Before leaving for home Mr. and Mrs. Damrosch will enjoy a brief coaching trip in Scotland with Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie.

Gen. F. E. Spinner, ex-United States treasurer, who is suffering from cancer, writes from Pablo Beach, Fla.: "My case is constantly growing worse. I cannot see to read a single word of this my own writing. My eye is kept open by a piece of adhesive plaster. I write with pain and suffering."

The Louisiana legislature has offered a reward of $15,000 for the capture of ex-State Treasurer Burke, now engaged in mining in Honduras. It is reported that a number of detectives have gone there with the intention of kidnapping Burke and returning him to Louisiana in order to secure the reward. Burke is very much worried and nervous.

Today's Anniversaries.

Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

WHICH HAPPENED ON JULY 23.

In Quincy and Vicinity—On the Battle Fields—Births and Deaths of the Presidents—Incorporation of Massachusetts' Cities and Norfolk County Towns—Foreign Matters.

1812—State fast.
1845—Cow of N. M. Bean killed by lightning.
1856—John Ring's tailor shop burned.
1861—Hancock Light Guards returned home.

World Wide.

1794—Death of Alexander de Beauharnais, first husband of the Empress Josephine, aged 84.
1803—Insurrection in Ireland, led by Robert Emmat.
1816—Charlotte Cushman born in Boston.
1860—The Prince of Wales and suite landed at St. Johns, N. B., on a visit to America.
1865—The Great Eastern sailed from Valencia, Ireland, to lay 2,300 miles of cable. The expedition failed.
1869—The American end of the French Atlantic cable laid at Duxbury, Mass.
1870—Gen. Wolseley of the British army, then colonel, arrived at Fort Garry, Manitoba, with troops and suppressed an insurrection.
1872—A French loan of £120,000,000 announced, nearly twelve times the amount subscribed for in France alone.
1875—Death of Isaac M. Singer, of sewing machine fame.
1878—Death of Minnie Warren, dwarf wife of Commodore Nutt, one of the smallest known species of humanity.
1885—Gen. U. S. Grant died at Mt. MacGregor, N. Y. aged 63.
1889—Belgium voted $2,000,000 for New Congo railroad, Africa.

On the Beach.

The night is warm, the moon is bright,
And here, upon the sandy beach,
A brush fire burns with glaring light,
Removed above the billows' reach.

The rest have wandered down the shore,
We two are left awhile alone,
We talk, as we have talked before,
In quiet, confidential tone.

She holds, just o'er the smoldering ash,
On point of reed, a white "marshmallow."
Her eye droops low beneath its lash,
Watching the flames dance bright and yellow.

How fair and sweet she looks to-night!
How wistful, yet how strangely shy!
'Tis joy to watch love's kindling light
That leaps and sparkles in her eye.

But then she's been just so before
To lots and lots of other fellows;
And so we sit here on the shore,
And talk and laugh, and toast "marshmallows."
—Life.

Lost His Clothes.

A well known young calico jerker for a dry goods house in this city secured a bewitching bathing costume from below a few days ago, and privately informed *a few of* the boys that he was going up the creek to "wet it" on the following night, and that was just where he was wrong. Whether the boys were jealous or whether they objected to the deviation from long established rules of Chico swimming holes we cannot determine; at any rate they laid for their comrade when he appeared in his gay pink and white costume.

The wetting was all right, but when he came in out of the wet he found to his horror that his store clothes had disappeared, and all search was unavailing. He sat around bewailing his fate, and finally struck for home just as he was.

The boys, though, had posted a number of the urchins of the burg, and when he hove in sight of one of the well traveled streets twenty kids, real live American kids, hailed him with a rich vocabulary of slang.

"Say, look at the Chico guard with his funny pants."

"Get onto de Chinaman, fellers. Who's got a tomato?"

"Look at the Turk."

"You get a nickel if you hit it in the neck."

The poor clerk started in on a run, and was followed all the way home by a yelling crowd of boys. He found on his arrival his clothes neatly done up in a bundle and an explanatory note from "de gang." The costume—well, that's gone to the poor.—Chico Enterprise.

Not His Boots.

A.—Did you hear that the thief and desperado Buckshot Jack had been killed?

B.—No. Died with his boots on, I suppose?

A.—No indeed. He died with another man's boots on—robbed a shoe store.—Texas Siftings.

They Don't Observe.

A Boston artist sketched an average sunset—just such a one as is seen 100 times a year—and had five witnesses to verify the accuracy of his work. His sketch had no sooner been hung out than 90 per cent. of the critics declared that no man in America had ever seen such clouds in the sky.—Detroit Free Press.

London has a boy cartoonist. He is only 10 years old, but is said to do remarkable work. He made a sketch of Mr. Gladstone, and, sending it to him, by return mail received a letter in the Grand Old Man's own handwriting thanking the little artist and wishing him every success in his future operations.

The United States was one of the first nations to set the example of creating public holidays which had a direct reference to the people's achievements in their own behalf. The observance of the Fourth of July dates from its first anniversary, and has never been interrupted since the establishment of the republic.

Seth Low used to think he had the shortest name in New York until he saw Max Ams' sign in Greenwich street the other day. Mr. Of, the picture framer in Clinton place, has New York's shortest surname.

WOMAN'S WORLD.

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING THE POPULAR STAR QUILT.

An Ancestral Petticoat—Women Tramps. Don't Like Female Lawyers—Sensible Summer Food—Women of Ready Wit. Proper Washing of an Infant.

The most popular quilt at present is the star quilt. For materials get two yards good quality domestic linen, quite heavy, with a smooth surface—a quality worth about thirty-five cents a yard will do nicely—three bunches wash twist, one bunch etching silk, two gross smallest size brass rings, one five pointed star, perforated pattern, to stamp with. Place the linen on a smooth surface and stamp your star pattern over the surface (or you can get it done), being careful to economize space, and yet leave room for working.

After the stamping is done cut out the star on the square: that is, do not cut the point out, but cut a square with the star in the center, leaving about one inch margin from the end of point of star; this is for convenience in working. When the stars are all stamped and the squares cut out proceed with the fancy work. With the wash twist work a heavy buttonhole stitch around all the points of the star, then with the same silk fill each point with one of the filling stitches, either fish net, brick, cross or crow's feet, or any other that is preferred; each star may have the same filling stitch, or every star may be filled differently.

Now for the center part of the star; crochet a sufficient number of the brass rings over with the etching silk and sew them in a circle to the linen. After the embroidery is done cut out all the linen from the points of the star with a pair of sharp scissors. This will leave you a five pointed star. Thirty-six stars will make a quilt large enough, and they are to be set together by points. This will make the edges formed of the points which finish with a small silk tassel. If preferred, bolton sheeting and linen flosses may be used.

The colors used are gold and white, old rose and white, green and white, and all white. The number of stars depends on the size you make your stars, but from thirty-six to sixty-four are enough. —Exchange.

An Ancestral Petticoat.

A marvelous example of old time needlework has found its way into one of the exchanges for women's work in this city through the impecuniousness of the family in which it has long been cherished as an heirloom.

It is a piece of the quilted work which has become one of the lost arts in these days, and was the border of a petticoat worn by some richly clad German dame 150 years ago. The strip is half a yard in width and about three yards in length. It consists of two thicknesses of fine white cotton with a soft interlining. It is quilted all over with an exquisite medley of flowers, foliage and arabesques, into which is wrought every variety of "stitch" known to expert needlecraft. In those days there were no other ornaments nor any devices for stamping. The patient fingers that fashioned such work also made their own designs, drew them with a needle, free hand, as they went along, and so this petticoat border was the work of an artist as well as a clever needle woman. The fabric is stiff with stitches—there are billions of them—and the surface puts one in mind of a piece of fine repousse work in white silver.

The woman who is now compelled to part with it has a pitiful story. She and her husband in their advanced age were forced by reverses to emigrate to the far west, where in an unsettled country, three days' ride from a human habitation, they "took up a claim." The wife, unused to hardship, finally lost her health, and in the hope of regaining it came east last autumn, leaving her husband alone. The severity of the winter killed all their stock, and the old man finally met with an accident that laid him up with both legs broken. He is helpless and penniless and alone, and his wife is helpless and penniless here, unable to reach him. She had sold everything available before she had made up her mind to part with her ancestral petticoat. It is a rare and interesting piece of work and ought to be in a museum.—New York World.

Women Tramps.

Two female tramps have just reached Luzerne county, their birthplace, after being on the road for nearly three months. They started from Kansas City, and the greater part of the distance they traveled in cattle cars. They became tramps through force of circumstances. They are sisters, and two years ago married railroad men and went west. One of the husbands died, and the other, who proved a worthless fellow, soon after disappeared. The sisters now found themselves in the midst of poverty and among strangers. They could not get along, and they pined for their old home in Pennsylvania, but could not raise the money to pay their fares.

One evening they hit upon the novel idea of dressing in male attire and tramping home. They deliberated long, and finally came to the conclusion that this was the only way they could get home. They accordingly made preparations for the journey. They were well up in the ways and doings of railroad brakemen, as they had often heard their husbands talk "shop." One morning early the sisters donned suits of clothes that had been worn by their husbands. They were black, greasy and dirty, and in every way in keeping with a tramp's outfit. The women then cut their hair short and greasened and blackened their faces and hands and made their long journey.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Don't Like Women Lawyers.

I only hope women will no more think of imitating Miss Fawcett's exploit than men did of imitating Capt. Webb's when he swam across the channel. She may have proved that woman's brain is not inferior to man's (a fact which nobody doubted), but a hundred lady wranglers will never prove that woman's mission in the world is the same as man's. In the animal kingdom, starting from the lowest organisms, where you find the difference between the male and female hardly perceptible, the further you go up the scale the more accentuated becomes the difference between the sexes. In man and woman the dissimilarity is most marked.

The more women seek to resemble man the further will they remove themselves from him. Electric fluids of the same name repel one another; electric fluids of opposite kinds attract each other. Most of the women who have made a great name for themselves by their brain work have been so many good wives and mothers lost to the world, and in these days of cheap and noisy notoriety especially sweet are the words of the poet of antiquity who said that "the best women were those the world heard least of."—Max O'Rell.

Sensible Summer Food.

It is safe to say that the more raw, ripe, perfect fruit is eaten in a family the better for all concerned. Apples should be staple eight months of the year, and every healthy child allowed at least half a dozen a day. When berries grow ripe and cheap and plenty buy of them generously, and eat them as nearly as possible in a state of nature. It may seem extravagant, but a little thought will show you that it is not. The first cost is all—there is no after outlay for fixing and fuel, to say nothing of time and temper and trouble.

Upon a hot morning any human creature will feel better to breakfast upon bread, butter, berries and ice water or milk than if it had absorbed all the hot, greasy creations that ever came off or out of a stove. Indeed an excellent plan for hot weather is to boil a ham whole, leaving the skin on, and letting it cool in the water it was boiled in. Take up and put in the stove pan just as the fire is dying down. Let it stay for an hour, then set it in a clean dish, inside a clean bag, in the coolest place at command. Cut in thin, dainty slices as wanted, beginning at the small end. With a dish of such to supplement the breakfast outlined above the most carnivorous will not dare complain.—Building and Loan News.

Women Who Had Ready Wit.

Some time ago something happened over in Brooklyn which gives color to the claim that women are readier witted than men. A little girl in attempting to light the gas in the baby's sleeping room set fire to the lace curtains. Three young women who were walking in the adjoining yard heard the outcry of the child, and snatching up some watering pots which stood near by rushed into the house and up into the bedroom. The fire had by this time spread to the bed on which the baby lay. They first poured the contents of their watering pots upon the bed, then carried both the children to a place of safety, and then turned to aid the mother in tearing down the draperies and extinguishing the flames. All this was planned and executed so promptly that before the fire engines could reach the spot the fire was out, and the young women were receiving the congratulations of some men who had stood in the street looking on, and who had not enough presence of mind in the face of the danger to offer assistance until all need for it was past. —New York Evening Sun.

Proper Washing of an Infant.

Very few people look upon washing with the importance that it really deserves. They think that the hands and face only call for special attention. The whole body should be washed at least once a day, and in some cases may call for twice. The water used should be warm, and, as the infant grows, the temperature of the water should be reduced. You must remember that sweat is coming from our skin at all times, but it is only when we work very hard or take brisk exercise that we are aware of it. Now it is this sweat that causes the unpleasant smell that dirty babies have, and this same sweat helps the dirt to stick to the body. If you therefore allow your baby to remain dirty you are ruining its health. The cooler the water that you accustom the child to the more the nerves of the skin are stimulated and the circulation helped. Be careful to dry the body quickly and thoroughly.—Herald of Health.

A True Ghost Story.

A certain young lady, while alone one night in her room, whiled away the hours by reading a thrilling ghost story. Page by page she became interested, and the weird hour of midnight was passing. Needless to say she was nervous. What young woman is there that, sitting enthralled by an exciting ghost story at midnight and alone, wouldn't condescend to become agitated at the proper moment? Strange coincidence, but at this proper moment an eminently respectable banjo that had long been in the room had one string that couldn't stand the strain longer, so just as the hour hand was midway between 12 and 1 it broke with a sharp report. People living four blocks away who were awakened by a female shriek that night are sending in their condolences to the fair young reader of the ghost story.—Kennebec Journal.

An Enthusiastic Woman of Eighty.

I remember hearing at first hand a story of the famous Mrs. Fletcher, of Lancrigg, whose beautiful face the readers of her autobiography will remember as immortalized at the age of 80 by the elder Richmond.

She had been very ill, but was recovering, when she heard that Mazzini was in London, and against the counsel of her friends, who feared the journey and excitement for her, she determined to go up to London and to be present at a public breakfast to be given in his honor. "But you have no bonnet; you cannot appear in that hood!" they urged. "I will have a bonnet for the occasion," was her rejoinder, and straightway word was dispatched to a milliner in London to have a bonnet, "suitable for an old lady of 80," made and forwarded to Euston station, to meet her on arrival by the night train.

The bonnet was made and dispatched, and the brave old lady, whose heart never grew old, traveled up to town to find her bonnet in waiting. "And," said Mrs. Fletcher, "what do you think, my dear, I found when I opened the bonnet box—a bright yellow satin bonnet, with a yellow lancer's plume in it! I was determined not to miss Mazzini, so I put it on, never looked in the glass, went to the breakfast and forgot all about my bonnet for the time being; but after breakfast I drove straight to the milliner's and said, I dare say a little angrily: 'How could you send me such a thing as this? I asked for a bonnet for an old lady of 80.' 'Madam,' replied the milliner, 'we have no old ladies of 80 in London.' "—Cornhill Magazine.

Maine Girls Break Up a Game.

A story comes from Bangor of a joke played by two or three mischievous young ladies who used a great modern convenience to demoralize a great modern diversion. Their victims were four young men who meet once a week for a gander game of whist. Their last session was completely broken up by the singularly persistent calls of the telephone bell and a remarkable series of perplexing conversations over the wire. As soon as the young bachelors had dealt a hand "ting-a-ling!" the bell would go and up one of them would have to jump. This was kept up till the players abandoned the game and devoted their energies to an unsuccessful attempt to find out who their tormentors were. We advise them to adopt the co-educational whist plan. It is in vogue in Lewiston and Auburn whist circles.—Lewiston Journal.

A Fluid for Cleaning Gloves.

Here is a fluid that will easily clean the gloves, and when they are exposed to the air for a short time the odor passes away: Put into a three pint bottle one quart of benzine, one ounce of ether, one ounce of chloroform and half an ounce of wintergreen. Shake and cork tightly.

To clean the gloves put them on the hands, and wetting a piece of clean white cloth or a small sponge with the fluid sponge the gloves quickly, rubbing quite hard in the parts most soiled. Take another clean piece of cloth and rub the gloves till they are perfectly dry. Now slowly and carefully work the gloves off the hands, and hang them in the fresh air for half an hour. All odor will have disappeared by that time.—Maria Parloa in Housewife.

Don't Have Direct Light.

It is better to have no artificial light in sleeping rooms, but as such light is often a necessity it should be so shielded as not to fall directly upon the eyes of the sleeper. Neither should sunlight be allowed to shine through a window upon the bed, either directly or by reflection. Where it is a necessity to sleep during the daylight hours, as is so often the case in the multifold diversities of labor in a city, the room should not be made dark. Closing the shutters and drawing the shades so as to shut out direct light will usually be sufficient, and on waking the change to the strong midday light will be less trying to the eyes.—Hall's Journal of Health.

Cheap Lodging Houses.

Many public philanthropies are at work in this great city, but none, I think, have been of greater benefit to a large class than the cheap lodging houses. Many unfortunate girls have been saved from dishonor and many women from despair by the temporary protection of the cheap lodging house in time of need. It is a haven of rest and shelter for the woman out of employment, for the shop girl struggling to keep body and soul together on a starving pittance, and for hundreds of homeless women adrift in New York.—Amy Robesart in New York World.

Caring for the Gloves.

A Boston girl has two pairs of plaster hands molded of the size and shape of her own hands. If her riding gloves or her wash leather walking gloves get rained on by any chance she stretches them over the little plaster hands, dries them in shape and finds them good as new. She freshens up her shopping gloves, too, once in a while, and has a way of cleansing them so that they do not forever afterward smell of the cleansing fluid. Of course there are violet glove sachets cheaply made to keep any one from that annoyance.—Exchange.

Two women have been appointed assistant superintendents of the Chicago public schools. Now the Illinois Woman's alliance is working energetically to have Mayor Cregier put women on the board of education. The candidate is Mrs. Ella F. Young, now assistant superintendent, and the brightest member, regardless of sex, connected with the educational system of Chicago.

Ever since one or two Norridgewock girls went to Waltham, Mass., to work in the watch factory and got married the Waltham people have had many applications for work from that part of Maine, and there is now quite a colony of Norridgewock young women in the city of watches.—Exchange.

Woman recommends to women who take a "cold tub" in the morning to pour into the same about a wineglassful of ordinary ammonia, which, combined with the water, has all the cleansing properties of soap and is deliciously refreshing. In the warm weather this hint will be found invaluable.

An odd conception for a table bell is one which represents a silver wire mouse trap, the interior of which contains the bell. A gilt cat, which surmounts the ornament, acts as the lever by which the bell is struck.

Miss A. and Miss L. Thornton, sisters, of Butte City, Mont., have each $1,000,000, and yet they are attending college in Philadelphia.

LAWTON'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND!

—FOR THE—

Blood, Liver and Kidneys.

This great constitutional remedy has been on the European market for over twenty years, is superior to all others, and proven the greatest Blood Purifier and System Renovator ever compounded by medical skill. Nothing can equal it for putting the vital portions of the body in condition. If your liver is affected do you stop to think how or what your liver is? The liver is subject to more or less little pains or aches. This organ is the sponge of the body, and is continually soaked full of blood rich in poison. Its purpose is the secfetion of certain digestive and cathartic elements known as bile, and the transformation of those products of digestion which are absorbed into the blood and carried into the liver before they enter the general circulation and assist in nourishing the body. Inactivity, then, produces numerous diseases. So by using LAWTON'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND, your liver will be free from all diseases. It is also absolutely necessary to know what and where are your kidneys. There are two kidneys, one on each side of the backbone. They are the only organs that purify the blood of the uric acid waste in the system. Every drop of blood courses through a great many times a day, just as through the heart. The waste matter which they should take away contains deadly poison which, if retained, causes fatal results. Sixty-five gallons of blood per hour, in the average man, passes through the kidneys, and to purify it they must be in perfect health. The kidneys are filled with many thousand hair-like tubes. These tubes run into every part of the kidney and, as the blood flows through that organ, the urine passes into these tubes, and is drained into the bladder. If these little tubes are diseased, the uric acid is not removed, and, instead of this poison coming through the blood, the albumen, which is really the life of the blood, comes through these walls and escapes with the urine; in other words, the nerve action is entirely wrong, and instead of taking the poison out of the blood, the life of the blood is taken out and the poison remains.

LAWTON'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND,

By its immediate action upon these vital organs thoroughly cleanses, renovates and restores them to their normal condition.

PALATABLE AS MILK. PLEASANT TO THE TASTE. NO NAUSEA.

100 DOSES,—$1.00

LAWTON COMPOUND COMPANY,

235 Washington Street, Boston,

Male and Female Agents Wanted. Sent to any address on receipt of price, $1, or 6 Bottles for $5.

For Sale at all Drug Stores.

June 6. 3m

THE THOUGHTFUL MAN

Reads, Reflects, and Decides

What is the Best Policy

For him to pursue

TO MAKE HIS BUSINESS

A Large and Prosperous One.

THE HEADSTRONG MAN

Thinks He Knows

Just What is Best!

and he pushes ahead,

works hard,

but

FINDS HIS LABOR

does not produce

GOOD RESULTS,

and he is

Obliged to Fail,

OR GIVE UP BUSINESS,

perhaps both.

Let those who wish to succeed, not work so hard; take more notice; see what others do, and try and improve on their ways and on their own in past years.

ADVICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertise regularly in the LEDGER and reach the people who spend their money in Quincy.

Advertise in a judicious manner. The world reads and studies the daily papers, but only a small proportion of the people ever see the issues of the professional advertising schemes.

Advertise liberally. Hunt's Merchant's Magazine says on this point: According to the character or extent of your business, set aside a liberal percentage each year for advertising, and do not hesitate. Keep yourself unceasingly before the public, and it matters not what business of utility you may be engaged in, for, if intelligently and industriously pursued, a fortune will be the result.

Advertise truthfully. Let your advertisement, in all cases, exactly correspond with what you really propose to sell. Be prepared to show the customer, who inquires, the identical goods, and let the price and terms tally with your announcements.

Advertise sensibly. Use plain language, easily understood, writing as you would talk to a customer. Slang, vulgar expressions, scriptural quotations, and personalities, ought never to have a place in advertisements. They are sure to offend some one, and are never in good taste.

Advertise attractively. The fresher, brighter and more interesting you make your advertisements the more they will be read. Indeed, many advertisements afford so much information on current topics of domestic economy that they are read as a matter of news.

Advertise specifically. It is better to name certain lines of goods rather than a general stock. Most people are bargain-hunters, and an advertisement will meet with more responses if it offers a specific bargain.

Advertise modestly. Neither brag nor exaggerate. Tell the truth and prove it; but tell it interestingly and prove it convincingly. Avoid superlatives, since constant use weakens their effect.

Successful advertisers employ the simplest words and forms of expression. Make lines that will cause your announcement to be talked about among intelligent, well informed and well-to-do people.

Advertise persistently. "To discontinue an advertisement," says John Wanamaker, Philadelphia's great merchant, "is like taking down your sign. If you want to do business you must let the public know it. Standing advertisements are better and cheaper than reading notices. They look more substantial and business-like, and inspire confidence. I would as soon think of doing business without clerks as without advertising."

APHORISMS.

Lying advertisements are and always will be failures in the long run.—*Printer's Ink.*

The man who does not find advertising profitable, generally finds business unprofitable.

Pay as much attention to your advertising, as you do to your purchases, and you will get equally satisfactory results.—*The Money Maker.*

Many business men who advertise expect to see returns directly, and if they do not, feel it is unprofitable. The indirect benefits derived from keeping the name before the trade are out of all proportion to the direct returns received, and the most successful advertisers are those who keep themselves so constantly before the trade that their names become as familiar as a household word. —*Coal Trade Journal.*

Don't advertise that you are selling an article worth five dollars for twenty-five cents. Such statements emanate either from lying knaves or from fools. The knaves, however, are the ones who advertise such statements, the fools not possessing sufficient sense to appreciate the value of advertising. A truthful, candid statement is the best advertisement of a meritorious article. Learn to regard your advertisement as your bond, and be prepared to fulfil its pledges to the letter.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

FOR SALE BY NEWSBOYS,

and at the following places:

Old Colony Depot,	Boston
Ledger Office,	115 Hancock Street, Quincy
Souther's Store,	Adams Building, Quincy
McGovern Bros.' Store,	Plumer's Block, Quincy
Coram's Store,	Copeland Street, West Quincy
Miss Bartlett's Store,	Jones' Corner
Post Office,	Quincy Point
Depot,	Wollaston Heights
Henry B. Vinton,	Braintree
M. K. Pratt,	Weymouth
Post Office,	Houghs Neck

NEWS COLLECTIONS.

QUINCY, at Depot, at 9 A. M.
ATLANTIC, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WOLLASTON, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WEST QUINCY, at Post Office, at 7.30 A. M.
SOUTH QUINCY, at Depot, at 8.30 A. M.
QUINCY POINT, at Post Office, at 8 A. M.

News and advertisements dropped in boxes at the above locations will be collected at the specified times, in season for that day's issue of THE LEDGER. Anonymous articles will not receive consideration.

Today's Almanac.—July 23.

High water at 3.00 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.
Sun rises at 4.28; Sets at 7.13.
Moon sets 10.44 A. M.
First Quarter July 24.

THE DAY BOOK.

Interesting Brief Locals Gathered by Ledger Reporters.

Poll tax bills are out in some of the wards.

Mr. Chas. A. Jameson of Wollaston is at Southport, Me.

Forty-seven members of Company K went to muster this week.

The fare on the Manet Street Railway will be ten cents; children five cents.

Miss Florence Drake of Brockton is passing her vacation at Quincy Point.

The electric cars on the Manet Street Railway commenced running on regular time today.

Mr. Frank G. Mead and wife of South Boston are visiting at Mrs. Mary Mead's, Quincy Point.

Dr. Kikapoo, with his Indians, gave a show in West Quincy near the Hose house, Tuesday evening.

Paul Revere Post 88, G. A. R., will probably entertain a visiting post the week the encampment is in Boston.

Miss Fanny O. Farmer has gone to East Boston and Charlestown, to spend the rest of her vacation at her uncle's.

Mr. John Drury of Randolph who had a large number of friends in this city died yesterday morning of consumption.

A new house is being erected at the corner of Central avenue and Belmont street, Wollaston, for a Mr. Bellinger of Boston.

Mr. Fred H. Kent of Wollaston, who passed a very successful Harvard examination is spending the summer at Bar Harbor.

Mr. Harry H. Kent and Master James D. Kent, Jr., of Wollaston, are spending their vacation at South Strafford, Vermont.

S. F. Willard, the School street druggist, has added to his fine line of soda syrups a new flavor which is proving popular, it is the violet.

It is ladies' day with the Quincy Yacht Club. We acknowledge an invitation from Commodore Shaw to go aboard the steam yacht Maggie.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Lamb, of West Quincy, have the sympathy of their friends in the loss of their two-year-old daughter, who died yesterday of pneumonia.

The Unitarian Society of Wollaston are to give a lawn party at the residence of Mr. Edmund F. Taylor, July 28, for the benefit of the building fund.

Miss Katie Allison, of Garfield street, who has been spending a few weeks with her sister Mrs. Spargo in New Haven, Conn., returned home Tuesday night.

Mr. John Maclauchlan, who has had charge of Murray's drug store in West Quincy for some time, resigns on Saturday to carry on the same business in Weymouth.

The Baptist Society of Wollaston have had their grounds staked out, preparatory to building a chapel adjoining their church. It will have a seating capacity of about three hundred.

Miss Flora E. Heald who has been living in West Quincy for the past year leaves today for her home in Maine. During her stay she made a large number of friends by whom she will be greatly missed.

The grand concert an ball of the Quincy Mercantile Clerks' Benevolent Association will be held in Faxon hall this evening. A lengthy programme of songs, recitations, club swinging, etc, has been arranged. Dancing from 10 till 2.

The Clerk of the Council informs us that the LEDGER was in error yesterday in reporting that the Council adjourned to August 4. There was some confusion at the time, several motions being made relative to adjournment, and the LEDGER reporter understood the one to adjourn without time to be carried, but the clerk says it was the one to meet in one week.

A son of Mr. W. Austin Winslow met with a painful if not serious accident yesterday afternoon, while playing in the rear of John E. Drake & Co's. boot factory. His playmates accidently spattered or threw some lime in his face and eyes, which burned one of his eyes so that he could not see out of it last evening.

TODAY'S COURT.

Joseph Le Breque of Willard street, West Quincy, on complaint of Henry H. Faxon for liquor nuisance. Le Breque is an old offender having been in court a number of times for the same offence and always being discharged. This time four witnesses were summoned and two of them testified to having bought liquor from him. Joe said that they made a mistake in their testimony as he had never sold any of the ardent but he could not convince the judge. He was given $50 and costs and three months in the House of Correction at hard labor.

Frank Briggs of an assault on Antony Cantelope. The case was settled plaintiff acknowledging satisfaction and defendant paying costs.

Frank Rice for being drunk was fined $5 and costs.

BRAINTREE.

Last night O. F. Purcell assistant postmaster at South Braintree and belonging to the military company, at present attending the annual muster at South Framingham, was arrested by state officers at the post-office and taken to the camp. It appears that Purcell had applied for his discharge from the company some time ago, and thought that he was free and not obliged to attend the muster, but it appears that the captain of the company, W. E. Morrison, refused to sign them, hence Purcell's notion of freedom was a "delusion and a snare."

Now the question is being agitated in South Braintree if State officers can step in and arrest a postmaster of Uncle Sam. Whether they can or cannot we don't know but this we do know that they have done it in this instance and the chances are that they have done it successfully. Military law is pretty despotic, the opinion of young men and maidens to the contrary notwithstanding.

On an uptown street in Philadelphia there are six houses adjoining each other in which the wives are all sister. The last was married a month ago, and last week secured the house adjoining those of her sisters.

The dog population of New York is estimated at from 25,000 to 30,000. More than 7000 were caught and asphyxiated last year.

Where Some Emigrants Come From.

I visited the vineyards at Bronte, in Sicily, which are 300 acres in extent, and where some 110 men, under a surveyor, were trenching the ground in one long line. They were a poor looking lot, but appeared to use their implements, which are more like axes than spades, to good purpose. When they do not, at such times as English eyes are not upon them, the surveyor's stick or whip plays pretty freely about their backs, I believe, and without vigilance they will not work at all. They come from their villages on Monday morning and return on Saturday night. They are lodged, receive three meals, and about eightpence a day. The first two meals are given in the vineyard, each man having a sardine, a hunch of excellent bread, and a "pull" at the wine barrel. The third meal, before dismissal in the yard at night, consists of porridge, served in a trough, from which they scoop it out with their fingers, having discarded the spoons originally provided them.—English Illustrated Magazine.

The Niagara River Canal.

The Niagara River canal is expected to cost $3,500,000 and furnish 119,000 horse power. With coal at $4 or $5 a ton, the cost of one horse power is placed at from $39 to $46 a year, or, roughly, ten tons of coal per year per horse power. This canal, if it gives the estimated horse power, will furnish a power about equal to 1,200,000 tons a year. This will cost, taking a capitalized value of four per cent, on the investment, $140,000 as the first outlay, and at least as much more for maintenance and repairs. The horse power will therefore be about as cheap as coal at twenty cents a ton, and it appears capable of almost indefinite expansion unless the falls are considered of more value than horse power.—New York Telegram.

The First Sewing Machine.

It is strange how badly we get important matters of history mixed. Ask any well informed person who invented the sewing machine and the reply will be Elias Howe, which is far from the truth in the case. The first sewing machine was patented in England by Thomas Saint in 1760, sixty years before Howe was born. One of Saint's old machines is now on exhibition in the Royal Agricultural hall, Islington, England.—St. Louis Republic.

One cause assigned by several physicians and druggists for the fact that many become victims to the opium vice is from the use of antipyrene. A great number of young women, and especially female clerks, take antipyrene in such quantities that it finally loses its restorative power. Then they resort to morphine.

MARRIED.

MAYBURY—MERRITT—In Lynn, July 21, by Rev. Henry Hinckley, Mr. William M. Maybury to Miss Eliza M. Merritt both of Quincy.

DIED.

BASS—In Quincy, July 23d, Mrs. Caroline S., widow of the late John B. Bass, in her 63d year.

PENNIMAN—In South Quincy July 22, Helen D., daughter of Mr. Charles H., and Mrs. Alice D. Penniman, aged 7 months and 27 days.

LAMB—In West Quincy July 22, Annie L., daughter of Mr. Thomas J., and Mrs. Laura E. Lamb, aged 2 years, 3 months and 12 days.

CURTIN—In West Quincy July 22, James, son of Mr. Jeremiah and Mrs. Hanora Curtin, aged 21 years and 7 months.

BATTLES—In Cohasset, July 21, Mrs. Hepsy K., wife of Capt. Joseph Battles, aged 65 years and 1 month.

WAR IS IMMINENT

Between San Salvador and Guatemala—Alliance Between Costa Rico, Nicaragua and Guatemala.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 23.—Specials from Guatemala say that the minister of Costa Rico and Nicaragua have signed with Guatemala a treaty of alliance. They demand of Gen. Ezeta, in the name of United Central America—first, that he leave the supreme command in San Salvador; second, that a legal regime be established in accordance with the San Salvador constitution as before June 22, the date of the assassination of President Menendez; and, third, that general amnesty be granted to all who participated in the revolutionary movement in San Salvador. Honduras bound herself to this alliance by a previous treaty with Guatemala.

Guatemala is daily increasing her forces on the San Salvador frontier. The commanders are ordered to remain on the defensive. The report of the defeat of Guatemalans by San Salvadorans is declared to be untrue. It was only a defeat of Salvadoran insurgents, it is said.

A special from Chiapas, near the Guatemalan frontier, says that the revolutionary movement against President Barrillas of Guatemala has obtained considerable headway, and that Barrillas is preparing for it. The representative of San Salvador here has received telegrams from Gen. Ezeta claiming that a battle took place on Saturday.

NO MEANS OF ESCAPE.

People Killed and Injured in a Cincinnati Tenement House Fire.

CINCINNATI, July 23.—The John Christie tenement house, a four-story brick building, was burned last night. The three upper stories were tenements, and contained thirty persons. Before they could be removed, Solomon Menski, his wife, his 13-year-old daughter Eva, and his 7-year-old son Erraw, were suffocated or burned to death. It is thought others also perished, and a number were badly hurt, two of whom may die. Menski and his family occupied the rear end of the second story, directly over where the fire is supposed to have started. The people of the third and fourth stories fled to the roof and escaped to the roof of the adjoining building, from which they were taken by the police and firemen. Many of the women were found unconscious. One elderly woman was on her knees praying, and seemed oblivious to everything. There was but one exit to the street for these poor people, and this was by an old, narrow, rickety pine stairway, the best of fuel for the flames.

SEVEN PERSONS KILLED.

A Lively Cyclone Visits a Part of North Dakota.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 23.—A special to The Tribune from Fargo, N. D., says: A cyclone passed over the northern portion of this county about 3 p. m. Seven persons were killed. Details are meagre. The only thing learned is that the storm struck Bowen, Clifford and Galesburg, in the northern part of Cass county. It was a refutation cyclone, tearing and twisting across the country, levelling bridges and destroying crops. Five persons were killed outright and a man and his wife probably fatally injured near Clifford. Wires to the branch lines are prostrated and particulars will be late, as reporters must drive a number of miles to the telegraph station. A hail storm also did considerable damage to crops about twelve miles south of Fargo.

A special to The Tribune from Marshall, Minn., says: A cyclone near Ghent, seven miles west of here, killed two persons and injured several.

RAILROAD WASHED AWAY.

Colorado Towns Isolated from the Rest of the World.

DENVER, July 24.—At midnight Monday night occurred a terrific catastrophe that has temporarily isolated the towns up Clear Creek canon from the rest of the world. At that hour an immense cloud burst near the forks of a creek, pouring a deluge of water within the narrow walls of the canon. It completely demolished the two iron railway bridges at the forks, and as far as can be learned, annihilated all the structures in the vicinity. The restaurant, depot and outhouses were swept away by the flood, but fortunately, it is believed, no lives were lost. The immense column laden with wreckage went tearing down the canon with the result that from the forks to Golden there is scarcely a vestige of the railroad left.

Elks Will Be Rewarded.

NEW YORK, July 23.—A number of theatrical managers and representatives met in the Elk lodge rooms and completed arrangements for a grand testimonial to the grand lodge of Elks, No. 1, on Sept. 4. The benefit is the outcome of the Cleveland trouble, and has been granted to the grand lodge by the profession as an evidence of their appreciation of its action in restoring to the order its status as a theatrical charity. The benefit will be one of the largest ever held in this city.

Drink and Despondency.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Charles C. Smith committed suicide by shooting at a hotel on East Eleventh street. He left letters asking that his brother, G. W. Smith of the West End hotel, Portland, Me., and his brother-in-law, W. H. Higgins of Whitefield, N. H., be notified. Smith had been drinking heavily of late.

The Machine Blew Up.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., July 23.—By the explosion of a threshing machine on the farm of James Marrow, near Princeton, Andrew Cretsinger was instantly killed and Charles White and Thomas Meehan and Hugh M. Narraw were fatally injured. White has since died. Sam Sweppy was seriously hurt.

A Father's Frightful Crime.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 23.—Thomas Oliver of Pig Brook, near Hamilton Inlet, Labrador, killed three of his children and committed suicide, during the absence from home of his wife and their eldest son. The cause is supposed to have been melancholy.

A Tenement House Blaze.

NEW YORK, July 23.—A fire in the tenement house No. 1577 Third avenue did $14,500 damage and suffocated Mrs. John Mackie, a paralyzed woman, who lived on the top floor. There were several narrow escapes.

Portland's Population.

PORTLAND, Me., July 23.—The supervisor of the census has finished his supplemental count, and finds 2000 or so more people in this city than he did at first. He makes the total now 34,475, a gain of 2765 since 1880.

Law Will Be Enforced.

BOSTON, July 23.—The governor and attorney general have advised and given direction that the law for the protection of the menhaden fisheries in Buzzard's bay be enforced.

IN CLOSE COMMUNION.

Brazilians Lean Strongly Toward Uncle Sam's Domain.

A TREATY OF RECIPROCITY

Would Greatly Develop the Commercial Relations of the Two Republics—American Products Could Secure an Exclusive Market.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Antonio Guimaraes, a Brazilian, and one of the leading merchants in business between Brazil and the United States, on being asked what the result would be of a treaty of reciprocity between the United States and Brazil as proposed by his government and Mr. Blaine, said that in his judgment such a treaty would be of great advantage to both countries.

"Brazil produces at present 600,000 tons of sugar per annum. But under a treaty of reciprocity with the United States, in less than three years it would produce enough sugar to supply the entire country. At present Brazil furnishes 76 per cent. of the coffee consumed in the United States; but while the area of coffee production is limited to the states of San Paulo, Rio and Minas, the northern production being of no account, the sugar cane area extends from Para to Parana, and in fact from the equator to a few degrees below the southern tropic, the possibilities of sugar production being far in excess of those of coffee production, and almost unlimited."

Mr. Guimaraes says that from his correspondence his countrymen fully realize the great advantage to be derived from the reciprocity with this country. The desire for such a treaty was especially marked in the northern provinces, where sugar cultivation is already one of the principal industries. There has been some disposition in these provinces to dissatisfaction with the general government. This would be entirely allayed if, through the central government, a treaty with the United States could be obtained which would open the doors of this market to them and give to the sugar industry the impetus and development which it is capable of in that section.

"In exchange for these important advantages to my country," continued Mr. Guimaraes, "we propose to reduce our import duty on the products of the United States. Brazil is dependent on tariff for revenue, and while in exchange for free sugar we could give entire free trade, we are in a position to make such a reduction of duty that the produce and manufacture of the United States would enter Brazil at a lower price than the same articles could be imported from Europe. This would be sufficient to create for American manufactures in Brazil an immense and almost exclusive market.

"My country has a population of over 12,000,000 people, while Cuba has only a population of 2,000,000, and the consumption in Brazil of such produce and manufactures as the United States could supply would be very large indeed. For example, we import $21,000,000 worth of cotton goods per annum. By a reduction of duty most of these goods would be taken from the United States, and the importations of flour and other provisions, which the United States already ships in considerable quantities to Brazil, would be very largely increased under the stimulus of a preference in the matter of duties.

"At present the United States purchases of our produce amount to $4,000,000, while in return we buy $8,000,000 worth. The balance against the United States has to be remitted in gold or its equivalent in Europe. Under reciprocity, the United States would purchase from Brazil a large amount, but would increase the exports to Brazil.

"The people in Brazil lean strongly toward the northern republic, and there is no doubt that they would hail with satisfaction a treaty of reciprocity which would bring the two republics into closer commercial relations."

TURKEY IN A BAD PLIGHT.

Armenian Bishop's Death Has Roused His Countrymen—Serious Trouble Ahead.

LONDON, July 23.—A dispatch from Tiflis to The Daily News says that the Armenian bishop of Erzeroum was among those killed in the riot on June 20, and that his death has roused the Armenians to the highest pitch of excitement. The whole country is in a state of anarchy. Business is at a standstill and traveling impracticable. Half-starved Turkish soldiers and Kurds, under pretence of maintaining order, patrol the country plundering wherever they go. The Persian consul at Erzeroum offers the persecuted Armenians an asylum in Persia.

Mexico's Big Railroad Loan.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 23.—The railroad subvention loan was finally arranged, when a contract was signed with Mr. Plumb, representative of the house of Bleichroder. According to a high financial authority, Mexico will save by this arrangement $2,000,000 annually. The loan is for 6,000,000l. at 88 3-4 per cent. with 1 per cent. commission, and drawing 6 per cent annually.

Collection of Manufacturing Statistics.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Special agents of the census bureau for the collection of statistics of manufactures have been appointed and commissioned as follows: Proctor Browne, West Quincy, Mass.; Edwin R. Damon, Plymouth, Mass.; Abijah T. Wales, Attleboro, Mass.; Isaac M. Tompkins, New Bedford and Dartmouth, Mass.

Worcester People in Montreal.

MONTREAL, July 23.—Eleven cars loaded with excursionists from Worcester, Mass., arrived here. The party is composed largely of French Canadians. Some of them are bound for the shrine of Ste. Anne, but some have come to remain permanently.

Lawn Tennis.

LONDON, July 23.—In the lawn tennis contest at Wimbledon for the doubles championship, two Irish players, Messrs. Pim and Stokes, won the semi-final round against the Baddeley brothers, 24 games to 14.

Smallpox in Egypt.

CAIRO, July 23.—Smallpox is ravaging the villages between Mansourah and Zagazig. The populations are being almost decimated.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Forecast for New England: Fair; southerly winds; slightly warmer.

DIDN'T READ NEWSPAPERS.

Swindlers Work a Confiding Young Man from New York State.

BOSTON, July 23.—John Geary of Westchester, N. Y., left that place for Boston, intending to visit friends in South Framingham. On his way home from New York on the boat he made the acquaintance of a young man who gave the name of Wilson and claimed to belong in Boston. The two became fast friends, and according to Geary's statement he "was treated royally." On arriving in Boston Wilson started to show Geary the way to the Boston and Albany railroad station. The two men had not gone far when Wilson was accosted by a man who wanted him to settle a bill. Wilson became indignant at being addressed in this way on the street and at first refused to pay. However, he finally decided to settle the debt, but said the only money he had was a $50 bill. The stranger who presented the bill could not give the proper change. Wilson then asked Geary if he could change the bill. The latter replied that he had but $34. Wilson said that would be enough, and asked Geary to loan it to him. Getting the money, Wilson and the stranger then asked to be excused for a few minutes while they got the bill receipted. Geary acquiesced and is still looking for the men.

THE WESTERN UNION FIRE.

Nine Story Addition to Be Added to the Present Building.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The executive committee of the Western Union directors have decided to rebuild entirely their partly burned building from the fifth floor up. The Mansard roof and towers will be done away with and the walls run up straight, nine stories high, the roof to be flat. The company own a twenty-five-foot lot in the rear of their present building, and on this they will erect an addition nine stories high. On the seventh floor of this extension will be the new quarters of the Associated Press, and these are expected to be a vast improvement over the dingy and inconvenient rooms which the fire unceremoniously forced them to leave.

The Associated Press went back to the Western Union building yesterday, and the New York force of the New England Associated Press, who have been cropping a promiscuous vegetation since the fire, are with them in rooms on the fourth floor. The Western Union is rapidly getting things into shape, and are taking care of their immense business, either at the main building, or at 415 Broadway.

WILL BE A MURDER CASE.

Assailants of Frank Miner Under Arrest at Hartford.

HARTFORD, July 23.—The assailants of Frank Miner, who was shot in East Hartford, were captured by Officer Ennis of Hartford and Sheriff Moore of East Hartford. They are Hazen Bellware and Thomas Golden, both of Glastonbury. At the time of the shooting, the men dropped a bundle containing some boots wrapped in a paper from a store in this city, and the officers obtained a description of the men from the clerk who did up the bundle. They drove to Glastonbury and found both of them in that town. Bellware attempted to draw a revolver on the sheriff. Golden submitted quietly. Both men are married and live in Glastonbury. Bellware confessed that he did the shooting, but to the charge of assault with intent to kill both men pleaded not guilty. They were brought to the jail in this city.

Frank Miner died last evening at 10:45.

COOL BANK ROBBERY.

Manager Looks Out the Window While His Cash Box Disappears.

QUEBEC, July 23.—At noon yesterday a well-dressed man entered the Union Savings bank while Mr. Vesey, the manager, was alone, and presenting a card with the name "Rev. M. Moule," said the clergyman was in a vehicle at the door and wanted to speak to the manager, but was too feeble to come into the bank. While Mr. Vesey was at a window speaking to the supposed clergyman, the man who had entered the bank went behind the counter and quietly walked off with the manager's private cash box, containing $100 in cash, $5000 in debentures of the town of Levis, $1300 in debentures of the Quebec Steamship company and a quantity of private papers. The man entered the vehicle and with his companion drove off rapidly. Detectives are on their track.

Bad Wreck and Loss of Life.

ANTIGO, Wis., July 23.—In a collision between two freight trains here, Brakeman Seymour and Fireman Simms were killed. Engineer Ryan was fatally hurt and Engineer William Laing had both legs broken. Both engines were completely wrecked.

Fire and Starvation in Norway.

LONDON, July 23.—The town of Hammerfest, in Norway, has been almost totally destroyed by fire. The inhabitants have been rendered homeless and are in a starving condition. Provisions and clothing have been sent from Tromsoe to the sufferers.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Latest Quotations of the New York and Boston Stock Markets—July 22.

In the New York stock market there was scarcely any life in the trading, and the market appeared very sensitive, a few orders either way affecting prices. Lamson Store Service furnished about all the feature of the Boston market.

The New York Market.

Atchison	44⅞	Nor Pac. pref	83⅝
Central Pacific	32¾	Oregon Navi	102
Chi & Northwest	111¼	Oregon Trans	47
Del Lack & West	148⅜	Pacific Mail	46
Del & Hudson	168	Reading	45⅞
Illinois Central	116½	Texas Pacific	20⅝
Lake Shore	109¾	Union Pacific	63
Missouri Pacific	73⅜	Wabash St. L. & P.	12½
N. J. Central	125¾	do pref	[illegible]
N. Y. Central	[illegible]	Whee & Lake Erie	[illegible]
Northern Pacific	35⅝	Western Union	[illegible]

The Boston Market.

Aspinwall Land	8⅝	Fitchburg pref	89½
Fremn's Bay Land	6¾	Flint & Pere Mar	32
Newport Land	3	Maine Central	[illegible]
West End Land	[illegible]	Mexican Central	26⅝
Atchison	[illegible]	N Y & N E	56⅜
Atlantic & Pacific	6¾	do pref	[illegible]
Boston & Lowell		Old Colony	173
Boston & Maine	204	Union Pacific	63⅛
Boston & Prov		Wisconsin Central	
Chicago, B & Q	106⅛	American Bell	229
Central Mass	21¼	New England Tel	54
do pref	41½	Erie Tel	50⅛
Eastern	169	Mexican Tel	90

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK, July 22.—FLOUR—Less active; city mills $4 40 to 4 60; city mills patents $4 75 to 5 25; winter wheat, low grades, $2 35 to 3 00; do fair to fancy, $3 15 to 4 80; do patents $4 40 to 5 25; Minnesota clear $3 65 to 4 50; do straights $3 65 to 4 85.

WHEAT—Unsettled: No 2 red 95¾ to 96⅝c elevator; No 3 red 93½c.

CORN—Active; No 2, 44 to 44¼c elevator; steamer mixed 44 to 44¼c.

OATS—Quiet: No 3, 37½ to 38c; mixed western 36½ to 41c.

COFFEE—Rio quiet; fair cargoes 20c.

SUGAR—Raw firm; refined quiet, granulated 6 5-16c, cubes 6 7-16c.

POTATOES—Quiet; Long Island 2 50; sweets 4 00 to 5 00.

PORK—Easier; mess, $12 50 to $13 50; extra prime 10 00 to 10 50.

BEEF—Easy; beef hams strong; cut meats firmer; pickled bellies 5⅛ to 5⅝c.

LARD—Steady; Western steam 6 02½.

PIE FOR SIXTEEN IN LONDON.

An American Traveler in a Place That Fascinated Dickens.

There is a pie shop in London that Charles Dickens used to stand before when as a child he drudged in a blacking factory. Every day, on his way to and from work, he paused to devour the viands with his eyes, and sometimes, as he said, he pressed his tongue to the window panes, as if by doing that he got a little bit of a taste of the good things that lay so near, yet were so far beyond his reach. An American railroad man who admires Dickens hunted up this pie shop when he was in London in order to gratify sentiment and curiosity. It proved to be a mere box of a place, in a poor quarter of the city, but the original business was still conducted there, and pastry of doubtful aspect and uncertain age still occupied the window. As the traveler peered into the shadowy interior a voice piped at his elbow, "Please, sir, will you buy me a weal pie?"

The owner of the voice was a small, disheveled person, with whom a veal pie or any other kind would have agreed right well, and he made his request from motives of undoubted and strenuous personal interest. The American replied, as Americans do sometimes, with another question:

"How many boys do you suppose that shop could hold?"

"I dunno. About fifteen or sixteen, I should think."

"Well, you go and get fifteen more boys and bring them back here."

The boy studied the man's face for a moment as if to make sure he was in the enjoyment of his senses, then hurled himself into a side street with a yell. Hardly a minute elapsed before he returned, the head of a procession of sixteen gamins, assorted as to size and clothing, unanimous in appetite and hope. This ragged battalion assembled close behind the benefactor, and followed him precipitately into the shop when he announced that he was going to give them all the pie they wanted.

For a quarter of an hour the astonished baker served "weal an' 'am" pies, hand over hand, to the sixteen astonished youth of London, while the American sat down and watched the scene with hardly less astonishment. Few words were spoken, and the onslaught was as fierce and persistent while it lasted as the charge at Tel-el-Kebir. The exhaustion of supplies brought the banquet to an end, and the traveler paid the score, thinking it little to pay, in view of the fun he had had, while the boys tumbled into the street, cheering feebly on account of their gorged condition, and went to spread the news of this miracle through the lanes of London.—New York Sun.

At the Truth Tellers' Club.

When I was in Maryland some years ago I stopped at an old fashioned inn up near Cumberland. You will perhaps recollect that in the summer of 1882 we had some horrible thunder storms. Have I ever told any of you this story before? No? Well, I put up at this inn one very sultry day in August, just as the sun was setting.

Shortly after we had retired a storm came up. The rain fell in torrents down the hillside, rushing like mountain lakes let loose, and then came the lightning and the thunder. At the first clap I sprang from my bed toward the window. The next flash revealed to me a grand old chestnut tree, rocked by the winds, dripping with the rain, and groaning and shrieking in terror of the storm. Then a crash.

When I came to they told me that the old chestnut had been struck, and that I had been stunned. I went down to see the old chestnut. Many of its charred limbs had been broken off and thrown to the ground. I made a startling discovery. It seems that in the old chestnut many birds had built their nests. The nests were all to be found scattered about in the grass. There were eggs in many of them. One of the nests was half filled with rain water, and in it were an English sparrow's three eggs. I picked up one of them and broke it. It had been boiled hard.

Near by I found another egg. It had been blown out of a nest, and in falling through the rain water had broken and the lightning had poached it. Not six inches away lay a mother bird, roasted to a turn, and in her mouth a bit of bread, toasted by the heat of the lightning. The next morning when I took my cold bath I found on my chest a perfect picture of the old chestnut tree, of the boiling eggs, of the poached egg and of the roast bird with the bit of bread, from which I could even make out the smoke and smell the bread toasting and the eggs cooking.—New York Evening Sun.

Medicinal Property of Clams.

I call to mind a remarkable instance of the efficacy of clams as a curative of internal disorders. A young woman well known in the theatrical profession some years ago came home to the metropolis to die, she having contracted gastric trouble while sojourning in the tropics. At the time of her arrival home in New York she was fearfully emaciated and could not even digest Liebig's extracts. All she could seem to assimilate at all was the juice she could suck from very rare broiled beef. To condense my story, her people were persuaded to let her have clam juice. It happened luckily that she was very fond of those bivalves, and through judicious nursing in time she recovered her health, and always attributed it, in great part, to the clams.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Looking Ahead.

She—It will be a pleasure for me to share your troubles and anxieties.

He—But I haven't any.

She—Oh, you will have when we are married!—Life.

"He teaches the truths of the Bible," said Dean Murray of a contemporary preacher, "as if each were the lash of a whip. They sting as they fall. Every manly instinct in his hearer rises in revolt against such savage hardness."

MANET STREET RAILWAY.

[ELECTRIC.]

On and after THURSDAY, July 24, Cars will run as follows between

QUINCY AND HOUGHS NECK.

Leave Quincy.		Leave Houghs Neck	
7.30 A. M.	12.30 P. M.	7.00 A. M.	1.00 P. M.
8.30 "	1.30 "	8.00 "	2.00 "
9.30 "	2.30 "	9.00 "	3.00 "
10.30 "	3.30 "	10.00 "	4.00 "
11.30 "	4.30 "	11.00 "	5.00 "
	5.30 "	12.00 M.	6.00 "
	6.30 "		7.00 "
	7.30 "		8.00 "
	8.30 "		9.00 "
	9.30 "		10.00 "
	10.30 "		

Special arrangements can be made for transportation for late parties or hops.

Fare 10 Cents. Children, 5 Cents.

GEORGE W. MORTON,
Superintendent.

Quincy and Boston Street Railway.

(ELECTRIC.)

Commencing Monday, June 23, 1890, Cars Leave

West Quincy for Neponset.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 8.55, 9.50, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 1.45, 2.20, 3.00, 3.35, 4.00, 4.45, *5.10, 5.30, 6.00, 6.15, 6.55, *7.15, 7.35, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.40, 10.00, †10.45 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.32, 9.18, 10.08, 10.53, 11.38 A. M.; 12.13, 1.03, 1.38, 2.00, 2.38, 3.18, 3.55, 4.17, 5.03, 5.55, 6.17, 6.33, 7.13, 7.53, 8.38, 9.00, 9.35, 10.00, 10.18, †10.42, †11.02 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy Point and West Quincy.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 9.00, 9.45, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.30, 3.15, 3.55, 4.20, 4.45, 5.55, 6.15, 6.35, 6.50, 7.30, 8.20, 8.55, 9.20, 10.00, *10.25, †10.35 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.33, 9.18, 10.08, 10.56, 11.38 A. M.; 12.15, 1.03, 1.18, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.17, 4.41, 5.09, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 6.48, 7.13, 7.32, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—6.25, 6.55, 7.25, 8.08, 8.35, 9.20, 9.55, 10.25, 11.23 A. M.; 12.15, 1.05, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.41, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 7.00, 7.32, 8.30, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—6.40, 7.10, 7.55, 8.20, 8.50, 9.35, 10.10, 10.40, 11.45 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.40, 3.15, 4.05, 5.00, 5.40, 6.15, 6.47, 7.15, 7.55, 8.45, 9.45, 10.38 P. M.

SUNDAY.

West Quincy for Neponset.—7.50, 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50 A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.55, 2.40, 3.15, 3.45, 4.20, 4.55, 5.40, 6.15, 6.50, 7.25, 7.55, 8.40, 9.15, 10.05, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.47, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.15, 1.37, 2.12, 2.57, 3.32, 4.02, 4.37, 5.12, 5.57, 6.32, 7.07, 7.42, 8.12, 8.57, 9.32, 10.07, 10.30, †10.12, †11.05 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy and West Quincy.—7.50, 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50, A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.50, 2.20, 2.55, 3.25, 4.00, 4.35, 5.20, 5.55, 6.30, 7.05, 7.35, 8.20, 8.55, 9.30, 10.05, 10.25, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.22, 7.55, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—8.10, 8.56, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.42, 8.12, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—8.30, 9.20, 10.15, 11.00, 11.45 A. M.; 12.30, 1.10, 1.55, 2.25, 2.55, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.15, 5.55, 6.30, 7.10, 8.00, 8.25, 9.00, 9.35, 10.05, 10.45 P. M.

*To Quincy only.
†To Car house only.

At Neponset close connection is made with West End Street Cars to and from Boston.

At Quincy Centre close connection is made with Electric Cars to and from Quincy Point.

Cars are due at Beale street, Wollaston, ten minutes after leaving Neponset and seven minutes after leaving Quincy.

JOHN A. DUGGAN, *Superintendent.*

Old Colony.

On and after June 16, 1890. Trains Leave

QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—4.33, 6.11, 6.55, 7.24, 7.31, 7.37, 7.52, 8.12, 8.34, 8.40, 9.18, 9.59, 10.38, 10.57 A. M.; 12.05, 1.02, 1.20, 1.42, 2.50, 4.00, 4.07, 4.48, 4.55, 5.33, 5.40, 6.20, 7.05, 7.10, 8.10, 9.06, 10.19, 10.53 P. M. **SUNDAY**—9.21, 9.31 A. M.; 1.46, 5.53, 6.01, 6.15, 8.14, 9.05, 9.16, 10.20, 11.01 P. M.

RETURN.—5.45, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 10.05, 11.02 A. M.; 12.00 M; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.30, 2.35, 3.12, 3.52, 4.18, 4.42, 5.10, 5.33, 6.07, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 8.15, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY**—7.30, 8.30, 9.15, 9.30 A. M.; 12.45, 1.30, 5.00, 5.45, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WOLLASTON HEIGHTS FOR BOSTON.—4.36, 6.14, 6.59, 7.28, 7.41, 8.15, 8.46, 9.21, 10.02, 11.00 A. M.; 12.08, 1.05, 1.45, 2.53, 4.10, 4.58, 5.43, 6.23, 7.14, 8.13, 9.09, 10.37 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.34 A. M.; 1.49, 6.19, 9.20, 11.04 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.35, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR BOSTON.—4.38, 6.19, 7.02, 7.16, 7.44, 8.05, 9.24, 10.04, 11.15 A. M.; 12.11, 1.25, 1.56, 2.56, 4.15, 5.48, 6.31, 7.12, 7.17, 8.18, 9.12, 10.40 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.37 A. M.; 1.52, 6.22, 9.23, 11.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.17, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 12.30, 1.15, 1.55, 2.25, 3.12, 4.18, 4.22, 4.42, 5.33, 5.40, 6.15, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

QUINCY ADAMS FOR BOSTON.—4.30, 6.07, 6.51, 7.20, 7.34, 8.08, 9.15, 9.56, 10.54 A. M.; 12.02, 1.38, 2.46, 4.03, 5.37, 6.16, 7.07, 8.07, 9.03, 10.30 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.27 A. M.; 1.42, 6.11, 9.12, 10.57 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WEST QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—6.08, 7.05, 7.54, 9.11, 11.04 A. M.; 1.46, 3.45, 5.27, 6.20, 10.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

EAST MILTON FOR BOSTON.—6.12, 7.09, 7.58, 9.15, 11.08 A. M.; 1.50, 3.55, 5.31, 6.24, 10.11 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR EAST MILTON AND WEST QUINCY.—6.48, 8.35, 10.00 A. M.; 12.50, 2.40, 4.42, 5.50, 6.42, 8.14 P. M.

GEO. L. CONNOR,
Gen'l Pass'r. Agt.

J. R. KENDRICK,
General Manager.

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N. B. Plans of nearly all the Real Estate in the City of Quincy can be found at my offices.
May 28. d3:&w—tf

Quincy City Grain Store.

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April 8 1—3m

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ON WATER BLUE.

A Stiff Breeze and Pleasant Day Make a Grand Success of

LADIES' DAY OF THE Q. Y. C.

Twenty-five Yachts and About 200 Ladies and Gentlemen Enjoy a Two-Hours' Sail off Houghs Neck—Lunch and Dancing in Clubhouse on Return.

The most successful "ladies' day" ever held by the Quincy Yacht Club, was that of yesterday. Fully 500 were attracted to Houghs Neck because of it, and about one-half of this number accepted invitations to sail. The Manet Electric Railway began that afternoon to make regular hourly trips and furnished excellent accommodations. The trips were run on time, and the cars were well patronized.

Commodore Shaw's boat, the Christine, was anchored off the clubhouse and was very prettily decorated with flags. The yachts assembled near Raccoon island, and shortly after three o'clock passed in review of the Commodore. The Christine dipped her colors and gave each yacht a salute.

The course lay first towards Sheep and Grape islands; rounding Jack Knife ledge the boats headed up the river, then back towards Hull. The boats were out over two hours. The course being wholly in sight of the clubhouse at Houghs Neck, the spectacle was a very pretty one.

After the yachts had passed in review the Christine got under way and the commodore gave them a delightful sail. Other guests of the commodore were on the steam launch Maggie. Capt. William P. Bullard of the steam launch Venture was the acting fleet captain for the day.

Below is a partial list of the yachts and guests on each:—

Yacht Christine.

Commodore John Shaw, Mrs. Shaw, Miss Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Rodgers, Mr. and Mrs. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Ibrahim Morrison, Rev. and Mrs. D. M. Wilson, Miss Helen Wilson, Mrs. Joseph C. Morse, Miss Lelia Ordway, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Bass, Mr. Lewis Bass, Jr., Miss Hyde, Mr. James F. Harlow, Mr. George F. Pfaffman.

Steam Yacht Venture.

Capt. William P. Bullard, Mrs. Whitehead, Mrs. Murray, Mrs. Bullard, Mrs. Jackson, Misses Jackson, Miss Murray, Miss Danielson, Mr. F. W. Webster, Mr. Murray, Mr. Wilde.

Yacht Whim.

Vice Commodore Geo. G. Saville, Mrs. Saville, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Babcock, Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Hardwick, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Page, Miss Nellie French.

Yacht Mabel.

Capt. H. L. Rice, Mrs. Faxon, Miss Faxon, Miss Pearce, Miss Armstrong, Mr. H. M. Faxon, Mr. Fred B. Rice, Mr. C. H. Porter, Jr.

Steam Launch Maggie

Capt. James Donovan, Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Thomas, Dr. J. F. Welch, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. H. Rideout, Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Prescott, Mr. Henry H. Faxon, Mr. E. B. Souther, Mrs. E. W. H. Bass, Mrs. J. Q. A. Field, Miss Field, Miss M. S. Cole, Mrs. J. H. Whiton, Mr. A. F. King, Mr. D. F. Potter, Master Charlie Slade, Master Walter Slade, Master John Moore, Benjamin Smith engineer.

Yacht Folly.

Capt. E. W. Sheppard, Mrs. Sheppard, Mrs. J. F. Sheppard, Master Joel Sheppard, Mrs. Edward Russell, Mrs. Tinkham, Miss C. Trask, Miss Shays, Miss Ella Sheppard, Miss Wheeler, Miss Edith Gray, Miss Williams, Miss Merrill, Mr. John F. Merrill, Mr. Harry Russell, Mr. Theo. Willey.

Yacht Maisie.

Capt. J. H. Slade, Mrs. Slade, the Misses Slade, Dr. and Mrs. C. W. Garey, Mr. Arthur Chase, Mrs. Chase, Miss Amy Frye, Mr. Joseph Rourke, Mr. J. H. Slade, Jr.

Yacht Elsie.

Capt. C. Frank Hardwick, Mrs. Hardwick, Mrs. Franklin Hardwick, Miss Etta M. Prescott, Mr. Millard Newcomb.

Yacht Varuna.

Capt. James S. Whiting, Miss R. Adelaide Witham, Miss Gertrude Sherman, Miss Mabel G. Nash, Mr. Robert B. Witham, Mr. Carleton C. Lane.

Yacht Moondyne.

Captain A. J. Shaw, Mrs. Arthur Shaw, Miss Mabel Morrison, Miss Bessie Morrison, Miss Annie Holbrook, Miss Lucia Hollis, Miss Dow, Miss Gertie Badger, Miss Billings, Miss Sarah Shaw, Dr. Henry Dearing Mr. Lon Smith, Mr. Eliot Shaw, Mr. Alva Morrison.

Yacht Amy.

Capt. H. R. Holden, Miss Whitmarsh, Miss Alden, Miss Williams, Mr. W. I. Dewson, Mr. Walter. B. Holden, Mr. A. E. F. Schenkelberger.

Yacht Mirth.

Capt. Walter B. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Barnard, Miss Lucy Barnard, Miss Stella Barnard, Miss Catharine Campbell, Miss Charlotte Campbell, Mr. Howard Baldwin, Mr. Addison Hogan.

Yacht Vixen.

Capt. E. L. Russell, Miss Ida Sheppard, Miss Lottie Lovell, Miss E. Gertrude Russell, Miss Birdie Lane, Miss Minnie Rodgers, Miss Dolly Farrington, Mr. Dexter Wadsworth, Mr. C. P. Armstrong, Mr. T. L. Wheeler Mr. Edward Lindsey.

Yacht Surprise.

Capt. J. H. Webb, Mr. G. F. Packard, Mrs. Webb, the Misses Webb, Master Webb.

Yacht Clytie.

Capt. Henry Dean, Miss Mable Haskell, Miss Marion Davis, Miss May Tingley, Mr. William Swan.

Yacht Erin.

Capt. John T. Cavanagh, Mrs. Cavanagh, Miss Mollie Webb, Miss Gertie Cavanagh, Miss Stella Cavanagh, Mrs. Eva Cavanagh, Mr. Henry French, Mr. Horace Drinkwater, Mr. Millard Drinkwater, Mr. Fred Cavanagh, Messrs. Edgerly, Pillsbury, O'Leary and Lynch.

Yacht Cosey.

Capt. George Crane, Mrs. Crane, Mrs. John Maxim, Mrs. Charles Feltis, Miss Georgie Hobart, Miss Carrie Barker, Miss Alice Crane, Miss Boyd, Miss Mollie Hardwick, Miss Winnie Thayer, Miss Alice Emery, Mr. Frank Hobart, Master Thomas Crane, Master H. Faxon, Master R. Faxon, Master W. Arnold.

Yacht Agnes.

Capt. W. R. Dorr, Miss Minnie Eaton, Miss Lulu Eaton, Mr. H. W. Eaton, Mr. Frank Cutler.

Yacht Posey.

Capt. R. G. Hunt, Miss Linton, Mr. W. Marsh, Mr. F. A. Hunt, Mr. A. U. Hunt, Mr. F. T. Hunt.

Yacht Secret.

Capt. J. Murray Knight, Miss Louise Worster, Miss Mary Reilly.

Yacht Eva.

Capt. James E. Maxim, Master Harry Maxim, Miss Eva Maxim.

Naptha Launch Enid.

Capt. E. F. Linton, Mrs. Herbert Baker, Mrs. Tinkham, Mrs. Shepherd.

Yacht Neried.

Capt. C. P. Brackett, Miss Abbie Brackett, Miss N. Jones, Miss Claflin, Mr. J. Q. Cudworth.

Yacht Julia.

Capt. Charles Hall, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Ditson, Mr. Eaton Pierce, Mrs. L. A. Pierce, Master Ernest Ditson.

Yacht Elf.

Capt. H. L. Souther, Miss Alice Linton, Miss Kate F. Pierce, Miss Madge Pierce, Miss Helen L. Foster, Mr. Perry Lawton, Mr. A. L. Bumpus, Mr. Percy Sears, Mr. Merton Swallow.

Refreshments.

Upon the return of the yachts about 5.30, refreshments were served in the clubhouse, consisting of salads, sandwiches, rolls and lemonade. The committee had not counted on feeding 500 hungry persons, and the supply was hardly equal to the demand.

Dancing.

In the evening there was a hop in the clubhouse, in which about 100 couples participated. The grand march at 8 o'clock was led by Commodore and Mrs. Shaw, followed by Vice Commodore and Mrs. Saville, and 60 couples. Music was furnished by three pieces of Monk's orchestra, and the dancing continued until eleven.

Suicide of F. A. Read.

A sad case of suicide occurred this morning, about two o'clock. Mr. Frank A. Read, who carried on the drug business at Brewer's Corner in this city, arose from bed and walking out into the kitchen picked up a razor and cut his throat. Dr. Sheahan was called, sewed up the wound and had the man put in bed. A few minutes later he died.

Mr. Read came to this city from Rhode Island some eight years ago, and since then has carried on business in different parts of the city. He was a man very well liked by all his acquaintances. He leaves a widow. The body will be taken to Pawtucket, R. I., for burial.

Soon after the deed the fire alarm was pulled in from Box 42 by one of the inmates of the house, who wished to summon assistance.

One Year Benefit Order.

The first lodge to be instituted in Quincy, of The Mutual One Year Benefit Order, will be organized in Atlantic on Tuesday evening, July 29th. This organization pays its members an endowment of $100 in one year, $10 per week in case of sickness or accident and $1000 at death. It is an incorporated institution working under a charter granted by the State of Massachusetts. It is conducted on the lodge plan and since the 2d day of May last, (the date of the charter,) forty-five lodges have been started with a membership of 1600 in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Ohio and other states. Mr. Horatio Nelson has the charter list and will answer any inquiries in relation to the order.

TODAY'S COURT.

Roland McDonald of Milton for disturbing the peace in that town was find $10 and costs.

Patrick Cavanagh of West Quincy for keeping an unlicensed dog over three months old, was fined $15.

Daniel Coogan whose case was continued from last week, for the lacency of a shawl was discharged.

Joseph Cohen for peddling in this city without a license. Case was continued until to-morrow morning.

The cultivation of figs is extending in California. A fruit grower at Winters has twenty-two acres planted in fig trees.

MERCANTILE CLERKS

They Give a Grand Entertainment in Faxon Hall

TO A CROWDED HOUSE.

The Programme a Long One—Encores Frequent—The Entertainment Followed by Dancing.—Grand March Led by President Munroe and Miss O'Connell—Those Present.

The first grand concert and dance given by Q. M. C. B. A. was held in Faxon Hall Wednesday evening. A very large number of tickets had been sold in advance and long before the hour announced for the concert to begin the hall was full and the people kept coming up to 9.30.

Great care had been taken in the arrangement of the concert programme which was a very long one. The audience was pleased, every one of the artists receiving an encore.

The programme consisted of the following, the accompanist being Mr. William Wilson:

Overture,
William Wilson.
Song, Selected
Mr. John Phelan.
Song. A Mother's Watch by the Sea
Mr. J. J. Keenan.
Recitation, Selected
Miss E. C. Coffey.
Guitar Solo, Selected
Albert Turner.
Song, Selected
Mr. L. G. Griffiths.
Song, Selected
Mr. John McGowan.
Song, I am Waiting My Love's Return
Mr. Stephen Pierce.
Song, Comic
Mr. William Kingstrey.
Song, Scanlan's Swing Song
Mr. J. W. Cyril Adams.
Recitation, Selected
Mr. James Rapson.
Song and Dance,
Mr. P. J. Barry.
Song, Selected
Mr. Joseph Huston.
Club Swinging,
Mr. George H. Ferguson.
Recitation (By special request) Curfew Shall Not Ring Tonight.
Miss E. C. Coffey.
Song, Selected
Eugene Murphy.
Song, Selected
Mr. Lewis Griffiths.
Xylophone Solo, Selected
Mr. Eugene Murphy.

After the concert the hall was cleared and preparations made for dancing. The grand march was started about 10.45 led by President F. W. Munroe and Miss O'Connell. Among those who were noticed on the floor were the following:—

Herbert Boutin and wife.
P. J. Cray and wife.
John Phelan and wife.
Joseph Prout.
Mr. Daniel Deasey.
Mr. James Allen.
Mr. William Wilson.
Miss E. C. Coffey.
Miss Eva Bigness.
Miss Ellen Rundell.
Miss Josie Sullivan.
Miss Abbie Trask.
Mr. Albert O'Neil.
Mr. Frank Stoddard.
Mr. Albert Maxim.
Mr. R. J. Foy.
Mr. Richard Foley.
Mr. John Gallagher.
Mr. Daniel Sullivan.
Mr. James Sullivan.
Miss Lizzie O'Connell.
Miss May Sweeney.
Miss May Leary.
Miss Josie O'Brien.
Miss May Atwood.
Mr. John Keenan.
Mr. James Rooney.
Mr. Thomas Doyle.
Mr. James Mason.
Mr. C. Muse.
Mr. William Bennett.
Mr. Frank Copp.
Miss Lottie Bruce.
Miss Jennie Seymour.
Miss Emma Bigness.
Miss Mollie Kearns.
Mr. James O'Dowd and wife.
Mr. Edward Clancey.
Mr. John Keegan.
Mr. William Starr.
Mr. John Cain.
Mr. Charles Wilson.
Mrs. John Bent.
Mrs. Charles Cushing.
Mrs. Walter Collins.
Miss Julia Burns.
Miss Nellie Horan.
Miss Hattie Birnie.
Miss Josie Clancey.
Miss Lizzie Thompson.
Mr. George Harris.
Mr. James Egan.
Mr. James O'Neil.
Mr. James Elcock.
Mr. Tim Almont.
Mr. John Almont.
Mr. Edward White.
Miss Mollie McNally.
Miss Maggie McNally.
Miss Mary Walsh
Miss May Richards.
Miss Kate Richards.
Mr. A. L. Mead.
Mr. Joe Bruce.
Mr. Will Thomas.
Alex Thompson and wife.
Richard Foley,
George Sanborn and wife.
John Mitchell and wife.
James Parker.
John Westland.
George Westland.
James Sullivan.
Miss Ellis.
Miss Julia Burke.
Miss Jennie Welch.
Miss Kate Duffy.
Miss Julia Duffy.
Mr. J. W. C. Adams.
Mr. P. Shea.
Mr. John Rose.
Mr. John Mason.
Mr. John McMahon
Mr. Frank Davornen.
Miss Josie Rose.
Miss Minnie Bolanger.
Miss Ella McGann.
Miss Annie Kelliher.
Miss Mary Kelliher.
Mr. John Bouton.
Mr. Fred Drake.
Mr. Herbert Drake.
Mr. James Rapson.
Mr. A. J. Dickson.
Mr. Thomas Gallagher.
Miss Lizzie O'Connell.
Miss McKay.
Miss Lizzie McGowan.
Miss Emma Colbert.
Miss Addie O'Connell.
Miss Rachel Smith.
Miss Mary Kiley.
Mr. Andrew Kirwin.
Mr. Joseph Griffin.
Mr. George Prout.
Mr. Charles Mulligan.
Mr. William Phillips.
Mr. Eugene Murphy.
Mr. John McGowan.
Mr. Clarence Twombly.
Mr. James Rooney.
Mr. Edward Baxter.
Miss Ida Cameron.
Miss Welch.
Miss Lizzie McAuliffe.
Miss Mary Fay.
Mr. John Reardon.
Mr. George Chubbuck.
Mr. John Kenna.
Mr. William Spargo.
Mr. Henry O'Brien.
Mr. Joseph O'Brien.
Mr. William Prout.
Mr. McKellar.
Mr. Daniel Hourigan.
Mr. P. McGovern.
Mr. J. McGovern.

Dancing was in order until two o'clock. Bryants' Orchestra furnished the music, and refreshments were served in the lower hall. This is the first dance which has been given by the association and will net them a handsome sum.

The floor was under the direction of F. W. Munroe, assisted by R. E. Foy, H. L. Boutin, J. P. Prout, C. E. Twombly, Charles Millegan, A. F. Thompson, G. H. Ferguson, F. Goss, J. W. Walsh, J. Allen, J. Hackett, W. G. Kain, L. J. Ferguson.

Yacht Club.

On July 5th, there was an informal gathering held at the residence of J. E. Drew, Walker street, at which remarks and suggestions were made toward the formation of a yacht club, and a meeting was organizeed by the choice of Mr. Geo. H. DeHuff as Chairman, and J. E. Drew as Secretary. It was voted to form a yacht club and a committee consisting of O. F. Lathrop, Geo. H. DeHuff, and J. E. Drew to procure a place for another meeting, and draft a constitution and by-laws to be presented to the next meeting. It was then voted that Messrs. Pratt, Eaton, and Briggs should be a committee to assist the drafting committee in accomplishing that object. Tho meeting then adjourned subject to the call of Chairman.

On July 9th the adjourned meeting was called at the same place, Mr. DeHuff in the chair, and after some remarks by several gentlemen present, they proceeded to organize by choice of the following officers.

Commodore,—D. W. Pratt.
Vice Commodore,—O. F. Lathrop.
Fleet Captain,—E. W. Crocker.
Secretary,—J. E. Drew.
Treasurer,—Geo. W. Hill.
Executive Committee,—Messrs. C. N. Hunt, Geo. H. DeHuff, John Wakley.

The meeting then adjourned until July 16th at the same place. On July 16th the meeting was called to order by the Commodore, and after the reading of records of the last meeting by the Secretary, a discussion in regard to matters pertaining to the advancement of the club, they then adjourned, subject to a call from the commodore.

Swedish Camp Meeting.

A Swedish camp meeting will be held at Merry Mount Park from the July 31st, to Aug. 7th. Many people are expected from Boston, Salem, Lynn, Gloucester, Campello, Brockton, Providence, Newport and other places.

All the Swedish preachers of New England and New England Southern Conferences are expected to be present. Several tents have been hired from Boston, in which the people can stay for a whole week. This will be a pleasant time for all.

Services in the English language will also be held. The committee in charge of the meeting have done their best to accommodate the people and give a hearty invitation to all.

During a heated spell at Reading, Pa., last week workmen removed a street rail and it expanded so much that it could not be replaced.

Fruit raising in California is not all profit. Not less than 10,000 fruit trees were lost on a ranch at Woodland last winter. At the low estimate of $5 apiece, this means a loss of $50,000.

LOST.

LOST.—From Carriage in Atlantic, probably on Squantum or Adams streets, a lady's black Wrap. Suitable reward. Notify C. C. SHACKFORD, 160 Summer street, Boston. July 22—3t p1w

WANTS.

WANTED.—Ten good Paving Cutters at A. R. BLETHEN & CO'S. Granite Quarries. Steady work on Boston blocks. Lynn, Mass. July 22—9t

WANTED.—A young man acquainted with the grocery and provision business for an order team. One that can cut meat preferred. State references. Address Box 728, Quincy. May 26—tf

WANTED.—People to know that it costs but 25 cents the first day and 75 cents a week, for four lines in this column. tf

TO LETS.

TO LET.—In French's building, Chestnut St., opposite the Congregational church, desirable rooms up one flight. Suitable for Dressmaker, Tailor or Barber. Apply at Bussell's Studio, Adams building. 11-tf

TO LET.

A pleasant and convenient tenement on Spear street, 2d door from Public Library, now occupied by Geo. H. Brown. Rent $15. Inquire of GEO. W. PRESCOTT, Patriot Office.
Quincy, June 21. tf

Boots and Shoes.
BOOTS AND SHOES!
FOR THE THOUSANDS.
The Best Goods to be found at D. B. STETSON'S. They are all WARRANTED to do Good Service, at the Lowest Prices.
D. B. Stetson,
54 WASHINGTON ST., QUINCY.

FOR SALE.

The well-known EXPRESS ROUTE of James C. White, West Quincy. Lots of business. Owner wishes to sell to embark in other business. For terms, etc., apply to
JAMES C. WHITE,
Larry Place, West Quincy.
July 16. 12t

Dr. A. P. KIKAPOO,
THE INDIAN DOCTOR
and wife who are staying at the
ROBERTSON HOUSE, QUINCY,
Have consented to remain
One Week more and treat diseases of all kinds at the Camp on Granite Street, near Fort Street.

Remember that his CONSULTATIONS and EXAMINATIONS are Free to All from 2 P. M. until 6 P. M., only.
July 19.

John Page,
— DEALER IN —
FIRST-CLASS
Boots and Shoes,
ALL KINDS.
Russett Patent Calf Shoes, Ladies', Misses' and Children's Oxford Shoes. Hundreds of pairs must be sold to make room. Full Stock. Also Furnishing Goods at
City Boot and Shoe Store,
No. 104 HANCOCK STREET.
QUINCY.

One Dozen Fine Cabinet
PHOTOGRAPHS
FOR $3.00
Bussell's Studio,
ADAMS BUILDING,
Hancock Street,
QUINCY.
June 3. 13t—Thu

For Sale and To Let.

For Sale. A large variety of residences and choice building lots in all parts of the city at prices to suit.

To Let. New house, 10 rooms, all modern conveniences, in Quincy Centre.

Elegant new residence, 11 rooms, on Lincoln avenue, Wollaston.

House, 6 rooms, No. 7 Spear street, Quincy. Also stores and tenements in all parts of the city.

Agents for the Greenleaf Land Associates.

Care of property and collection of rents a specialty.

Geo. H. Brown & Co.,
Insurance, Real Estate and Mortgages,
Adams Building, Quincy.
Branch Office at Williams' Jewelry Store, West Quincy.

FIRE SALE!
DRY GOODS AT YOUR OWN PRICES!
BEGINNING
Wednesday, July 23, 1890,
THE GOODS SAVED FROM THE
$3000 Stock of Miss A. A. Bartlett,
AT BREWER'S CORNER.

Hamburgs	1, 2 and 3 Cents per Yard.
Ribbons	From 1 Cent Up.
Hosiery	Very Cheap.
Spool Cotton	1 and 2 Cents.
Handkerchiefs	Some 2 for 1 Cent.
Laces	1 and 2 Cents per Yard.
Prints in Short Lengths	Any Price.

Other Articles in Great Variety Correspondingly Cheap. TERMS CASH.
Store on Granite Street opposite Brewer's Store.

BEST IN THE MARKET!
FOR $6.50 CASH
WE SELL A TON OF THE
WEBSTER NUT COAL,
It is the most Economical Coal sold.
C. PATCH & SON.
[FRANK S. PATCH.]
Quincy, July 9. tf

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)
— BY —
GREEN & PRESCOTT,
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REPORTORIAL STAFF.
FRANK F. PRESCOTT, City Editor.
JAMES E. WODDICK, JAMES S. WHITING,
MISS FREEMAN.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES,
By Carriers or Mail.

One month,	$ .50
Three months,	1.50
Six months,	3.00
One year,	5.00

CASH IN ADVANCE.

Single copies 2 cents, delivered daily by carriers; to be paid for weekly.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One inch, one insertion, 50 cents; one week, $1.50; one month, $5.00.
Short advertisements, such as Lost, Found, Wanted, For Sale, To Let, etc., not exceeding four lines in length, 25 cents first insertion; 10 cents each additional insertion.
Births, deaths and marriages free.
Funeral notices 25 cents each; obituary and reading notices 10 cents per line.

TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

The remarkable gain in the population of the city is the all absorbing topic, and there are those who doubt the correctness of the figures, thinking it may be a thousand large. A few believe there have been omissions, unless the enumerators have obtained their information second hand. If Quincy has a population of 16,666, the city has been too modest in her claims. There are many things which go to show that the figures are substantially correct. Notice the gain in voters, in polls, in valuation, in births and then the number of strangers you meet on the streets. Why natives sometimes are almost inclined to believe it is not Quincy.

The changes and improvements in the last five years have been many. First of all the adoption of a city form of government; then the introduction of electric street lighting; three street railways built, and all now operated by electricity. Over 500 houses have been built in this period, including large business blocks, churches, etc. Real estate is active, many large estates have been cut up, and all parts of the city are building up. Look for a large gain in the small wards the next five years.

We were surprised when we noticed in Boston papers some weeks ago an advertisement of the Commissioner of Public Works of Quincy asking proposals for furnishing granite pavings and edgestone for Hancock street. Should that official award such a contract to out-of-town parties, he should be asked to resign. It would be too ridiculous for the "Granite city" to import granite for her public works. A proper restriction to be inserted in the specifications would have been that the required material should be of Quincy granite, and it would have been sufficient had the advertisement been inserted in the local papers only. The situation now must be embarrassing. Only one bid, and that for double what Quincy contractors would furnish a suitable stone for.

Some of the members of the City Council are working hard for a vacation but after all is there any good reason why the body should suspend its meetings. By meeting twice a month regularly, an opportunity is offered members of two weeks' absence from the city and that is more than most of them will take. A more comfortable evening than Monday could not be found, not but what there will be more hot nights, but not as many as have already passed. There is business for most of the committees whether the Council meets or not.

The Cape Ann Breeze is advocating the display of the portraits of all past mayors in the City hall building, and it takes the ground that if any of these officials should present their portraits to the city, the act should not be set down as a mark of egotism, but rather a step that called for approbation. There is considerable to be said in favor of this suggestion, and with due agitation, it is highly probable that Portsmouth and Haverhill will not long monopolize the distinction of being the only provincial places in this section of the country that possesses a full list of portraits of all past mayors, suitably hung in their respective City hall buildings.

Quincy is on the right track. It has photographs of all its mayors in City hall, but this is only one.

We think the watering of the streets was never so well attended to as it is this year. In this dry hot weather life would indeed be a burden, if it were not for the well-sprinkled streets. —Lynn Press.

TWO SMART LITTLE YOUNGSTERS.

They Fight, Sell Their Papers and Divide the Proceeds.

What the small boy who haunts City Hall park does not know about the ins and outs of human nature is hardly worth knowing at all. He understands among a great many other valuable things that the elderly and well to do citizen generally likes to see a fight, and afterward, regretting his yielding to brutal longing for scenes of gore, is ready to make amends in some way or other. This fact received a practical demonstration a day or two ago.

Two newsboys, dirty, ragged and shrewd, as is usually the case with the urchins in the park, stationed themselves where homeward bound Brooklynites would be sure to see them. These boys were not of a size. One was fairly plump, the other was a weazened bit of humanity, but he understood his business thoroughly. They played their farce neatly and very much in this fashion:

The larger boy bears down upon the other, cuffs him, uses disgraceful language and tears his papers. The attacked youth drops the papers and returns the compliments verbal and pugilistic. There is a clinch and the small boy goes down. By this time several Brooklynites have halted and a little crowd has collected. Then the battle is renewed. The youngsters seem to strike out viciously, but few of their blows tell. Again the smaller boy goes down. He comes up pluckily again and once more he is worsted. He squeezes a tear or two from his eyes, picks up his torn papers and begins to wail.

His stock in trade is ruined, and he must go supperless to bed. Two or three bystanders put their hands in their pockets. They have been entertained in rather a disreputable way, and remorse suggests atonement in the way of helping the youngster out of his troubles. In no time his stock is disposed of, and he isn't asked to make change. A park policeman, attracted by the sight of the crowd, is approaching, and the little fellow, pocketing his gains, slides away. His antagonist has already disappeared.

There are two scenes in the last act. One is on the steps of the bridge. Two or three men are taking a look at the newspapers they have just bought from the urchin. The inspection is not all that might be wished in its results. The papers are two or three days old. The other scene is in a cheap restaurant not far from the park. Two boys who have but just now been engaged in seemingly desperate combat are seated sociably at the same table. "We'll go some pie, too, Jimmy," remarks the smaller. "I tell yer, that's the greatest racket I ever worked on the suckers."—New York Times.

Too Much Money for a Picture.

Meissonier's picture of Napoleon in 1814, only 30 inches by 20, has just been sold for £34,000, the highest price ever given for the work of a living artist. The art world naturally exults over this solid proof of appreciation; but we wonder whether it really benefits by these prices even in a pecuniary sense. We suspect not. It is found in the literary world that an overpowering demand for a single book arrests the sale of books in general, the reservoir of cash for buying books being in any one year a fixed quantity. If that economic rule extends to art, M. Meissonier's phenomenal triumph just prevents thirty-four artists from receiving £1,000 apiece. That may be good or bad for art—we are not deciding—but it limits sadly the number of art producers, among whom might be found, if we may in the teeth of the market suggest so audacious a possibility, even M. Meissonier's superior. That the huge price will help M. Meissonier to paint still better is an assumption refuted by all art history.—Spectator.

German Government in Africa.

German territory in East Africa is placed already under a most careful system of administration. Zanzibar is the headquarters for the imperial commissioner, Maj. Wissman, and the main staff, while each coast station is under charge of a commanding officer, responsible for both the political and military mangement. These officials send an elaborate report monthly to headquarters, while, at the same interval, the commissioner visits each station for a personal inspection. Four steamers, with whale boats, gigs and smaller vessels, keep up a regular service for passengers and mails between the various stations and Zanzibar. The military forces comprise 207 officers, 1,200 Soudanese troops and 500 Zulu and Arkari soldiers, besides a body of Somalis for police duty, and are divided into two corps, for duty respectively in the north and south, each in charge of a sub-commander. Hospitals are established at Pangani and Bagamoyo.—Exchange.

A Good Razor Strop.

Few persons know how excellent a razor strop is the human hand or arm. If a razor is in fairly good condition and not in need of the oil stone it may soon be whetted to a fine edge on the palm of the hand or the inner side of the forearm. The latter is best if it is free of hair, as it frequently is, for it presents a whetting surface quite as long as the ordinary razor strop. The fat portion of the palm, between the little finger and the wrist, however, makes an excellent strop. The process of stropping a razor on the forearm appears a bit alarming to the looker on, though there is little danger that a skillful man will do himself harm.—New York Sun.

Great Expectations.

Mrs. Tiptop—Why in the world did you allow your daughter to engage herself to Mr. Churchmouse? He hasn't a cent.

Mrs. Highup—No, not yet; but think of his prospects.

Mrs. T.—Prospects? Why, there are ten lives between him and the family fortune, and they are all strong, healthy young men.

Mrs. H.—Yes; but none of them can get from his home to his business without crossing Broadway.—New York Weekly.

New Outing Flannels

FINE QUALITY,

At 10 Cents per Yard,

— AT —

Miss C. S. Hubbard's,

158 Hancock St.,

Quincy, - - Mass.

SEASONABLE GOODS

— AT —

BOSTON BRANCH GROCERY.

CANNED MEATS,
Fruits and Vegetables,

of every kind. Only Good Qualities kept in Stock.

Dried Fruits,

including Evaporated Apples, Peaches, Apricots, etc. Prunes of all Sizes. Raisins, Currants, Figs, Dates, etc.

BUTTER.

All Grades are Cheaper and Quality is Excellent.

Coffees and Teas

are always in order and everyone knows we sell the Best!

FLOUR

is one of our great Specialties, and our Sales are Large because we give the Best at Low Prices.

J. F. MERRILL,

Durgin & Merrill's Block, Quincy

April 17. 9—tf

SAVILLE & JONES,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Adams Building.

To the People of Quincy.

GREETING:

Having opened a first-class Furnace and Plumbing establishment in Pierce's Block, cor. of Hancock and Washington Sts. We are prepared to do all kinds of Furnace and Plumbing work in all its branches, either New work or Repairing by Contract or by the Day.

If you have a Furnace and cannot heat certain rooms, we can heat them for you. If you have a Plumbing job that the circulation is poor, water cannot be heated or the sanitary condition is defective, or otherwise poor, as practical experts in our profession, we can obviate those defects.

We have not come among you as itinerant botches, but as thorough, practical mechanics on Heating and Plumbing. We propose to make Quincy our home, as we have come to stay, and by square dealing and strict attention to business, we desire a share of your patronage, and in order to expediate a better acquaintance with you as to our ability, will say that we have for years and are today performing the work at our other store for many of the leading citizens and corporations of Weymouth and Braintree, a few of which we will name:

A. S. Morrison & Bros., Jenkins' Manufacturing Co., Columbia Rubber Co., Allen Fan Co., Fore River Engine Works, Ambler & Hobart, Hon. Edward Avery, A. E. Avery, Col. A. C. Drinkwater, Joshua Wilkins, T. A. Watson, Dr. G. W. Tinkham, Dr. F. F. Forsaith, Dr. T. H. Dearing, I. Morrison, Horace Abercrombie, Hon. F. A. Hobart, Aubrey Hilliard, C. N. Wallace, A. J. Bates, N. F. Hunt, O. W. Allen, Mrs. B. T. Loring, Mrs. Ellen Stetson, Haywood Bros., Geo. H. Holbrook, Thomas Penniman, William Penniman, Elmer Morrison, and many others. We also carry a full line of Rogers' Oil Stove, Agate and Tin Ware.

We are agents for Magee Furnaces and Ranges, and welcome you one and all to visit our establishment, inpect our goods, compare our prices and find that you can do better at home than you can in Boston.

Respectfully yours,

G. B. BATES, Hancock St., Quincy.

May 27. tf

Marked Down Sale

— IN THE —

City of Quincy,

— IN ORDER TO —

Compete with the Times.

AM CATERING FOR THE

City of Quincy

— TO KEEP THE —

PEOPLE AT HOME.

We keep all Styles of

Ranges,

— BUT THE —

Breeze and the Berlins,

which I have manufactured expressly for me, cannot be beat, as I have more than 100 different families in the City of Quincy, that will testify in their favor.

All other Goods equally low in Price.

The Strike

Is virtually to be settled satisfactorily to all Parties. In order to give those who have lost time and money a

Good Bargain

for the next thirty days, I am about to place my Entire Stock of

Woolen Carpets

at such Prices that all who want may not hesitate to purchase.

You have heard of people advertising the Great Gigantic Sales; this I shall call the

GREAT

Gigantic Sale.

1200 yds. of Straw Matting

will be offered from the Lowest Price to the highest grade of

English Straw Matting.

In this Sale you will find

3000 Yards

WOOLEN, TAPESTRY,

— AND —

Brussels

of all Shades and Qualities, and the Prices will be very low, and the Quality cannot be beat for the Prices.

We are right at home on the

Imperial Ice-Chests

— AND —

Refrigerators,

and the Prices can't be beat in Boston or out of Boston.

J. W. Lombard,

PANTON'S BLOCK.

WHAT HAS BEEN SAID

Regarding the Muddle Over the Seal Fisheries.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE,

Showing the Difference in Views Entertained by Uncle Sam and Johnny Bull—Opinions of Diplomats Fully Set Forth. Secretary Blaine's Arguments for the Rights of Americans in Alaskan Waters.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The president sent to the house, in answer to the resolution introduced by Representative Hitt, the official correspondence between the government of the United States and the government of Great Britain touching the seal fisheries of the Behring Sea. In his accompanying letter of transmittal to the president, Secretary Blaine, under date of Bar Harbor, July 19, regrets the delay in transmission which the president directed on the 11th inst., and says that the correspondence is still in progress.

The Correspondence.

The first letter is from Mr. Edwardes to Mr. Blaine and is dated Bar Harbor, Aug. 24, 1889. It says:

> Repeated rumors have of late reached her majesty's government that United States cruisers have stopped, searched and even seized British vessels in Behring Sea outside the three-mile limit from the nearest land. Although no official confirmation of these rumors has reached her majesty's government, there appears to be no reason to doubt their authenticity. I am desired by the Marquis of Salisbury to inquire whether the United States government are in possession of similar information, and further, to ask that stringent instructions may be sent by the United States government at the earliest moment to their officers, with the view to prevent the possibility of such occurrences taking place.
>
> In continuation of my instructions, I have the honor to remind you that her majesty's government received very clear assurances last year from Mr. Bayard, at that time secretary of state, that pending the discussion of the general questions at issue, no further interference should take place with the British vessels in Behring Sea. In concluson, the Marquis of Salisbury desires me to say that Sir Julian Pauncefote, her majesty's minister, will be prepared on his return to Washington in the autumn to discuss the whole question, and her majesty's government wish to point out to the United States government that a settlement cannot but be hindered by any measures of forces which may be resorted to by the United States.

To this letter Mr. Blaine replied, on the same day and at the same place, that the same rumors, probably based on truth, had reached the United States, but that up to date there had been no official communication received on the subject.

Sept. 12, last year, Mr. Edwardes asked when he may expect an answer to the request of his government made Aug. 24, that instructions may be sent to Alaska to prevent the probability of the seizure of British ships in Behring Sea.

Mr. Blaine, still at Bar Harbor, Sept. 14, replied that he had supposed that her majesty's government was satisfied of the president's earnest desire to come to a friendly agreement touching Behring Sea, and that the official instruction to Sir Julian Pauncefote to proceed immediately after his arrival in October to a full discussion of the question removed all necessity for preliminary correspondence touching its merits. Referring to Mr. Edwardes' question, he says:

> A categorical response would have been, and still is, impracticable, unjust to this government and misleading to the government of her majesty. It was therefore the judgment of the president that the whole subject could be more wisely remanded to the formal discussion so near at hand, which her majesty's government has proposed, and to which the government of the United States has cordially assented.
>
> It is proper, however, to add that any instruction sent to Behring Sea at the time of your original request upon the 24th of August would have failed to reach those waters before the departure of the vessels of the United States.

In another letter to Mr. Edwardes of date of Oct. 2 last, the marquis transmits copies of affidavits bearing on the seizure of the British sealers Black Diamond and Triumph by the United States revenue cutter Rush. He says further:

> It is apparent from these affidavits that the vessels were seized at a distance from land far in excess of the limit of maritime jurisdiction which any nation can claim by international law.
>
> In a dispatch to Sir L. West, dated Sept. 10, 1887, which was communicated to Mr. Bayard, I drew the attention of the government of the United States to the illegality of these proceedings, and expressed a hope that due compensation would be awarded to the subjects of her majesty who had suffered from them. I have not since that time received from the government of the United States any intimation of their intentions in this respect, or any explanation of the grounds upon which this interference with the British sealers had been authorized. * * *
>
> But in view of the unexpected renewal of the seizures of which her majesty's government have previously complained, it is my duty to protest against them, and to state that, in the opinion of her majesty's government, they are wholly unjustified by international law.

It appears that Mr. Blaine inquired what authority there was for the above stated assurance of Mr. Bayard, as in a note on Oct. 14 last, Mr. Edwardes says that it was an assurance communicated unofficially to his lordship by the United States minister in London, and also by Mr. Bayard to Minister West, in April, 1888.

The correspondence between Secretary Blaine and the new British minister began Jan. 22 of this year with a very long letter from the secretary to Sir Julian Pauncefote.

The Secretary Opened

with an acknowledgement of the papers bearing on the seizures made by the Rush. He says:

> In the opinion of the president, the Canadian vessels arrested and detained in the Behring Sea was engaged in a pursuit that was in itself contra bonos mores, a pursuit which of necessity involves a serious and permanent injury to the rights of the government and the people of the United States. To establish this ground it is not necessary to argue the question of the extent and nature of the sovereignty of this government over the waters of the Behring Sea, it is not necessary to explain, certainly not to define, the powers and privileges ceded by his imperial majesty, the Emperor of Russia, in the treaty by which the Alaska territory was transferred to the United States. * * *

The secretary then speaks of the value of the seal fisheries which were controlled by Russia without interference or question until the cession of Alaska to the United States in 1867. This undisturbed possession continued to the United States until 1886. The United States government had made successful efforts to improve and preserve the fisheries, resulting in the payment of more than $12,000,000 to English laborers for the preparation of the seal skins, and the elevation to civilization of the natives of Alaskan islands. The precedents, customs and rights had been established and enjoyed, either by Russia or the United States for nearly a century. The two nations were the only powers that owned a foot of land on the continents that bordered or on the islands included within the Behring waters where the seals resort to breed. Into this peaceful and secluded field of labor, whose benefits were so equally shared by the native Alouts of the Pribyloff islands, by the United States and by England, certain Canadian vessels in 1886 asserted their right to enter and by their ruthless course

To Destroy the Fisheries

and with them to destroy also the resulting industries, which are so valuable. The government of the United States at once proceeded to check this movement. It was cause of unfeigned surprise to the United States to learn that her majesty's government should immediately interfere to defend and encourage (surely to encourage by defending) the course of the Canadians in disturbing an industry which had been carefully developed for more than ninety years, under the flags of Russia and the United States, without interference with the public rights or the private industries of any people. Whence did the ships of Canada derive the right to do in 1886 that which they had refrained from doing for more than ninety years? Upon what grounds did her majesty's government defend, in 1886 a course of conduct in the Behring Sea, which she had carefully avoided ever since the discovery of that sea?

So great has been the injury to the fisheries by Canadian vessels, that whereas the government has allowed 100,000 to be taken annually for a series of years, it is now compelled to reduce the number to 60,000. If four years of this violation of natural law and neighbors' rights has reduced the annual slaughter of seal by 40 per cent. it is easy to see how short a period will be required to work the

Total Destruction of the Fisheries.

The ground upon which her majesty's government justifies or at least defends the course of the Canadian vessels, rests upon the fact that they are committing their acts of destruction on the high seas, viz: more than three marine leagues from the shore line. It is doubtful whether her majesty's government would abide by this rule if the attempt were made to interfere with the pearl fisheries of Ceylon, which extend more than twenty miles from the shore line and have been enjoyed by England without molestation ever since their acquisition.

Nor is it creditable that modes of fishing on the Grand Banks, altogether practicable, but highly destructive, would be justified or even permitted by Great Britain on a plea that the vicious acts were committed more than three miles from shore. The president does not conceive it possible that her majesty's government could, in fact, be less indifferent to these evil results than is the government of the United States, but he hopes that her majesty's government will, after this frank admission of views, more readily comprehend the position of the government of the United States touching this serious question. This government has been ready to concede much in order to adjust all differences of views, and has, in the judgment of the president, already proposed a solution,

Not Only Equitable but Generous.

Thus far her majesty's government has declined to accept the propasal of the United States. The president now awaits with deep interest, not unmixed with solicitude, any proposition for reasonable adjustment which her majesty's government may submit. The forcible resistance to which this goverment is constrained in the Behring Sea is, in the president's judgment, demanded, not only by the necessity of defending the traditional long established rights of the United States, but also the rights of good government and good morals the world over. In this contention the government of the United States has no occasion and no desire to withdraw or modify the position which it has at any time maintained against the claim of the imperial government of Russia. The United States will not withhold from any nation the privileges which it demanded for itself when Alaska was part of the Russian empire. Nor is the government of the United States disposed to exercise in those possessions any less power or authority than it was willing to concede to the imperial government of Russia when its sovereignty extended over them.

Her Majesty's Side.

April 30, Sir Julian Pauncefote wrote Mr. Blaine in answer to his invitation for a counter proposal for a settlement, that as the sole object of the negotiations was the preservation of the fur seal species, regardless of advantage to any particular nation or private interest, it would be strange if there should be a failure to devise the means of solving the difficulties which had arisen. In view of the divergent views held, no solution would satisfy public opinion in Canada or Great Britain without a full inquiry by a mixed commission of experts. Meanwhile, he was prepared to recommend to his government certain provisional and precautionary measures to remove apprehension of depletion of the fur seal species, pending the report of the commission. The regulations proposed were as follows:

1. That pelagic sealing should be prohibited in the Behring Sea, the Sea of Ochotsk and the adjoining waters, during the months of May and June and during the months of October, November and December, which may be termed the "migration periods" of the fur seal.
2. That all sealing vessels should be prohibited from approaching the breeding islands within a radius of ten miles.

These regulations, he thinks, will put a stop to the practices complained of as tending to exterminate the seals. The British minister also encloses the draft of a convention providing for the appointment of a mixed commission, who are to report on certain specified questions within two years. Matters not adjusted by the commission, may be left to arbitration.

Marquis of Salisbury Takes a Hand.

The Marquis of Salisbury, under date of May 22 last, in a letter to the British minister, undertakes to reply to Mr. Blaine's argument. Relative to the statement that the seizures were justified by the fact that they were "engaged in a pursuit that is in itself contra bonos mores"—a pursuit which of necessity involves a serious and permanent injury to the government and people of the United States, the marquis says:

> It is obvious that two questions are involved, first, whether the pursuit and killing of fur seals in certain parts of the open sea is, from the point of view of international morality, an offense contra bonos mores; and secondly, whether if such be the case this fact justifies the seizure on the high seas and subseq uent confiscation in time of peace of the private vessels of a friendly nation.

He argues against both conclusions, and says:

> It requires something more than a mere declaration that the government or citizens of the United States or even other countries interested in the seal trade, are losers by a certain course of proceeding, to render that course an immoral one. Her majesty's government would deeply regret that the pursuit of fur seals on the high seas by British vessels should involve even the slightest injury to the people of the United States. If the case be proved, they will be ready to consider what measures can be properly taken for the remedy of such injury, but they would be unable on that ground to depart from a principle on which free commerce on the high seas depends.

Respecting Mr. Blaine's statement of the exclusive monopoly enjoyed by Russia, the marquis quotes from Quincy Adams' letter, the United States minister to Russia, (which nation in 1821 prohibited all foreign vessels from approaching within 100 miles from the coast of Behring Straits to the 51st degree north latitude) to the effect that the United States could admit no part of these claims. He also cites the case of the United States brig Lariot to show that the right of fishing thus asserted, included the right of killing fur-bearing animals. The brig was forced by an armed Russian naval vessel to leave the waters. He also argues from the sphere of Mr. Sumner, when introducing the question of the purchase of Alaska to congress, it is equally clear that the United States government did not regard themselves as purchasing a monopoly. Having dealt with fur-bearing animals, he went on to treat of fisheries, and after alluding to the presence of different species of whales in the vicinity of the Aleutians, said: "No sea is now mare clausum; all of these may be pursued by a ship under any flag, except directly on the coast or within its territorial limit." The marquis also says that Mr. Blaine

Must Have Been Misinformed

respecting the uninterrupted possession of the United States from 1867 to 1886, and submits extracts from reports of United States officers to show that during that time British vessels were engaged at intervals in the fur seal fisheries with the cognizance of the United States government. He finds it unnecessary to do deal with the question of extinction of the seal through pelagic sealing, as it is proposed to examine the subject by a committee appointed by the two governments. The marquis says in conclusion:

> The negotiations now going on at Washington prove the readiness of her majesty's government to consider whether any special international agreement is necessary for the protection of the fur seal industry. In its absence they are unable to admit that the case put forward on behalf of the United States affords any sufficient justification for the forcible action already taken by them against peaceable subjects of her majesty, engaged in lawful operations on the high seas.

The next letter of the British minister, dated May 23, referring to the departure of revenue cutters to Behring Sea to seize foreign sealers, says he is instructed to state that a formal protest against such interference with British vessels will be forwarded at once.

Mr. Blaine, on May 29, responds that he is instructed by the president to protest against the course of the British government in

Authorizing, Encouraging and Protecting

vessels which are not only interfering with American rights in the Behring Sea, but which are doing violence as well to the rights of the civilized world.

The thirtieth and last letter of the mass of correspondence which would, if printed entire, fill over twenty newspaper columns, was addressed by Mr. Blaine to Sir Julian Pauncefote from Bar Harbor last Saturday. In it the secretary takes up the "errors" which Lord Salisbury thinks he has has gathered from the records of his office. Touching Lord Salisbury's denial that he ever gave an assurance with respect to the proposed convention, Mr. Blaine says that he simply quoted the facts communicated by Minister Phelps and our charge d'affaires, Mr. White. He says that as Mr. Phelps has long been known in this country as an able lawyer, accurate in the use of words, and discriminating in the statement of facts, the government of the United States necessarily reposes implicit confidence in the literal correctness of the dispatch quoted.

April 16 a conference was held at the foreign office respecting the Behring Sea controversy. The secretary says:

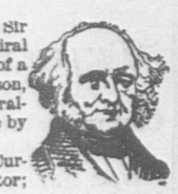
> This conference was really called at the request of the Russian ambassador, who desired that Russian rights in the Behring Sea should be as fully recognized by England as American rights had been recognized in the verbal agreement of Feb. 25 between Lord Salisbury and Mr. Phelps. The Russian ambassador received from Lord Salisbury the assurance (valuable also to the United States) that the protected area for seal life should be extended southward to the 47th degree of north latitude, and also the promise that he would have "a draught convention prepared for submission to the Russian ambassador and the American charge."
>
> Lord Salisbury now contends that all the proceedings at the conference of April 16 are to be regarded as only "provisional, in order to furnish a basis for negotiation, and without definitely pledging our government." While the understanding of this government differs from that maintained by Lord Salisbury, I am instructed by the president to say that the United States is willing to consider all the proceedings of April 16, 1888, cancelled, so far as American rights may be concerned. This government will ask Great Britain to adhere only to the agreement made between Lord Salisbury and Mr. Phelps on the 28th of February, 1888. That was an agreement made directly between the two governments, and does not include the rights of Russia.
>
> Asking Lord Salisbury to adhere to the agreement of Feb. 25, we leave the agreement of April 16 to be maintained, if maintained at all, by Russia, for whose cause and for whose advantage it was particularly designed.
>
> I am justified in assuming that Lord Salisbury cannot recur to the remark of Mr. Phelps as one of the reasons for breaking off the negotiation, because the negotiation was in actual progress for more than four months after the remark was made and Mr. Phelps himself took large part in it. Upon this recital of facts I am unable to recall or in any way to qualify the statement which I made in my note of June 4 to the effect that Lord Salisbury "abruptly closed the negotiation because the Canadian government objected and that he assigned no other reason whatever."
>
> Lord Salisbury expresses the belief that even if the view I have taken of these transactions be accurate they would not bear out the argument which I found upon them. The argument to which Lord Salisbury refers is, I presume, the remonstrance which I made by direction of the president against the change of policy by her majesty's government without notice and against the wish of the United States. The interposition of the wishes of a British province against the conclusion of a convention between two nations, which, according to Mr. Phelps, had been virtually agreed upon, except as to details, was, in the president's belief, a grave injustice to the government of the United States.

Today's Anniversaries.

Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

WHICH HAPPENED ON JULY 24.

In Quincy and Vicinity—On the Battle Fields—Births and Deaths of the Presidents—Incorporation of Massachusetts' Cities and Norfolk County Towns—Foreign Matters.


VAN BUREN.

1704—The British under Sir George Rooke and Admiral Byng, taking advantage of a holiday of the garrison, scaled the heights of Gibraltar and carried the place by storm.

1750—Birth of John Philpot Curran, famous Irish orator; died 1817.

1775—Death of Dr. Elisha Williams, president of Yale college.

1803—Birth of Alexander Dumas, French novelist and playwright.

1817—Death of Jane Austen, English novelist, aged 42.

1847—The Mormons in considerable numbers took possession of Salt Lake valley.

1862—Martin Van Buren, eighth president of the United States, died, aged 80.

1883—Death of Thomas Swan, ex-governor of Maryland; born 1805.

IN THE SANCTUARY.

We sit together in the pew,
  Drawn from the week day world away;
The lesson o'er, the sermon through,
  Close side by side we kneel to pray.
Then rise, as loud from pipe and reed
  The swelling organ notes ascend,
And banded maiden voices lead
  The music onward to the end.

Low bending near, I hold her book,
  Though little heed I pay to it;
Her voice, a timid warbling brook,
  Lures all my thoughts away to it;
"Above all others, One is known
  Who well deserves the name of Friend;
Beyond a brother's love is shown
  His love, free, costly, without end."

Sweet is that sweeping choral tide,
  And throbbing sweet those organ chords;
But sweeter far than all beside
  Sound Lucy's gentle, sainted words;
Pitched soft and meek, her trustful tone
  Gives to my life a nobler trend:
"Above all others, One is known
  Who well deserves the name of Friend."

The people next us do not hear
  The burden of that still small voice;
And yet it bids me plain and clear
  To make this childlike soul my choice.
And sudden yearnings rise intense,
  And fitly with her singing blend,
That, some day, in a human sense,
  I may become—her more than friend.
  —John Dorland Cremer in New York Sun.

Where Our Greatest Wealth Is.

In the region beyond the ninety-eighth *meridian* west of Greenwich, the initial *point* being St. Paul and its final one *North* Platte, Neb., while on the south it extends eastward to Fort Worth, Tex., eighteen states and territories were visited and traversed. The contrasts offered by it to the solitude of 1865 were almost amazing. West of the meridian named there are now at least 22,000 miles of railroad, and of telegraph wires not less than 150,000 miles. Of telephone and electric light cables, in proportion to population, there are more miles in use than elsewhere within the United States. There is today more property owned per capita than anywhere else on the continent. Two-fifths of the national domain is found west of the line given, and certainly three-fifths of the remaining public lands of the United States must be sought for in the same region; and that, too, without considering Alaska. Yet how few persons are cognizant of the fact that east and west the geographical center of this Union is somewhere in the Bay of San Francisco; for with the Aleutian islanders flying our flag within fifty miles of the Siberian coast of Asia, our domain extends, on a northwestern and southeastern line, some 3,000 miles beyond the Golden Gate.—Richard J. Hinton in Forum.

A Golden Orchid.

Among a great number of cypripedium insigne received at St. Albans and "established" Mr. Sander noted one presently of which the flower stalk was yellow instead of brown, as is usual. Sharp eyes are a valuable item of the orchid grower's stock in trade, for the smallest peculiarity among such "sportive" objects should not be neglected.

Carefully he put the yellow stalk aside—the only one among thousands, one might say myriads, since cypripedium insigne is one of our oldest and commonest orchids, and it never showed this phenomenon before. In due course the flower opened and proved to be all golden. Mr. Sander cut his plant in two, sold half for £75 to a favored customer and the other half publicly for 100 guineas.—Longman's Magazine.

Secretary Noble's Clerk.

Secretary Noble, soon after he came to office, appointed as his secretary Horton Pope, the son of Gen. John Pope, of St. Louis. Mr. Pope is a very efficient and pleasant young fellow and was inclined to perform his duties to the best of his ability. When the secretary called upon him, however, to deliver social invitations about the city he resigned and went back to St. Louis. Another young man was found to take his place, but he is merely an amanuensis, and not consulted in any way about the affairs of the department.—Chatter.

Combinations in Dominoes.

Dr. Bein, a Frankfort (Germany) mathematician, calculates that two persons playing dominoes ten hours a day and making four moves a minute could continue 118,000,000 years without exhausting all the combinations of the game, the total number of which is 248,028,211,840! Figures never lie, but they sometimes tax our credulity to its utmost capacity.—St. Louis Republic.

A MISTAKE.

Before he went away to make his fortune Samuel Wadleigh had been very much in love with Cora Eastman. It was a boy and girl attachment, and a very romantic one. The boy was a tall, blue eyed fellow, with a small waist and curly golden hair that lay in thick little rings all over his head. He was at once very manly and very youthful in appearance, and it would have been hard for a girl not to fall in love with him if he had tried to make her. Cora was a little brunette with big black eyes and a good color, and he thought her beautiful.

He longed to offer her his hand and heart and get her to engage herself to him before he left home; but he reflected that he had no right to bind her by any promise until he was sure of that fortune he was going to seek, and when he gave her a little forget-me-not ring he only spoke of it as a token of friendship. However, when they parted she knew as well as he did that he loved her, and looked forward to the usual finale of a wedding.

Time passed on. The young people wrote at first once a week, then once a month, then occasionally. "Absence"—says the modern poet—"makes the heart grow fonder of somebody else."

Young Wadleigh went a good deal into society abroad, and Cora had plenty of admirers. He got into a convivial set, where they drank a good deal of wine and had liberal views. She became very pious, and rather leaned to prohibition. Their last letters were very formal, and when fifteen years had passed and Samuel Wadleigh found himself coming home with the fortune he had made after all, he scarcely remembered Cora Eastman.

Certainly Cora did not know him. The light haired youth had changed into a man of 40. All his curls were gone, and his head to his ears was as smooth and shiny as a billiard ball. His waist was gone, too. He had the proportions of an alderman. However, he was still what people call a fine looking man. As for Cora, she had all her black hair and no wrinkles, and had kept her trim little figure, but she had changed curiously. He knew her at once, but she was not the same. What does Time do to us? When does he do it? How does he do it? If we women could but find out!

There was nothing to sigh over in Miss Eastman's case. She was a tight, trim little woman of five-and-thirty. But where were Cora's smiles? the dimples that seemed about to appear when she smiled? the soft brightness of the eyes? the way of looking and moving? All gone—vanished!

It did not occur to Mr. Wadleigh that he had altered much more—it never does occur to men. He told Miss Eastman that he was delighted to see her once more, and she said polite things to him, wondering all the time whether this could be the charming youth who used to set her heart beating by a touch or a glance—this very nice person, portly, well to do, well mannered, but not in the least interesting. She compared him unfavorably with Mr. Sweetsmile, the charming new clergyman who had just had a call to their church, and who had taken both her hands in his only yesterday and said, "What we should do without you in the Sabbath school, Miss Eastman, I cannot imagine!" He was charming!

The course of events threw Samuel Wadleigh a great deal into the society of his old love; the families were connected and moved in the same circle. By degrees he met small nieces and nephews who had been children when he went away, and were now young ladies and gentlemen—among them a certain little Cora, Miss Eastman's niece, prettier than she had ever been, and with all her witching ways, her half-hidden dimples, her smiles and her sweet side glances. She sat opposite him at the dinner table, and he could fancy all the years rolled away, and he the boy who gave the girl he loved the forget-me-not ring. He remembered her a pudgy little child in white fur walking with her maid in the park and kissing her hand to auntie.

"What a charming girl!" he said to Miss Eastman. "You over again!" And then Miss Eastman made the younger Cora come and talk to "her old friend, Mr. Wadleigh."

Cora had heard of him as the gentleman who had been her aunt's admirer and lived single for her sake, and she was very nice to him. She felt that he had a romantic history, and that Aunt Cora ought to have been more constant, and so she was, as we have said, very nice.

And of all this Mr. Wadleigh never dreamed, and little thrills went through him, and he made up his mind that fate had been very good to him. Here was a lovely young creature—exactly the sort of girl he admired—smiling on him and listening to all his compliments in a way that encouraged him to pay more.

"The elder Cora is a very sensible woman," he said to himself. "She has quite forgotten old times; she has none of those foolish little ways that some women would have of reminding me that we were lovers. Really, some of those first letters of mine were tantamount to proposals; but it is all over; I am quite free. I'm a good match. No doubt little Cora will see that at once," and after solemnly deliberating the pros and cons for three days and nights he began to take Cora out to drive behind a pair of very handsome horses, to send her bouquets, and to invite her to the opera. As she resided with her Aunt Cora he naturally invited the other lady as chaperon. He did not say that, but plainly she understood it, for she left most of the talk to the girl and was sometimes grave and silent. Once or twice she even seemed to try to excuse herself.

"So very sensible," thought Mr. Wadleigh, and at last, when he had, he fancied, spent time enough dancing attendance on this fair one, he seated himself one evening at his desk and wrote an offer of marriage. "Which," he added, "surely cannot surprise you—you must know by my manner how I feel."

This he addressed to Miss Cora Eastman and carried to the house with his own hands.

"For Miss Cora," he said to the servant. "Don't make any mistake."

"Not I, sor," said old William. "I know right well which lady it's for."

Now old William had been in the family many years. He well remembered those old days when this gentleman was spoken of as Mr. Samuel, Miss Cora's sweetheart, in the kitchen. He had no doubt whatever that the letter in his hand was meant for his young lady. The "bit of a girl," her niece, he still considered a child, and so with slow and solemn steps he made his way to Miss Eastman's own room, rapped on the door, opened it and entered on tiptoe.

"Miss Cora," said he in an awful whisper, "Master Samuwell—I mean Mr. Wadleigh—tould me to give you this quite private, and to be particular about it."

"Thank you, William," said Miss Eastman, and when he was gone she sat looking at the envelope rather dismally. At last she opened and read it.

"I thought so," she commented, with a little groan.

On the evening he had appointed in his letter Mr. Wadleigh rang the door bell a little apprehensively. He had a carnation in his buttonhole and a big bouquet in his hand.

William opened the door. His smile was confidential.

"Miss Cora said if you would take a sate in the library she'd resave you in a few minutes," he whispered, and Mr. Wadleigh entered the library. Here all was very quiet and no callers would intrude. Here he would learn his fate.

"And why should I fear it?" he asked, surveying himself in the glass over the mantelpiece. Yet all the same he was conscious of a certain tremor, rather inward than outward, and his ears burned.

Ten minutes at least were given him in which to quiet himself. Then a door opened at the end of the library and a figure entered—Cora. He started up and advanced toward it. It was Cora certainly, but not the one he expected—not his new love, but his old. He stopped—stood still. She advanced; she held his letter in her hand. It suddenly dawned upon him that William had made a mistake.

"Pray be seated," said Miss Eastman, and he was very glad to sit down.

"I beg," said the lady, "that you will give me a little time. I can not formulate my ideas as I desire to. I"——

"Oh, take time, take time!" said he, and walked away to the window.

It was all up with him, he felt. She would shortly exclaim, "Samuel, I am yours!" and perhaps fall into his arms. All the mistaken spinsters and widows in the plays did that, and he must make up his mind to it. There had been a tacit engagement between them. It had never been broken off. He had written to Cora Eastman. She was Cora Eastman. Nothing could alter that, and he could not injure and insult her. After all, she was a nice little woman, and of the proper age for his wife.

She was pretty still, she was good. He had not the strength of mind to get out of this fix, unless it had been bad enough to warrant him in cutting his throat. And at this moment she spoke.

"Samuel," she said—she had not called him Samuel since his return—"Samuel, I have found words at last. Come here."

He came and sat down in a great chair opposite her.

"You can't tell how I feel," said she. "You tell me I must have expected this letter, but I did not. I thought you had forgotten. If you had said a word—one word. I was very constant for years, but time has an influence. I've altered; so have you. I did not know you when I first saw you, but still had I guessed I should have thought it my duty to try—I—I—it must come out somehow. I am engaged to be married to our pastor, Mr. Sweetsmile, and I feel that I have chosen for my happiness. Don't feel too bad, Samuel. I will always be a sister to you."

Ten minutes before this Mr. Wadleigh would have fancied that he must rejoice at this termination of their meeting. Here he was out of his dilemma, free again. All he had to do was to bow, look grave, accept the position of friend and brother, and retire gracefully; but, after all, he had been refused, and he felt angry. He had been informed that he was no longer an Adonis, and he was hurt; and somehow Cora, in her excitement under the influence of emotion, and in the shadows of the library, looked so charming that some portion of his old love sprung to life again. Now that he knew he could not get her, and that some one else wanted her, she became desirable.

"I am an idiot," he said aloud, and Cora answered:

"Oh, dear, no! I shall always remember your truth and constancy very tenderly." He bowed and took his hat. He bowed again and retired to the door. As he went along the passage to the central hall of the large house he heard the front door open.

"William, where is auntie?" said Cora's voice.

"In the library," said William. "But don't you go there. Mr. Samuel is in there offering of hisself. Poor gentleman, I'm afraid it's the day after the fair; but such is life."

Then Cora giggled and ran upstairs.

Mr. Wadleigh never proposed to the youngest Miss Eastman. Later he married a showy widow who admired him intensely. She had no young Samuel Wadleigh with hyacinthine locks and slender waist to compare him with, and still Mrs. Sweetsmile keeps a little forget-me-not ring in a little Russia leather box and looks at it sometimes.

"Poor fellow!" she sighs. "How true and faithful he was to me, and how little I deserved it!"—Mary Kyle Dallas in Fireside Companion.

In England, where particular attention has been given to the subject of electric brakes, a means has been discovered by which a train going thirty miles an hour can by an electrical brake be brought to a standstill in a space of 200 feet.

THE THOUGHTFUL MAN

Reads, Reflects, and Decides

What is the Best Policy

For him to pursue

TO MAKE HIS BUSINESS

A Large and Prosperous One.

THE HEADSTRONG MAN

Thinks He Knows

Just What is Best!

and he pushes ahead,

works hard,

but

FINDS HIS LABOR

does not produce

GOOD RESULTS,

and he is

Obliged to Fail,

OR GIVE UP BUSINESS,

perhaps both.

Let those who wish to succeed, not work so hard; take more notice; see what others do, and try and improve on their ways and on their own in past years.

ADVICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertise regularly in the LEDGER and reach the people who spend their money in Quincy.

Advertise in a judicious manner. The world reads and studies the daily papers, but only a small proportion of the people ever see the issues of the profess onal advertising schemes.

OLD WHISKEYS,

WINES, &C.

A. HETHERSTON & CO., 44 and 46 Broad, cor. Milk Street, have decided to place their Superior Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Purposes at direct importers' prices from their very large stock both in the Custom House and their Warehouse. These goods have been pronounced by connoisseurs unequalled, have been selected with greatest care. Send for Catalogue. Orders shipped C. O. D. from one gallon up.

Old Whiskeys.

Rock and Rye, $2 per gal. 75 cases, $6.50 a case.
Old Bourbon Whiskey, $2 per gal.
Choice Old Bourbon Whiskey, $3 per gal.
Prime Old Bourbon Whiskey, $4 per gal.
Old Rye Whiskey, $2 per gal.
Very Choice Rye Whiskey, $3 per gal.
Old Rum, $2 per gal.
Very Old Rum, $3 per gal.

A. Hetherston & Co.,
44 & 46 BROAD ST.,
BOSTON, MASS.

July 24.

Wines, &c.

London Particular Port Wine, $2 per gal.
Very Choice Port Wine, $3 per gal.
Fine Sherry, $2 per gal.
Full Flavored Sherry, $3 per gal.
Gin, $2 per gal.
Pure Holland Gin, $2.75 per gal.
Old Brandy, $5.50 per gal.
Choicest Brandy, $7 per gal.

Sample Bottles, containing about one quart, at 5 Cents additional for bottle.

A. Hetherston & Co.,
44 & 46 BROAD ST.,
BOSTON, MASS.

4t o4w

Advertise liberally. Hunt's Merchant's Magazine says on this point: According to the character or extent of your business, set aside a liberal percentage each year for advertising, and do not hesitate. Keep yourself unceasingly before the public, and it matters not what business of utility you may be engaged in, for, if intelligently and industriously pursued, a fortune will be the result.

Advertise truthfully. Let your advertisement, in all cases, exactly correspond with what you really propose to sell. Be prepared to show the customer, who inquires, the identical goods, and let the price and terms tally with your announcements.

Advertise sensibly. Use plain language, easily understood, writing as you would talk to a customer. Slang, vulgar expressions, scriptural quotations, and personalities, ought never to have a place in advertisements. They are sure to offend some one, and are never in good taste.

Advertise modestly. Neither brag nor exaggerate. Tell the truth and prove it; but tell it interestingly and prove it convincingly. Avoid superlatives, since constant use weakens their effect.

Advertise attractively. The fresher, brighter and more interesting you make your advertisements the more they will be read. Indeed, many advertisements afford so much information on current topics of domestic economy that they are read as a matter of news.

Advertise specifically. It is better to name certain lines of goods rather than a general stock. Most people are bargain-hunters, and an advertisement will meet with more responses if it offers a specific bargain.

Successful advertisers employ the simplest words and forms of expression. Make lines that will cause your announcement to be talked about among intelligent, well informed and well-to-do people.

Advertise persistently. "To discontinue an advertisement," says John Wanamaker, Philadelphia's great merchant, "is like taking down your sign. If you want to do business you must let the public know it. Standing advertisements are better and cheaper than reading notices. They look more substantial and business-like, and inspire confidence. I would as soon think of doing business without clerks as without advertising."

LAWTON'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND!

—FOR THE—

Blood, Liver and Kidneys.

This great constitutional remedy has been on the European market for over twenty years, is superior to all others, and proven the greatest Blood Purifier and System Renovator ever compounded by medical skill. Nothing can equal it for putting the vital portions of the body in condition. If your liver is affected do you stop to think how or what your liver is? The liver is subject to more or less little pains or aches. This organ is the sponge of the body, and is continually soaked full of blood rich in poison. Its purpose is the secretion of certain digestive and cathartic elements known as bile, and the transformation of those products of digestion which are absorbed into the blood and carried into the liver before they enter the general circulation and assist in nourishing the body. Inactivity, then, produces numerous diseases. So by using LAWTON'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND, your liver will be free from all diseases. It is also absolutely necessary to know what and where are your kidneys. There are two kidneys, one on each side of the backbone. They are the only organs that purify the blood of the uric acid waste in the system. Every drop of blood courses through a great many times a day, just as through the heart. The waste matter which they should take away contains deadly poison which, if retained, causes fatal results. Sixty-five gallons of blood per hour, in the average man, passes through the kidneys, and to purify it they must be in perfect health. The kidneys are filled with many thousand hair-like tubes. These tubes run into every part of the kidney and, as the blood flows through that organ, the urine passes into these tubes, and is drained into the bladder. If these little tubes are diseased, the uric acid is not removed, and, instead of this poison coming through the blood, the albumen, which is really the life of the blood, comes through these walls and escapes with the urine; in other words, the nerve action is entirely wrong, and instead of taking the poison out of the blood, the life of the blood is taken out and the poison remains.

LAWTON'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND,

By its immediate action upon these vital organs thoroughly cleanses, renovates and restores them to their normal condition.

PALATABLE AS MILK. PLEASANT TO THE TASTE. NO NAUSEA.

100 DOSES,—$1.00

LAWTON COMPOUND COMPANY,

235 Washington Street, Boston,

Male and Female Agents Wanted. Sent to any address on receipt of price, $1, or 6 Bottles for $5.

For Sale at all Drug Stores.

June 6. 3m

A Summer Morn.

With joy we hail the rising of the sun,
When first its welcome rays spread o'er the earth,
Glad'ning the eyes of birds and beauteous flowers
And hearts of men, and showing where are hid
On ev'ry blade of grass the dewy pearls!
We hail the crimson glow upon the lake's
Calm, pulseless breast, and the bright, golden lights
That tinge the clouds and set the woods on fire,
Which a few hours before were still, but now
Are resonant with song!

Likewise from our hearts songs rise in praise
To him who gives to earth each light and shade,
To him who plants the lilies in the vales,
The roses on the mountain's side, the pinks
Upon the murky moor, the daisies white
That spread their pearly glory o'er the fields
Of brightest green, and the sweet violets blue
That thrive beside the streams that flow between
The grand old oaks and beeches of the wood.
What is the heart if it be destitute
Of joy and praise? If it be cold to gifts
Which God gives freely, though they are the light
And glory of a summer morn?
—Springfield Homestead.

Some Pretty Tall Cotton.

Col. Anie Gatewood, of Americus, was telling a number of friends the other day about his magnificent cotton crop, and during the conversation related the following startling story. His cotton is so thick and tall that the sun's rays cannot penetrate between the rows, and consequently it is very dark in the fields even at midday. Last week a 12-year-old boy, a son of one of his tenants, went to the field to carry his father's breakfast, and missed his way in the dense cotton. The tenant, becoming alarmed at the non-appearance of the boy at the regular time, went to the house and secured help to institute a search, as he well knew that the boy would never find his way out of the cotton field unaided.

Men mounted on mules, in order that they could see about them, rode for hours through the dense, dark field of cotton, firing guns and calling loudly to attract the attention of the lost boy, while skyrockets and Roman candles were fired at intervals into the cotton in the hope that he might see the light and make his presence known. Finally, after many weary hours had been spent in searching for the boy, he was found fast asleep in the forks of a cotton stalk some five feet above the ground. The hunters carried him home in triumph, and to prevent a recurrence of the affair Mr. Gatewood is having tall signal poles with red flags attached put up in his fields.—Americus (Ga.) Times.

Nature's Boon to Land Lubbers.

There is a spring in Taliaferro county in this state which furnishes water which it is said will cure nausea in almost every instance. The owners of the spring have an idea that it will cure seasickness. They have had it tried on the steamships of the Boston line of the New England Steamship company, and are satisfied with the test. They have tried it also on the New York line of the Ocean Steamship company. On the trip of the Kansas City the water was administered to those who were seasick by Dr. Greene, who represented the owners of the spring. When the Kansas City reached Savannah the doctor said he was gratified with the result of his experiments. There were ten passengers seasick on the trip to New York and three on the return trip. The water cured them all. One of those cured was the Hon, William Clifton. He is a regular land lubber.—Savannah News

Buying Almanacs.

A woman went into one of our local book stores the other day and asked for Thomas' almanac. The dealer informed her that there was so little call for this almanac that he did not keep it in stock. He said, furthermore, with much courtesy, that he had one in the store which he had ordered for another customer and that he would let her have it. "Well, perhaps I'll take it," said the woman. "How much do you want for it?" The storekeeper replied that ten cents was the price, whereupon the customer turned away and went out, remarking that she wouldn't give more than five cents as the season was half over and the book wasn't worth more than half price.—Lewiston Journal.

A Lasting Substitute for Ice.

Col. Jim Thompson, the news king, tired of furnishing ice water to the army of friends who make his depot their headquarters, slipped down to Hemingray's one morning, and securing a large chunk of clear glass slipped back to the store and slid it down into the cooler. A shake of the cooler proves there is something in there and the thirsty individual never questions but that it's the real stuff, and the next individual who may take a peep into the cooler sees what he supposes a clear, tempting square of ice, but it has not had time to cool the water. Thompson warrants it to last ten years.—Cincinnati Times-Democrat.

A combine has been formed in chemicals in the north of England and prices in the bleaching powder market are already showing considerable advances. Soda crystals, soda ash and caustic soda are leading the boom. Foreign buyers are doubtful at present about the reality of the advance, and prices will probably go up with a bound when the continental requirements compel them to buy.

A novel suit for assault and battery has been brought against a Pittsburger. While playing with a child he rubbed his stubby beard across her chin and cheeks, making them so sore that the services of a physician were necessary. He promised to pay the doctor's bill, it is said, but now refuses to do so, hence the suit.

The Russian war department, it is reported, is considering the advisability of acquiring the sole right to a new shirt of mail, which is said to be extraordinarily light, impervious to bullets or saber thrusts, and cheap to manufacture. A Russian general is the inventor.

Mr. William O'Brien, M. P., is reported to have bought Lohort castle, Lord Egmont's seat, and it is said that he will spend the summer there with his bride. The rumor is strengthened by the fact that the earl is selling his Irish estates.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

FOR SALE BY NEWSBOYS,

and at the following places:

Old Colony Depot,	Boston
Ledger Office,	115 Hancock Street, Quincy
Souther's Store,	Adams Building, Quincy
McGovern Bros.' Store,	Plumer's Block, Quincy
Coram's Store,	Copeland Street, West Quincy
Miss Bartlett's Store,	Jones' Corner
Post Office,	Quincy Point
Depot,	Wollaston Heights
Henry B. Vinton,	Braintree
M. K. Pratt,	Weymouth
Post Office,	Houghs Neck

NEWS COLLECTIONS.

QUINCY, at Depot, at 9 A. M.
ATLANTIC, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WOLLASTON, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WEST QUINCY, at Post Office, at 7.30 A. M.
SOUTH QUINCY, at Depot, at 8.30 A. M.
QUINCY POINT, at Post Office, at 8 A. M.

News and advertisements dropped in boxes at the above locations will be collected at the specified times, in season for that day's issue of THE LEDGER. Anonymous articles will not receive consideration.

Today's Almanac.—July 24.

High water at 3.45 A. M. and 4.15 P. M.
Sun rises at 4.29; Sets at 7.12.
Moon sets 11.08 A. M.
First Quarter July 24.

THE DAY BOOK.

Interesting Brief Locals Gathered by Ledger Reporters.

Fair and warmer.

The Houghs Neck road is very dusty.

Dog days begin,—Old Farmers Almanac.

Charles Wales is spending the week in Milford.

Mrs. Charles Wing and Miss Abbie Barnes are in Peabody for a week.

"Sea serpent" is the name very appropriately given to the Manet Street Railway.

Mr. William Caldwell, Jr., of Quincy Point, leaves on Saturday for Halifax, N. S.

Miss Kitty McTiernan, of Worcester, is the guest of Miss Sarah Curran of South Quincy.

The Herald, commenting on Quincy's population of 16,666, says: "That is euphonous."

Mr. Wilson Marsh has sold the yacht Corsette to Mr. Chas. H. Newton of North Weymouth.

The brigade guard at camp this week is officered by Lieut. Kincaide of Co. K, and 2d Lieut. Mitten of Co. L.

Mr. and Mrs. George A. Sidelinger, Quincy Point, are receiving congratulations on the arrival of a little daughter.

Mr. Frank H. Sprague is having a large tennis court built on Prospect avenue between Warren and Central avenues, Wollaston.

The funeral of James Curtain, who died in West Quincy of consumption, will be held Friday morning from St. Mary's church.

Miss Cannie J. Litchfield, Mr. Fred. E. Litchfield, and Mr. Walter S. Pinkham, of Wollaston, are spending a few weeks at Marshfield.

The State Board of Health will please increase our estimated population by 2,500, and then our death rate will be smaller than reported.

The fire alarm seems to be used for everything. It was outrageous to call out the fire department and awaken everyone in the city last evening.

Mr. Walter S. Pinkham and Mr. Fred E. Litchfield of Wollaston are among the successful applicants who have passed an examination for admission to the bar.

The Manet Street Railway commenced running Wednesday afternoon on a regular schedule, and fares were taken for the first time. Eleven round trips were made, and 800 passengers carried.

Mr. Charles Breck of Milton writes that he has looked over his diary for the last forty-two years and find that this spell of weather, is the dryest we have had for that length of time, and he does not know for how much longer.

The report that Mr. Thomas Keenan, who resides with his brother, Mr. Terrance Keenan of South street had attempted to commit suicide, is denied by his relatives. The gentleman was found hanging on Monday, but he is said to have done it just to frighten them.

The first anniversary of the Swedish St. Paul's church was observed Saturday the 19th inst. A programme was carefully prepared. Rev. R. Cederburg from Boston, and Rev. A. Tunberg from Quincy were present. The church is in a very good condition. The evening was enjoyed by all present.

WEYMOUTH.

The washerwomen are to strike for fifteen cents an hour, Aug. 1.

During Encampment week Reynolds hall at East Weymouth, owned by post 58. G. A. R., and used formerly for a skating rink, will be supplied with several hundred cot beds and blankets, which will be at the disposal of visiting comrades.

Pilgrim Lodge, 485, Knights of Honor, of East Weymouth, held a successful entertainment at Odd Fellows' Hall last evening, the proceeds of which will be given to Mr. Charles Branch, a brother knight, who is ill. The entertainment was followed by a social dance. Several of the grand officers were present.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

In Quincy.

George Prout, Jr., et al. to Barnabas Clarke $1.

Martin Tighe to Patrick Carey et al. $168.

Charles R. Sherman et al. to James Fraser $1.

Isaac J. Fenno, by admr. to T. H. Burke et al. $65.

Horatio E. Shaw et al. to Ann Havehan $1.

Oren Bates to Ellen Kirby $250.

Adams Real Estate Trust to Patrick Igo $388.

Alfred W. Sprague to J. A. Belanger $1.

Adams Real Estate Trust to James Moodie, Jr., $299.

In Braintree.

Adolphus Osborn to G. H. Brown $2,800.

Augusta A. Cook to C. A. Belcher $1.

Jeremiah Dennehy to D. J. Dennehy $1.

Daniel J. Dennehy to Johannah Dennehy $1.

Mary A. French to J. F. Hayward $1.

In Weymouth.

Mrs. I. N. Jackson et al. to M. F. W. Merrill $1.

Mrs. I. N. Jackson et al. to E. P. Gibbens $1.

Mrs. I. N. Jackson et al. to G. W. Webb $1.

Margaret T. W. Merrill to N. B. Jackson $1.

Margaret T. W. Merrill to Samuel Webb $1.

Margaret T. W. Merrill to C. C. Webb $1.

In Milton.

Mrs. C. H. Craig to J. G. Young, Jr., $1.

Melville A. King to J. G. Young, Jr., $1.

Arther H. Tucker to J. A. Tucker $1..

Christopher C. Webb to E. P. Gibbens $1.

Francis Amory et al. to E. D. Wadsworth $400.

James A. Rich to J. C. Clapp $1.

James H. Packard to J. R. Lawrence $1.

Charles A. Packard by admx. to H. A. Jefferson. $450.

Lydia S. Russell et al. by trs et al. to L. N. Godfrey $1000.

WEST QUINCY POST OFFICE.

List of advertised letters:

Cunolidi Arche,
Thomas Conner,
Nancy Cullinan,
Michael Conners.
William Farrell,
Frank Furgeon,
J. Flaherty,
J. M. Donahue.
John Decelle,
Mitchell Faoro,
Charles Grestapson,
Katy Harey,
Patrick Halpey,
John Hopedale,
Daniel Hagerty,
Mathilda Lion,
James Larey,
John T. Lynch,
P. F. Lacy,
Peter F. Quinn,
Charles J. Riley,
John C. Sullivan,
John Sexton,
Theodor Sahlston,
J. H. Tabb,
K. Wamess.

W. P. NUTTING, P. M.

☞The new postal cards, which will shortly be printed, are of two sizes—an idea of the potmaster-general's—the bigger ones which have twice the area of the present postal cards, being intended for business communications that cannot very well be crowded and for other purposes demanding space. Both kinds have in the right-hand upper corner, instead of the representation of a stamp, a small portrait of Gen. Grant.

☞The tide of emigration may turn eastward yet. The secretary of the Maine state board of agriculture has received a letter from a man in Dakota, who wishes to emigrate to Eastern New England. He wants a map and other information concerning Maine, and says: "I want to go to a country where there is a good market and good water and plenty of timber. I am tired of Dakota."

Prunes are a very profitable crop in California. One grower expects to get $11,000 for his crop.

—Luther Clough, an aged citizen of Bow, N. H., died yesterday from the effects of a cat bite some time ago.

A Bourbon, Ind., lady, aged 54 years has been ten times a bride.

Columbia is the wealthiest of American universities, and Harvard come next, with property valued at $8,000,000, and a yearly income amounting to $363,121.

It is estimated $25,000,000, is spent annually in this country alone for advertising.

The New York Sun is famed for its use of strange words. Here is the heading of a recent editorial article: "Supralapsarianismi—nfralapsarianism."

A poor washerwoman at Fayetteville, Ark., who a few days ago was notified that she had been granted a pension and would receive $5000 back pay, was so overcome with joy that she died.

Special Notice.

The great reduction in prices at the large importing house of A. Hetherston & Co., 44 and 46 Broad street, corner Milk, Boston, Mass., causes them to receive numberless orders which they ship C. O. D. and otherwise for their fine wines and liquors held by them both in the Custom House and in their warehouse. During the warm weather no sensible thrifty family should be without their goods which have attained the highest reputation for fine delicate flavor and purity. Send them your address and receive free their latest wholesale catalogue. 1t

BORN.

SIDELENGER—At Quincy Point, July 23, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. George A. Sidelinger.

ELLIOT—In Brighton, July 10th, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. T. Elliot.

DIED.

READ—In West Quincy, July 24th, Mr. Frank A. Read, aged 39 years and 2 months.

KENNEDY—In South Quincy, July 23d, Arthur J., son of Mr. John and Mrs. Mary Kennedy, aged 2 months and 27 days.

STEWART—In Eldon-Belfast, P. E. I., July 16th, Mr. Angus D. Stewart, aged 26 years.

COTTON AND CATTLE

Go Up in Smoke on a National Line Steamer.

THE SECOND LOST THIS YEAR.

Crew and Cattlemen Rescued by th Steamer Spaarndam—Rockland Vessel Lost, and the Crew of Sixteen Perishes.

LONDON, July 24.—The Dutch steamer Spaarndam, from New York, July 12, for Boulogne, passed Isle of Wight yesterday. She signalled that the National line steamer Egypt, Capt. Sumner, from New York, July 10, for Liverpool, had been abandoned on fire at sea, and that her crew were on board the British steamer Manhattan, from New York, July 9, for Hull, and would be landed at Dover.

The Egypt, which does not carry any first-class passengers, was an iron screw steamer of 2959 net tons and 4670 gross tons burthen. She was built at Liverpool in 1871.

The Egypt is the second ship that the National line has lost at sea within seven months. The Erin, which left this port on Dec. 28, foundered in the teriffc northwesterly gales of January with all hands. Like the Egypt, she was a cattle carrier, and less than a dozen years ago had been classed with the ocean greyhounds, and carried a large share of the passenger trade.

Story of the Disaster.

NEW YORK, July 24.—The National line people of this city are very reticent about the disaster to the Egypt. The Maritime Exchange authorities received word of the disaster about noon yesterday. It was admitted, however, that the loss of the steamer was authentic. The crew of the vessel numbered about eighty, and besides the crew there were on board about twenty-two cattlemen, each cattleman being in charge of about fifteen head of cattle.

At the company's headquarters in the Produce Exchange building it was said that the Egypt had a very combustible cargo, consisting of 500 bales of cotton, 1000 cans of lard and a number of tierces of tallow. In addition to this she had about 400 head of cattle on board. These latter were stored on the upper deck and between decks. There were twenty men on board attending to the cattle, in addition to the regular crew of about eighty men.

The combination of cotton and cattle is regarded by the underwriters as risky, and they demand more than the usual rates on merchandise sent in a ship thus laden. The combination is not materially improved by oil, lard and tallow.

The value of the cargo is estimated at $230,000 and that of the ship at $250,000. The cargo was partially injured by the shippers. The National line carries its own risks, so the vessel is a total loss.

From the meagre reports of the disaster received here, it appears that the fire was discovered on July 16. The people on the bridge discovered smoke circling up from the fore hatch late at night. A hasty investigation revealed the fact that the entire fore hold was on fire, and that the cotton was burning fiercely. The smoke poured out of the battened hatches, filling the main deck, and found its way to the promenade deck. The crew and cattlemen fought the flames vigorously, but owing to its headway their efforts were unavailing. The fire spread to the after hatch, where the lard in cans was stored, and this burned fiercely. The stifling smoke suffocated a number of cattle and those not directly affected set up a bellowing that drowned the shouts of the officers and men at work.

The smoke and stench of the burning lard nearly stifled a number of the men, and the fire fighters were driven to the stern of the vessel. The entire fore hold was flooded, but the water had no apparent effect. Instead of drowning out the fire, it carried the burning lard to other parts of the ship, and while quantities of it flooded the lower hold, more poured down through cracks in the flooring, and communicated to other parts of the vessel. Capt. Sumner finally decided to abandon her.

WHOLE CREW PERISHED.

New England Schooner Lost While on a Voyage to Iceland.

LONDON, July 24.—The American schooner William Rice has been lost at sea. The whole crew, consisting of sixteen persons, perished. The vessel was on a voyage from Cape Ann to Iceland.

The schooner William Rice was a vessel of 126 tons burden. She was built at Bath, Me., and her hailing port was Rockland, Me. She was owned by George Gregory.

Cloakmakers' Troubles.

NEW YORK, July 24.—There were several small outbreaks among the starving cloakmakers yesterday and more trouble is expected. Reserves are held in all the police stations. The manufacturers say they will now employ all persons who can work sewing machines.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Latest Quotations of the New York and Boston Stock Markets—July 23.

Sugar Trust was the favorite in Wall street dealings. It was the only active stock. The Boston stock market was without feature, save Sugar Trust, which was bought by the New York brokers, who took every lot that was offered.

The New York Market.

Atchison	45⅜	Nor Pac. pref	83¾
Central Pacific	...	Oregon Navi	...
Chi & Northwest	111¼	Oregon Trans	47
Del Lack & West	148⅞	Pacific Mail	46¾
Del & Hudson	168⅜	Reading	46
Illinois Central	116½	Texas Pacific	...
Lake Shore	109¾	Union Pacific	63⅝
Missouri Pacific	73¾	Wabash St. L. & P.	12½
N. J. Central	126⅛	do pref	26⅛
N. Y. Central	...	Wheel & Lake Erie	38⅞
Northern Pacific	36	Western Union	83¾

The Boston Market.

Aspinwall Land	8½	Fitchburg pref	89¾
Fremn's Bay Land	6¾	Flint & Pere Mar	32
Newport Land	3	Maine Central	
West End Land	28⅝	Mexican Central	26⅜
Atchison	45⅛	N Y & N E	50⅞
Atlantic & Pacific	6½	do pref	
Boston & Lowell	...	Old Colony	173
Boston & Maine	233½	Union Pacific	63⅝
Boston & Prov	...	Wisconsin Central	28
Chicago, B & Q	107	American Bell	228
Central Mass	21¼	New England Tel	54
do pref	44	Erie Tel	50⅞
Eastern	168½	Mexican Tel	...

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK, July 23.—FLOUR—Active; city mills $4 40 to 4 60; city mills patents $4 75 to 5 25; winter wheat, low grades, $2 45 to 3 00; do fair to fancy, $3 15 to 4 80; do patents $4 40 to 5 25; Minnesota clear $3 65 to 4 50; do straights $3 65 to 4 85.

WHEAT—Quiet; No 2 red 96 to 97⅝c elevator; No 3 red 90 to 91c.

CORN—Active; No. 2, 44½ to 45¼c elevator; steamer mixed 45 to 45¼c.

OATS—Strong; No 3. 39c; mixed western 38 to 41c.

COFFEE—Rio dull; fair cargoes 20c.

SUGAR—Raw firm; refined quiet, granulated 6 3-16c, cubes 6 7-16c.

PORK—Active; mess, $12 50 to $13 50; extra prime 10 00 to 10 50.

A RECIPROCAL SPIRIT

Must Be Shown or the Senate Will Restore the Duty on Sugar.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The sugar controversy, which gave the house committee on ways and means and the senate committee on finance so much trouble in their efforts to reconcile conflicting interests, threatens to break out afresh in an aggravated form. The free sugar advocates in the house insist that they will antagonize any amendment in the senate looking to the restoration of the duty at any time. The Pierce amendment, which is recognized as a compromise on the proposition brought forward by Secretary Blaine, will be adopted by the senate. This gives the discretionary power to restore the duty after one year, if the countries benefited by the repeal of the sugar duties do not reciprocate in some similar manner with respect to American products entering their ports.

If the senate adopts the amendment there may be some commotion in the house on the conference report, but the opponents of free sugar think they can secure its adoption. Secretary Blaine is particularly anxious to see this go through, as congress has not shown an inclination to do anything to give the prestige of practical results to the late pan-American gathering.

A Missing Editor.

WESTFIELD, Mass., July 24.—W. N. Way, assistant editor and business manager of The Westfield Echo, published here, has been missing for nineteen days, and his friends are greatly troubled by his non-appearance. He left town the evening of the 4th, ostensibly to meet his wife in Springfield, but instead, he went to Meriden and then to Bristol to see relatives. The next day he started away and has not been seen or heard from since. He is about 36 years old and was formerly on The Holyoke Herald. His accounts are straight as far as is known, and no plausible reason for his going away can be cited.

Gotham's Streets Dirtier Than Ever.

NEW YORK, July 24.—The employes of the street cleaning department met last night and unanimously resolved to quit work and tie up everything. They want more work and more pay. Not a cart went out last night and to-day there is two days' garbage and ashes on the streets. About 600 men are now out.

Buenos Ayres Cooling Down.

BUENOS AYRES, July 24.—The guards who have been stationed at the government house have been withdrawn and the public excitement has ceased. It is reported that a London syndicate is prepared to conclude a sterling loan of $10,000,000. The gold premium is 206.

The Latest Combine.

WEYMOUTH, Mass., July 23.—The washerwomen of this town at the close of this month will establish a 15 cents an hour rate for work. Many are now working for 10 cents an hour, and they have agreed to come together and demand a uniform price of 15 cents.

Now They Can Go Ahead.

CHICAGO, July 24.—The ordinance asked by the creditors of the World's fair, granting the use of the lake front as a part site for the exposition, was adopted by the city council without any amendments.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Forecast for Maine and New Hampshire: Fair; southerly winds; starionary temperature, except in eastern Maine. warmer.

For Vermont: Fair, followed by showers; southerly winds; stationary temperature.

For Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair, followed during the afternoon or night by showers; southerly winds; stationary temperature.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Uruguay is to raise customs duties 10 per cent.

Angry abutters tore up tracks at Framingham, Mass.

A strike against non-union painters in New York has been ordered.

English seamen are to strike in support of striking Danish seamen.

Queen Victoria has been asked to pardon the condemned grenadiers.

France gets compensation for the English protectorate over Zanzibar.

Senator Teller explains that he is not opposed to a federal election law.

English cranks want the Sunday concerts at Windsor castle abolished.

Odessa authorities have issued regulations that bear heavily on the Jews.

It is proposed to cut down the time between Paris and London to 6 3-4 hours.

A child was killed and several persons injured by a cyclone near Marshall, Minn.

The trustees of the sugar trust have taken steps for its reorganization to conform to law.

An extensive French expedition to explore Central Africa is reported as organizing.

A fireman was killed and several persons injured by a collision on the North western railway.

The twentieth anniversary of the settlement of New Sweden in Maine was celebrated yesterday.

Eleven young men and boys, who went sailing in Jamaica Bay, Sunday night, have not been seen since.

Southern sentiment on the proposed boycott of the north, in retaliation for an election bill, appears to be divided.

A western concern is negotiating for the purchase of land and buildings in Boston to start a mammoth cracker bakery.

Heavy rains and cloudbursts in Colorado have damaged railroads and other property and caused some loss of life.

The elopement at Narragansett Pier of ex-Governor Sprague's wife's sister is the sensation of the hour at that summer resort.

The Old South church at Worcester voted to call Rev. Dr. Henry D. Powell, of the Lee avenue church, Brooklyn, at a salary of $4000.

A petition has been sent to President Harrison, asking that veteran soldiers in the public service be given leave of absence from Aug. 11 to 17.

During a yacht race at Duluth, Minn., a sudden squall upset three boats. Ten persons were saved, but Charles Lincher and J. W. Clark were drowned.

The Association of American Card Makers has formed a corporation to control the business. It will have headquarters in Worcester and will be called the American Card Clothing company.

The story that Rev. Dr. Michael Burnham of Springfield, Mass., has been talked about for president of Amherst college, is without foundation. The trustees will not make known the name of the man fixed upon until it is known whether or not he will accept.

CLEVELANDS' LUCK.

Whitewashed in a Game Which They Might Have Won.

PICNIC WITH CHICAGO MEN.

Boston Players Have Lots of Fun with Bartson and Pound Him Unmercifully. Bisons Had a Game but Lost It.

CLEVELAND, July 23.—Two aggravating errors and a misjudged fly in the eighth inning of to-day's game gave Boston the winning runs. Garfield pitched steadily throughout and ought to have won. The game was close and exciting, and the wrangling with the umpire beat the season's record. Attendance about 450.

BOSTON	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Long, ss	4	1	1	1	0	4	5	1
Tucker, 1b	3	1	1	1	0	11	0	0
Sullivan, lf	3	0	2	2	0	1	1	0
Brodie, rf	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Hines, cf	4	0	0	0	0	3	1	0
McGarr, 3b	2	0	2	4	0	1	0	0
Bennett, c	3	0	0	0	0	4	2	0
Smith, 2b	2	0	0	0	0	2	5	0
Nichols, p	3	0	0	0	0	0	6	1
Totals	27	2	6	8	0	27	20	2

CLEVELAND	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Virtue, 1b	3	0	0	0	0	12	0	0
Gilks, lf	4	0	2	3	0	4	0	0
McKean, ss	4	0	2	2	1	0	3	0
Smalley, 3b	4	0	1	1	0	1	2	0
Davis, cf	3	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Zimmer, c	3	0	1	1	0	3	4	1
Dowse, rf	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Ardner, 2b	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Garfield, p	3	0	2	3	0	1	6	6
Totals	80	0	9	11	1	24	16	8

Innings.......... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Boston.......... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 —2

Two-base hits—Gilks, Garfield. Three-base hit—McGarr. Stolen bases—Boston 3, Cleveland 1. Base on balls—Boston 5, Cleveland 1. Base on errors—Cleveland 1. Struck out—Boston 3, Cleveland 2. Double plays—Smith and McKean, Hines and Long. Umpire—Strief.

Chicago, 13; New York, 12.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Chicago fell on Sharrott in the first inning and piled up five runs, but gave them back to New York in the second through poor field work. Glasscock sent Burkett in to pitch in the third, and he succeeded in holding the hits down pretty well. New York did not find Hutchinson very freely until the eighth and ninth, when they batted out five runs.

Chicago.......... 5 0 4 1 0 0 0 3 0—13
New York.......... 0 5 1 0 0 0 1 2 3—12

Earned runs—Chicago 8, New York 5. Base hits—Chicago 12, New York 12. Errors—Chicago 5, New York 3. Batteries—Hutchinson and Kittredge; Sharrott, Burkett and Clark.

Philadelphia, 17; Pittsburg, 6.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—The game resulted in an easy victory for the Phillies, who hit Bowman hard and fielded in great shape. Vickery was very effective until the eighth, when the visitors touched him up for four singles and a double, which, with a base on balls, yielded five runs.

Philadelphia.......... 0 3 1 5 6 1 0 0 1—17
Pittsburg.......... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 0—6

Earned runs—Philadelphia 6, Pittsburg 4. Base hits—Philadelphia 18, Pittsburg 10. Errors—Philadelphia 1, Pittsburg 5. Batteries—Vickery and Clements, Bowman and Wilson.

PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

Chicago Overwhelmingly Defeated by the Boston Team.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Comiskey put Bartson in to pitch to-day, and he was as soft a mark as has been seen in these parts in many days. The Bostons lammed the ball hither and thither, until they were tired. Beside this the Pirates fielded wretchedly, while Kilroy's support was sharp and keen. Attendance 2312.

BOSTON	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Brown, cf	6	4	3	7	1	4	0	0
Stovey, rf	6	5	4	8	0	5	0	0
Kelly, ss	5	5	2	3	0	1	2	0
Brouthers, 1b	4	4	2	5	2	9	0	0
Richardson, lf	6	1	3	6	1	0	1	1
Nash, 3b	5	0	0	0	0	1	3	2
Quinn, 2b	5	0	0	0	1	5	1	0
Murphy, c	5	1	1	3	0	1	2	1
Kilroy, p	4	2	1	1	1	1	3	4
Totals	46	22	16	33	6	27	12	8

CHICAGO	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Duffy, rf	5	1	3	5	0	2	2	0
O'Neil, lf	5	1	1	1	0	2	0	0
Ryan, cf	5	0	2	3	1	1	0	1
Comiskey, 1b	5	0	0	0	1	15	0	2
Pfeffer, 2b	4	2	2	6	0	0	1	2
Farrell, c	4	1	2	2	0	2	0	1
Latham, 3b	4	0	1	1	0	2	4	1
Williamson, ss	4	0	1	1	0	0	6	1
Barston, p	3	0	1	1	0	0	2	5
Totals	39	5	13	20	2	24	15	13

Innings.......... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Boston.......... 2 0 3 3 0 4 5 5 —22
Chicago.......... 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 2 0—5

Earned runs—Boston 11, Chicago 5. Two-base hits—Stovey, Brown 2, Kelly, Brouthers, Ryan, Pfeffer. Three-base hits—Brown, Brouthers, Murphy, Duffy. Home runs—Stovey, Richardson, Pfeffer. Stolen bases—Boston 6, Chicago 2. Base on balls—Boston 4, Chicago 2. Base on errors—Boston 6, Chicago 1. Struck out—Boston 2. Umpires—Knight and Jones.

New York, 7; Buffalo, 6.

BUFFALO, July 23.—The Bisons came very near winning. For six innings the Giants failed to score, but in the seventh, on errors and a couple of hits, four runs were made. Three more were added in the eighth by a similar performance.

New York.......... 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 3 —7
Buffalo.......... 0 0 1 4 0 0 1 0 0—6

Earned runs—New York 1, Buffalo 2. Base hits—New York 9, Buffalo 11. Errors—New York 2, Buffalo 6. Batteries—Crane and Ewing, Keefe and Mack.

Cleveland, 14; Brooklyn, 6.

CLEVELAND, July 23.—The Cleveland team defeated the Brooklyns to-day by hard hitting.

Cleveland.......... 3 0 1 7 0 0 0 3 0—14
Brooklyn.......... 0 2 0 0 0 1 1 2 0—6

Earned runs—Cleveland 4, Brooklyn 8. Base hits—Cleveland 19, Brooklyn 10. Errors—Cleveland 6, Brooklyn 9. Batteries—Bakely and Sutcliffe; Weyhing, Van Haltren, Kinslow and Daily.

Other Games.

At New Haven—New Haven, 8; Newark, 4.
At Hartford—Baltimore, 9; Hartford, 2.
At Worcester—Worcester, 7; Wilmington, 3.
At Harrisburg—Harrisburg, 4; Washington, 3.
At New York—Brooklyn, 8; St. Louis, 4.
At Philadelphia—Louisville, 6; Athletics, 4.
At Syracuse—Columbus, 13; Syracuse, 8.
At Rochester—Rochester, 8; Toledo, 3.

Games Postponed.

National—At Cincinnati—Brooklyn and Cincinnati.

Players'—At Pittsburg—Philadelphia and Pittsburg.

Turfman Hamlin's Terms.

NEW YORK, July 24.—C. J. Hamlin, the owner of Belle Hamlin, writes to The Turf, Field and Farm, declining to accept the challenge to trot Sunol against Belle Hamlin for $10,000 a side, half forfeit and the entire gate receipts. He offers to trot for $5000 a side, $2500 forfeit, the winner to take 60 per cent. of the gate money, and the loser 40 per cent.

San Salvador is Quiet Again.

PARIS, July 24.—The consul of San Salvador has received a dispatch confirming the report of the defeat of the Guatemalans. The dispatch declares that the reports of anarchy in San Salvador are untrue; that the country is completely tranquil, and that the populace is supporting Ezeta.

Paralysis Cured.

Not even the spinal cord, incased though it is in its thick bony envelope, is sacred to the surgeon's knife. A boy 9 years of age was admitted recently to the Mount Sinai hospital suffering from a complete paralysis of his lower extremities and the lower half of the body. This condition had developed very suddenly. On arising from his bed one morning he found himself unable to stand or to use his legs. He had sustained no injury, his general health was fair. On examination it was found that he had a marked prominence over the spine in its upper portion, giving rise to a deformity such as is commonly seen in hunchbacks, and which is the result of an inflammatory disease affecting the vertebræ, and known as Pott's disease.

The spinal cord is a dependency of the brain, and really is its continuation, and lies within a bony canal formed by the bones of the spine. The nerves issuing from it govern the power of motion and sensation of those parts of the body to which they are distributed, and any interference with them destroys their function and paralysis more or less complete ensues, although sensation may be retained, for the sensor nerves are given off from a different portion of the cord. From this physiological fact it was at once surmised that the boy's paralysis was due to some pressure upon the roots of the motor nerves governing the lower limbs, and an operation was decided upon.

The patient having been placed under the influence of ether, a longitudinal incision, including all the tissues down to the spine, was made over the site of the prominence, the skin and muscles were lifted up together and the dorsal aspect of the vertebræ exposed and the projection sawed off, thus opening up the canal in which the cord lies, whereupon a considerable bulging was perceived. This membrane was divided, revealing an abscess which was thoroughly emptied, the swelling disappearing entirely. The opening made in the membrane was closed by fine catgut sutures and the wound was dressed. The paralysis did not improve for some time, but it gradually disappeared.—New York World.

Evil Effects of Catarrh.

It has been the rule to consider nasal catarrh almost entirely a local disease, and one which has very little effect upon the general system. All this is being rapidly disproved, and it is being shown that if the nose is in an unhealthy state there is quite a long list of affections which may be induced in consequence. Hay fever has often been cured by applications to certain points in the nasal passages. Asthma, also, has yielded to the same treatment. It is a well known fact that when the victim of catarrh suffers from dyspepsia scarcely any improvement in the latter can be made, no matter what is done for it, until the former is on the gain.

Evidence is not wanting to show that severe functional disturbances of the lungs, and even of the heart, are sometimes induced by nasal trouble. Recently there was reported the case of a woman who had had epilepsy for several years, and although she had patiently sought relief no improvement took place until applications were made to her nose and its condition improved. Under that line of treatment entire recovery occurred. Very many other cases are on record which show that the relation between the nose and other parts of the system is very intimate, the connection being of course through the nerve system.—Hall's Journal of Health.

New Method of Covering Pulleys.

An important improvement has been made in the covering of pulleys, by which it is claimed 50 per cent. more power can be transmitted, and all slipping is reduced to an imperceptible factor. This system comprises the following points: It consists in the employment of a specially prepared leather covering for the pulley which is extremely soft and elastic and never glazes by the rubbing action of the belt, as is the case when ordinary leather is employed for this purpose.

It is applied to the pulley and held firmly to it for all time by means of a special cement, which is soft and never hardens, like ordinary cement or glue. No rivets of any kind are employed, but the leather covering is firmly attached to the iron of the pulley by the cement alone. Once attached the covering will stand for years and never loosen or come off except when naturally worn out, the length of time varying with the circumstances and work done. This system will be invaluable to those engaged in the transmission of power by means of belts in the operation of machinery of all kinds.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Because He Was Not Up in Geography.

A curious incident regarding a strait occurred during the Russian war. It would have been ludicrous, if anything can be ludicrous connected with war. Commodore Elliot was blockading a Russian squadron in the Gulf of Saghalin, on the east coast of Siberia. Thinking he had the Russians in a cul de sac he complacently waited for them to come out, as the water was too shallow for him to attack them. As the enemy did not come out he sent in to investigate, and found to his astonishment that Russians and ships had vanished. While he had been waiting for them in the south they had quietly slipped out by the north, teaching both him and the British government a rather severe lesson in geography, as it had been thought that Saghalin was an isthmus, and they were totally unaware of a narrow channel leading from the gulf to the Sea of Okhotsk.—Chambers' Journal.

The wooden parts of tools, such as stock of planes and handles of chisels, are often made to have a nice appearance by French polishing, but this adds nothing to their durability. A much better plan is to let them soak in linseed oil for a week, and rub them with a cloth for a few minutes every day for a week or two. This produces a beautiful surface, and exerts a solidifying and preservative action on the wood.

MANET STREET RAILWAY.

[ELECTRIC.]

On and after THURSDAY, July 24, Cars will run as follows between

QUINCY AND HOUGHS NECK.

Leave Quincy.		Leave Houghs Neck	
7.30 A. M.	12.30 P. M.	7.00 A. M.	1.00 P. M.
8.30 "	1.30 "	8.00 "	2.00 "
9.30 "	2.30 "	9.00 "	3.00 "
10.30 "	3.30 "	10.00 "	4.00 "
11.30 "	4.30 "	11.00 "	5.00 "
	5.30 "	12.00 M.	6.00 "
	6.30 "		7.00 "
	7.30 "		8.00 "
	8.30 "		9.00 "
	9.30 "		10.00 "
	10.30 "		

Special arrangements can be made for transportation for late parties or hops.

Fare 10 Cents. Children, 5 Cents.

GEORGE W. MORTON,
Superintendent.

Quincy and Boston Street Railway.

(ELECTRIC.)

Commencing Monday, June 23, 1890, Cars Leave

West Quincy for Neponset.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 8.55, 9.50, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 1.45, 2.20, 3.00, 3.35, 4.00, 4.45, *5.10, 5.30, 6.00, 6.15, 6.55, *7.15, 7.35, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.40, 10.00, †10.45 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.32, 9.18, 10.08, 10.53, 11.38 A. M.; 12.13, 1.03, 1.38, 2.00, 2.38, 3.18, 3.52, 4.17, 5.03, 5.55, 6.17, 6.33, 7.13, 7.53, 8.38, 9.00, 9.35, 10.00, 10.18, †10.42, †11.02 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy Point and West Quincy.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 9.00, 9.45, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.: 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.30, 3.15, 3.55, 4.20, 4.45, 5.35, 6.15, 6.35, 6.50, 7.30, 8.20, 8.55, 9.20, 10.00, *10.25, †10.35 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.33, 9.18, 10.08, 10.56, 11.38 A. M.; 12.13, 1.03, 1.18, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.17, 4.41, 5.09, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 6.48, 7 13, 7.32, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—6.25, 6.55, 7.25, 8.08, 8.35, 9.20, 9.55, 10.25, 11.23 A. M.; 12.15, 1.05, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.41, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 7.00, 7.32, 8.30, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—6.40, 7.10, 7.55, 8.20, 8.50, 9.35, 10.10, 10.40, 11.45 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.40, 3.15, 4 05, 5.00, 5.40, 6.15, 6.47, 7.15, 7.55, 8.45, 9.45, 10.38 P. M.

SUNDAY.

West Quincy for Neponset.—7.50, 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50 A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.55, 2.40, 3.15, 3.45, 4.20, 4.55, 5.40, 6.15, 6.50, 7.25, 7.55, 8.40, 9.15, 10.05, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.47, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.15, 1.37, 2.12, 2.57, 3.32, 4.02, 4.37, 5.12, 5.57, 6.32, 7.07, 7.42, 8.12, 8.57, 9.32, 10.07, 10.30, †10.12, †11.05 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy and West Quincy.—7.50, 8.50, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50, A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.50, 2.20, 2.55, 3.25, 4.00, 4.35, 5.20, 5.55, 6.30, 7.05, 7.35, 8.20, 8.55, 9.30, 10.05, 10.25, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—7.30, 8.10, 9.90, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.22, 7.55, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—8.10, 8.50, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3,12, 3.45, 4.17, 4 52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.42, 8.12, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—8.30, 9.20, 10.15, 11.00, 11.45 A M.; 12.30, 1.10, 1.55, 2.25, 2.55, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5 15, 5.55, 6.30, 7 10, 8.00, 8.25, 9.00, 9.35, 10.05, 10.45 P. M.

*To Quincy only.
†To Car house only.

At Neponset close connection is made with West End Street Cars to and from Boston.

At Quincy Centre close connection is made with Electric Cars to and from Quincy Point.

Cars are due at Beale street, Wollaston, ten minutes after leaving Neponset and seven minutes after leaving Quincy.

JOHN A. DUGGAN, *Superintendent.*

Old Colony.

On and after June 16, 1890. Trains Leave

QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—4.33, 6.11, 6.55, 7.24, 7.31, 7.37, 7.52, 8.12, 8.34, 8.40, 9.18, 9.59, 10.38, 10.57 A. M.; 12.05, 1.02, 1.20, 1.42, 2.50, 4.00, 4.07, 4.48, 4.55, 5.33, 5.40, 6.20, 7.05, 7.10, 8.10, 9.06, 10.19, 10.33 P. M. SUNDAY—9.21, 9.31 A. M.; 1.46, 5.53, 6.01, 6.15, 8.14, 9.05, 9.16, 10.20, 11.01 P. M.

RETURN.—5.45, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 10.05, 11.02 A. M.; 12.00 M; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.30, 2.35, 3.12, 3.52, 4.18, 4.42, 5.10, 5.33, 6.07, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 8.15, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY—7.30, 8.30, 9.15, 9.30 A. M.; 12.45, 1.30, 5.00, 5.45, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WOLLASTON HEIGHTS FOR BOSTON.—4.36, 6.14, 6.59, 7.28, 7.41, 8.15, 8.46, 9.21, 10.02, 11.00 A. M.; 12.08, 1.05, 1.45, 2.53, 4.10, 4.58, 5.43, 6.23, 7.14, 8.13, 9.09, 10.37 P. M. SUNDAY.—9.34 A. M.; 1.49, 6.19, 9.20, 11.04 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.35, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY.—8.30 A. M., 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR BOSTON.—4.38, 6.19, 7.02, 7.16, 7.44, 8.05, 9.24, 10.04, 11.15 A. M.; 12.11, 1.25, 1.56, 2.56, 4.15, 5.48, 6.31, 7.12, 7.17, 8.18, 9.12, 10.40 P. M. SUNDAY.—9.37 A. M.; 1.52, 6.22, 9.23, 11.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.17, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 12.30, 1.15, 1.55, 2.25, 3.12, 4.18, 4.22, 4.42, 5.33, 5.40, 6.15, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY.—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

QUINCY ADAMS FOR BOSTON.—4.30, 6.07, 6.51, 7.20, 7.34, 8.08, 9.15, 9.56, 10.54 A. M.; 12.02, 1.38, 2.46, 4.03, 5.37, 6.16, 7.07, 8.07, 9.03, 10.30 P. M. SUNDAY.—9.27 A. M.; 1.42, 6.11, 9.12, 10.57 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M., 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY.—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7 05, 10.00 P. M.

WEST QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—6.08, 7.05, 7.54, 9.11, 11.04 A. M.; 1.46, 3.45, 5.27, 6.20, 10.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

EAST MILTON FOR BOSTON.—6.12, 7.09, 7.58, 9.15, 11.08 A. M.; 1.50, 3.55, 5.31, 6.24, 10.11 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR EAST MILTON AND WEST QUINCY.—6.48, 8.35, 10.00 A. M.; 12.50, 2.40, 4.42, 5.50, 6.42, 8.14 P. M.

GEO. L. CONNOR,
Gen'l Pass'r Agt.

J. R. KENDRICK,
General Manager.

OLD PAPERS

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10 cts. a Hundred,

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QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1. NO. 89. QUINCY, MASS., FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1890. PRICE 2 CENTS.

LOST.

LOST.—From Carriage in Atlantic, probably on Squantum or Adams streets, a lady's black Wrap. Suitable reward. Notify C. C. SHACKFORD, 160 Summer street, Boston. July 22—3t p1w

WANTS.

WANTED.—Ten good Paving Cutters at A. R. BLETHEN & CO'S. Granite Quarries. Steady work on Boston blocks. Lynn, Mass. July 22—9t

WANTED.—People to know that it costs but 25 cents the first day and 75 cents a week, for four lines in this column. tf

TO LETS.

TO LET.—A pleasant and convenient tenement of six rooms on Spear street, near the Public Library. A dry cellar and an excellent well of water. Apply to GEO. W. PRESCOTT. July 25—tf

TO LET.—In French's building, Chestnut St., opposite the Congregational church, desirable rooms up one flight. Suitable for Dressmaker, Tailor or Barber. Apply at Bussell's Studio, Adams building. 11-tf

DOG LOST.

AN Irish Setter, answering to the name of Prince. Collar with no name. Whoever will return the dog to Quincy Hotel will be rewarded.

July 25. —6w

John Page,

— DEALER IN —

FIRST-CLASS

Boots and Shoes,

ALL KINDS.

Russett Patent Calf Shoes, Ladies', Misses' and Children's Oxford Shoes. Hundreds of pairs must be sold to make room. Full Stock. Also **Furnishing Goods** at

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No. 104 HANCOCK STREET.

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H. T. Whitman,

CIVIL ENGINEER

— AND —

SURVEYOR,

ADAMS BUILDING, QUINCY.

Hours, 8 to 10 A. M.

Boston Office, - - 85 Devonshire St.

Hours, 12 to 2 P. M.

N. B. Plans of nearly all the Real Estate in the City of Quincy can be found at my offices.

May 28. d3:&w—tf

Quincy City Grain Store.

BEST GRADES OF

FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY AND STRAW,

Brick, Lime, Cement and Drain Pipe.

Agent for the Celebrated

Bowker's Fertilizer.

Superior to all others.

Edward Russell.

PROPRIETOR.

24 Washington St., cor. Coddington.

Branch store at South Quincy, near Railroad Station.

☞ Telephone Connections.

April 8 1—3m

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

Unlike Any Other.

As much

For INTERNAL as EXTERNAL use.

Many people do not know this.

The Most Wonderful Family Remedy Ever Known.

☞ Positively cures Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Hoarseness, Coughs, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Sciatica, Lame Back and Soreness in Body or Limbs. Stops Inflammation in Cuts, Burns, and Bruises. Relieves all Cramps and Chills like magic. Price, 35 cts. post-paid; 6 bottles, $2. Express prepaid. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

THE VISITING POST.

The Grand Army Boys to Entertain Robert G. Shaw Post of Staten Island.

During encampment week in Boston most of the local G. A. R. posts in Boston and vicinity will take it upon themselves to entertain one of the posts from distant states. It has been decided that Robert G. Shaw Post 112, of New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y., will come to Quincy, and there will probably be forty comrades.

Hancock Hall, corner of Hancock and Canal streets, has been secured by Paul Revere Post for the week. It will be appropriately decorated for the occasion.

The Woman's Relief Corps 103 will furnish the rations during the week.

The visiting comrades will probably be formally received by Paul Revere Post on Monday afternoon, August 11. Mayor Porter and others will also be invited.

The latch string of Quincy will probably be out, and the visitors are sure to be hospitably entertained.

TODAY'S COURT.

John McDonald of Randolph, for the larceny of a watch from Hugh Maguire was sent to the House of Correction for four months. The watch was stolen on July 4, and Officer Knight came to this city and notified Constable Furnald. The latter went to Boston and found the article in De Young's pawn shop on Kneeland street. Maguire identified the time piece and McDonald was arrested and found guilty.

James Duffy for being drunk was fined $5 and costs.

Philip Garrity of West Quincy, for keeping an unlicensed dog was discharged.

Abuse of City Property.

The Mayor of Salem has vetoed the order providing for the lettering of the harnesses and wagons of the city, and the prevention of Sunday riding, excepting in case of urgent necessity. The mayor's reasons were principally that the order was too sweeping in its nature. It was intended to check abuse, which has not been shown to exist. It created a suspicion where there should be none, unless specific charges had been made. He could not approve the order because it was in the nature of an innuendo.

Don't Give It Away.

A few evenings ago the Grand Army Post at Hingham was inspired to tender a compliment to Hon. J. O. Burdett, as a means of showing gratitude for various kindly services. Accordingly the comrades marched to his house, headed by Major Whiton, and giving three cheers fired a salute of cannon crackers, inviting him at the same time to come out and return to quarters with them for a supper. A few minutes later it was found that the reason for the unresponsive manner manifested at the house was that all the folks were away and the building was empty.

Shipping at Quincy Point.

Arrived, 18th, Schooner Emma J. Meyer, Capt. Magee, from Baltimore with 648 tons gas coal for Quincy Gas Co., at Patch's wharf.

Arrived 23d, Schooner Connecticut, Capt. Lathers, from Bangor, Maine, with 121,000 feet lumber for B. Johnson.

His Head Perforated by Lightning.

A terrific rain and lightning storm visited this vicinity July 3. A great deal of damage to crops was done in the towns of Fremont and Speaker. Leonard Pratt, a farmer living about two miles north of Rosenburg, while walking along the road near his place, was struck by lightning and instantly killed. A hole was made in his head by the lightning, and the strings of his shoes were cut as smooth as though done with a knife. No injury was done to his clothing.—Lexington (O.) Cor. Cincinnati Enquirer.

Grass in Maine Streets.

"I wish," said a patron of the horse railroad this morning, "that they would do some haying along the line from Perryville to the lake. The grass is tall in many places and when it's wet the people who stand on the side platforms of the car get wet, and when it's dry and dusty they get an uncomforable dose of dust. The grass ought to be removed."—Lewiston Journal.

The first steamer ever chartered to carry produce from New York to Australia was engaged Thursday. She is the Prodane and was chartered by Arkell & Douglass. She will be loaded in the latter part of this month. Hitherto produce has been shipped from that port to Australia in sailing vessels.

Leslie Stephen, the noted English editor, who is the guest of James Russell Lowell, is not the rotund and jolly looking person that English cartoons have shown, but tall and slender, with hair and beard that give an impression like that produced by the best busts and portraits of Charles Dickens.

The French postoffice department is examining a new and original system for distributing newspapers through the mails. Every publication is to provide the central postoffice with the list of its subscribers, and every number is to be sent to the subscribers without wrappers or printed address.

—People in England have now raised the question whether it is right to visit the Passion Play. A spirted discussion is going on among churchmen about it.

ATLANTIC'S HALL.

Pronounced Perfectly Safe, Rumors to the Contrary.

A rumor has obtained a wide circulation that the new hall being built for the Atlantic Social Club was not properly constructed and would be unsafe. A prominent member of the club was seen by the reporter, who said that the construction was in the hands of Mr. C. W. Higgins of Boston, a builder of good repute and known to be a man thorough in his business. It was at his request that the State inspector of buildings was in Atlantic on Wednesday for the purpose of viewing said building. He pronounced it perfectly safe and properly constructed

Point Baptists.

The Baptists of Quincy Point, being unable to support Sabbath preaching, have for the past few months held a praise and prayer meeting, free to all, every Thursday evening, at some one's residence. Under the able leadership of Rev. Mr. Hunt these meetings are well attended and of growing interest. Rev. Mr. Hunt preaches at Doble's hall, South Quincy, every Sabbath afternoon at 4 o'clock; he also conducts a meeting every Sabbath evening at Paul Revere hall, at 7.30 o'clock.

Gloucester's Valuation.

The total valuation of this city as estimated by the assessors is $13,944,459, $9,925,875 being in real estate and $4,017,584 personal estate an increase of $533,462 from last year. The rate of taxation is $15.50 per $1000 against $15 in 1889.

THE NEWS. Woburn had a new paper started in that city last Saturday, called "The News." It now has three weekly papers, which we think ought to furnish the citizens with all the news, and there is no doubt but this young city will flourish. Messrs. Andrews, Cutler & Co. are publishers; and Mr. Frank E. Wetherell editor.

—Lawrence has contracted with the Lawrence Gas Company to furnish 70 or more 2000-candle power arc lights at $100 each per year, and with the Edison Illuminating Company for 500 or more 20-candle power incandescent lights at $1.50 each per night, to burn till midnight, and at least 150 of these to burn all night, at $3.04 each.

—During a thunderstorm in Houghton county, Mich., a Mrs. Kapper received a pretty strong dose of electric fluid. She had been suffering greatly from inflammatory rheumatism, but since the shock has not felt a single pain.

A Wonderful Magnetic Egg.

Sterling Jenkins has a great curiosity in the way of an egg. The egg was found in the boxing in Capt. Wilson's kitchen, completely covered with soot and dust, and there is no telling how long it has been there—perhaps since Mr. Maddox built the house, over forty years ago. The shell of the egg is perfect, with no flat side, and it is as light as if the contents had been blown out; but when placed on a table in any position it will turn quickly to one side, as though it had a couple of ounces of lead on that side, though the weight of the egg is not sufficient to cause this.

It will not roll off a board that is wide enough for it to turn once around, and it will spin like a top by touching it with a pin perpendicularly when it is lying on a table. To lift the egg up from a table it feels at first heavier than a fresh egg and produces a pulling sensation, like taking a piece of steel from a magnet, but when it is lifted a foot above the table there appears to be nothing but an empty shell, which shows it has a magnetic attraction. Another peculiarity of the egg is the fact that if you hold it in one hand and a piece of metal in the other a tingling sensation will be produced in the arms like that caused by a light shock from an electric battery.—Buena Vista (Ga.) Patriot.

Cub and Kitten.

There is a 7 months lion cub at the gardens that is being raised with a black cat. The cub is very much attached to pussy. They play and frolic together every morning, and before any visitors come they are let out for a romp in the grounds. Pussy bounds off for the woods, the cub following at breakneck speed. Pussy runs up a tree after a bird, and that dumfounds the cub. He takes it philosophically, however, and lies down at the foot of the tree watching her. When the keeper goes to get them he pounds the tree with a club and down comes pussy and runs for the carnivora, followed by the cub. A few days ago a beautiful white rabbit got out while the cub was playing round the stone floor of the carnivora. The cub gave chase, and the stupid rabbit of course stopped right in the cub's paws. "I expected to see the cub tear the pretty long eared thing to pieces," remarked Sol Stephens, "but no, he only smelled of it, pawed its long ears and played with it, much as a cat does a mouse, letting it hop a few steps and then bouncing after it." The rabbit was at last rescued.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A Mightier Than He.

The Belle—Why, colonel, to whom are you making that elaborate salute?

The Major—To the butter. It outranks me.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

An Irishman seeing a Chinaman reading a Chinese book backward, as is their custom, exclaimed: "Johnny, are ye left handed or only cross eyed?"

—The Hull Yacht Club have a club race Saturday afternoon.

A Pennant Race.

The Monatiquot Yacht Club sailed its second pennant regatta of the season Thursday afternoon over the inside course. There was a fair southeasterly breeze. It was a pretty race between the Folly, Moondyne, Secret and Posy in the first class, which finished in the order named. Corrected time gave the race to the Secret and the Moondyne second. The Diadem had no competition in the second class. Perry Lawton's Elf had a walkover in the third class. The summary:

Name and Owner.	Length. ft. in.	Actual time. h. m. s.	Corr'd time. h. m. s.
FIRST CLASS.			
Secret, E. E. Linton......	22 06	1 38 09	1 10 01
Moondyne, A. J. Shaw....	24 10	1 37 27	1 11 35
Folly, J. F. Sheppard.....	26 08	1 36 40	1 12 24
Posey, E. S. Hunt.........	22 03	1 41 24	1 13 08
SECOND CLASS.			
Diadem, L. A. Hayward...	18 02	1 17 16	52 29
THIRD CLASS.			
Elf, Perry Lawton.........	19 05	1 28 32	1 04 20
Breeze, E. Whitmarsh......	16 00	1 42 07	1 14 08
Wasp, T. P. Willey.......	17 05	1 41 43	1 16 36

The judges were Messrs. E. T. Jordan, Francis Hunt, and Henry Gardner.

A Narrow Escape.

A terrible casualty was narrowly escaped at Niagara Falls on Monday. The pleasure steamer Ella H. was obliged to run around Green Island on account of the low water, and while in the swiftest part of the river the engine gave out. The anchor was thrown out, but dragged for some distance before holding, and when it did get a hold the boat was under such headway that the bulkhead to which the hawser was attached was torn from its fastenings. When nearly the whole of the chain had been payed out the end became knotted in the hole in the bulwarks and held the boat. The trouble with the engine was quickly repaired and the boat got under headway again, but so great was the force of the current that it took fifteen minutes to reach the spot where the anchor caught, 100 feet up the stream from the boat. There were about 150 passengers on the steamer, and a pleasure barge attached to it. There was a terrible scene of confusion, women fainted, children screamed and men bid each other good-bye. The boat was only a short distance above the falls when stopped.

Rufus Choate's Thoroughness.

It was on principle that Rufus Choate began the practice of law. No matter how small his fee, he did for his client everything the case required. He shrank from no labor, but did his best in preparation and in argument. He once tried a dog case before a Beverly justice of the peace in an office no larger than a cobbler's shop, and argued it with as much learning and brilliancy as if he had been before the supreme court.

"He treated the dog," said a spectator, "as though he were a lion or an elephant, and the crabbed old squire with the consideration he would have paid to the chief justice."

Even when he had become the leader of the Boston bar it was noticed that the size or character of an audience had no effect on his advocacy. Some of his most brilliant arguments were delivered when there were few to hear them; he was indifferent to an audience, but alive to the principles of the case.

One stormy night while residing at Danvers he was called up at a late hour to go several miles and draw up a will for a very sick man. He went, wrote out the will, returned home and again went to bed.

Suddenly there flashed across his mind an omission in the will that possibly might cause the testator's wishes to be misunderstood. He sprang from his bed, dressed himself rapidly, and to the inquiries of his wife answered that he had done what must be undone. He rode in the storm to the man's house, explained the reason of his return, and drew a codicil to the will which made everything sure.

It was to such conscientious thoroughness that Rufus Choate's success was due, quite as much as to his eloquence and legal learning.—Youth's Companion.

The Age of Trees.

There is no certain method of determining the age of a big tree. Estimates of age by rings can only be on trees cut down in their prime.

The largest number ever counted were in a tree felled in 1812. This had 710 distinct rings, but to these an indefinite number should be added which became obliterated. Even in young trees there does not seem to be any certainty in the evidence. In 1871 Dr. A. L. Child planted a red maple from the seed. It was cut down in 1882 and showed 40 rings. In a trial in Vermont involving a boundary question the dispute turned upon a cut on a hemlock and the length of time since it was made. A section of the tree was produced showing 40 on one side and 50 on the other.

The verdict was that rings are not a sure indication of age. It is true that the more distinct rings do approximate to the age of the tree, but there are so many sub-annual rings that such testimony is invalidated. External measurement is the best indication we have, and this is never much better than a guess. The best way is to take the ascertained growth of the first century, and then make one-third of it the average growth of every century. Thus, with 12 feet as the ascertained growth of the oak in its first century, 4 feet would be its constant growth, and we might conjecture an oak 40 feet in growth to be about 1,000 years old.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

—The Waltham G. A. R. Post which petitioned the city government for $500 to entertain a visiting post in August has been given leave to withdraw.

MILTON.

Rev. J. W. Webb will preach his farewell sermon on Sunday. It is not yet settled who will fill the vacancy. During the month of August the church will be closed.

Rev. Franklin Chapin of Easton preached in the Congregational church Sunday morning and evening.

Thomas McKay is on the sick-list owing to overworking himself during the late very hot weather.

The picnic held by the Congregational church on Wednesday, at Downer Landing, was a grand success. Over one hundred attended.

Charles Fish, the livery stable keeper, lost a very valuable horse the first of the week.

The lady book-keeper at T. L. Pearce's has returned from Vermont where she has been spending her vacation.

Samuel Crossman was slightly injured by the tipping over of a stone team owned by George Loud on Monday night.

Mrs. T. L. Pearce arrived home from Concord, Thursday, where she had been visiting.

Mr. T. L. Pearce gave all of his clerks a night at Houghs Neck on Tuesday evening. They had supper at Pierce's hotel and all pronounced it a very good time. On Wednesday evening some of them attended the concert given by the clerks at Quincy.

BRAINTREE.

Charles A. Belcher real estate and auctioneer, has leased the C. Byron Hunt place on Middle street to Winson Nickerson of the firm of Shaw Bros., Boston.

Mr. John Cavanagh's buildings which he owned and used for other purposes has been turned into three nice dwelling houses to let. They are situated on Cavanagh avenue, near Capen's bridge. John H. Kirby executed the carpenter work.

The saying in Braintree, that there is no water after you cross Farnum's brook on Pond street, when going towards Randolph, received aditional verification on Tuesday afternoon, from the disaster which over took and up-set a baker's wagon, coming towards Braintree from Randolph. The good things, which it contained, were all scattered on the ground, and it looked as if the "good time coming" sung about so long, had indeed come.

PROBATE COURT.

Judge White held Probate Court for Norfolk county in Hyde Park, Wednesday. The will of D. P. Wright of Dedham, was disallowed on account of an insufficiency of witnesses.

Wills allowed: Mary Jones of Milton, Augustus F. Schell of Hyde Park, Alfred M. Shapleigh of Norwood, and Mary E. Newcomb of Quincy.

Letters of administration were granted to Emily S. Shapleigh on the estate of A. M. Shapleigh; to Almira E. Chilson on the estate of W. O. Chilson of Bellingham, bond $1000; to Theodore T. Whitney on the estate of Mary Jones of Milton; to Ellen A. Schell on the estate of Augustus F. Schell of Hyde Park; and to T. H. Tyndale on the estate of Ann O'Hearn of Brockton.

A Royal Hunt.

A story book has appeared in print by Mrs. E. C. Wilson of this city. Its publication has long been expected by her friends who will be glad to know that advanced copies can be obtained of Mr. E. B. Souther. The book contains 391 pages, is illustrated, and although written for young people is also very interesting to older persons. Its title is "A Royal Hunt" and we hope soon to publish an extended review of it.

A Bright American.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton is in London with her daughter, Mrs. Batch. In spite of her devotion to the welfare of humanity and the elevation of her sex this beautiful veteran American lady manages to get a great deal of fun out of the English and French people. She has been lecturing on grave and abstruse subjects all spring, and now that the hot weather has settled her fluffy hair and crisp ruching she is eating a lot of very good dinners, bathing a little, driving some and talking considerably with her old time brilliancy and vivacity.—London Letter.

How to Cool Melons.

If there is room in the ice box and plenty of time put the melons there. Otherwise wrap a wet towel around them and stand them in a draught to cool by the evaporation of the water on the cloth. To keep watermelons over night in a large tub of cold water is an excellent way to cool them. Do not lay ice upon the cut surface; it makes the fruit watery and destroys the substance.—Chicago News.

Soda Water at Home.

The introduction of the syphon has made a revolution in summer potables. It is now possible to procure the most delicious soda water for home use. Syphons of plain soda may be procured at a dollar a dozen, with a deposit for the use of the syphons. A syphon of this water kept in the ice box and added to any rich home made fruit sirup will make in a nonce a refreshing summer drink.—Exchange.

—The West End Hotel at Long Branch has over 900 guests this season. This hotel, which threw open its doors to the Jews at the time of the crusade against them, is the most prosperous summer hotel on the Atlantic coast.

New Braintree Church.

A movement is on foot looking toward the reorganizing of a Methodist Episcopal society in East Braintree. The Rev. S. O. Benton, presiding elder for this district, recently held a meeting with those interested in this work, and it was decided by him that if the people would erect a building to cost not less than $2500 and would raise $1500 to commence with, he would make this a separate organization from South Braintree church.

The society owns a piece of land fronting on Commercial street, and corner of Faxon street, which cost $500, and is paid for; they also have in money and promised about $700. What is needed then is $800 more to make a church for this village a certainty. A good deal has been said lately about business progress and village improvement. Here is a chance for those who would like to see our village take a step in this direction to put their sympathy to a practical test.

The people connected with this work have to earn their bread by the sweat of their brow, and if this building is erected they will have to depend largely on the generosity of those who have the means to give, and it is hoped that the citizens of the village and town will respond to the call for this worthy object.

—The Portsmouth Times offers $100 towards a new census of that city, claiming that it is more than is reported by the enumerators.

—Salem is in trouble over her water supply and it is proposed to limit the use of hand hose to bridge the difficulty of a short supply of water.

—The Newburyport News has thus far found twenty-four persons in that city who were skipped by the census men.

Beverly is the largest town in Essex county. It has a population of 11,000.

It is reported that three of the Isles of Shoals have been purchased by an English syndicate.

—Another Norfolk county town is to have a public library, a former resident offering $10,000 for the building, and a citizen gives the site.

FOR SALE.

The well-known EXPRESS ROUTE of James C. White, West Quincy. Lots of business. Owner wishes to sell to embark in other business. For terms, etc., apply to

JAMES C. WHITE,
Larry Place, West Quincy.

July 16. 12t

Dr. A. P. KIKAPOO,

THE INDIAN DOCTOR

and wife who are staying at the

ROBERTSON HOUSE, QUINCY,

Have consented to remain One Week more and treat diseases of all kinds at the Camp on Granite Street, near Fort Street.

Remember that his CONSULTATIONS and EXAMINATIONS are Free to All from 2 P. M. until 6 P. M., only.

July 19.

Boots and Shoes.

BOOTS AND SHOES!

FOR THE THOUSANDS.

The Best Goods to be found at D. B. STETSON'S. They are all WARRANTED to do Good Service, at the Lowest Prices.

D. B. Stetson,

54 WASHINGTON ST., QUINCY.

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BEST IN THE MARKET!

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WE SELL A TON OF THE

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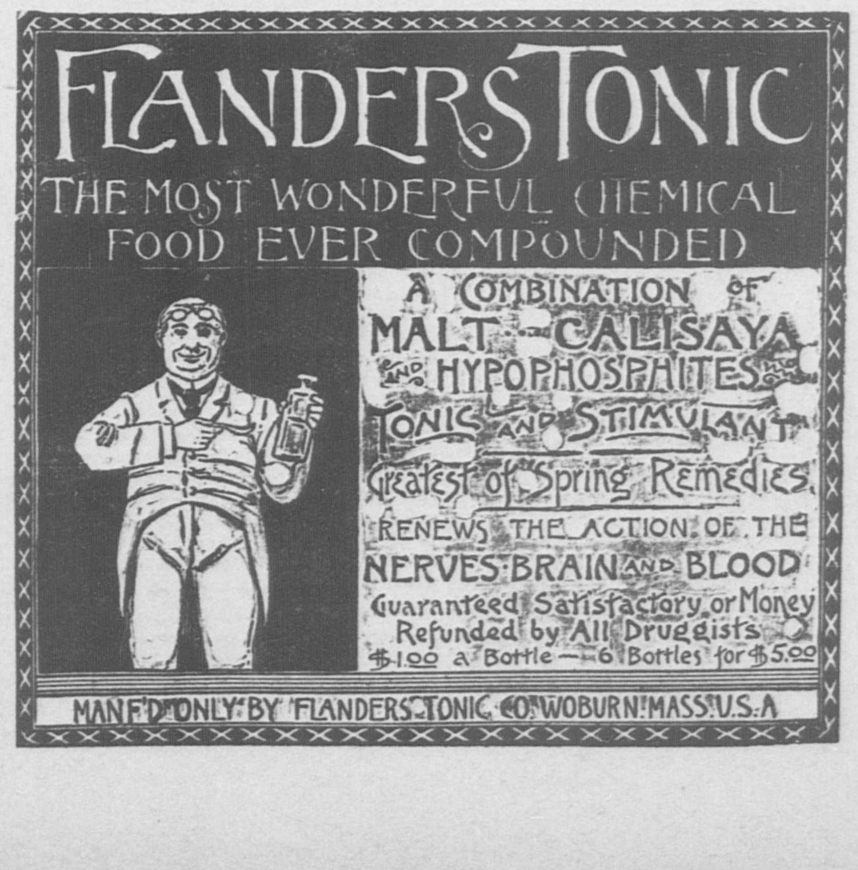
It is the most Economical Coal sold.

C. PATCH & SON.

[FRANK S. PATCH.]

Quincy, July 9. tf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QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

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(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)
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REPORTORIAL STAFF.

FRANK F. PRESCOTT, City Editor.
JAMES E. WODDICK, JAMES S. WHITING,
MISS FREEMAN.

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One inch, one insertion, 50 cents; one week, $1.50; one month, $5.00.

Short advertisements, such as Lost, Found, Wanted, For Sale, To Let, etc., not exceeding four lines in length, 25 cents first insertion; 10 cents each additional insertion.

Births, deaths and marriages free.

Funeral notices 25 cents each; obituary and reading notices 10 cents per line.

TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

The Springfield News asks a pertinent question, "what are we coming too?" and to cite the danger gives the following story of an occurrence in Newport recently, which has opened the eyes of the press to an old danger in new clothes which threatens America more than ever before. It was an amusing and disgusting incident in which W. Starr Miller a member of the "400" figured rather ridiculously. A visitor was announced at his cottage recently. Miller shook hands with him. The visitor was good looking and well dressed. To Mr. Miller's horror the stranger had called in response to an advertisement for a butler. Instantly 'Mr." Miller's manner changed and raising his cane he ordered the "fellow" from his house. The stranger put his hand in his hip pocket and threatened to blow Miller's head off if he touched him. Then Miller had the stranger arrested but the judge discharged the prisoner and the crowd hooted and jeered at Miller. This seems to illustrate the drift democracy is taking in America. The old idea that we Americans are all equals, is changing, is losing ground. There is a "set" growing up in this country which threatens to overthrow democracy entirely.

In speaking of the election by the school children of New York of the golden-rod as the state flower, the the Boston Transcript says: "The golden-rod has a way of standing up and asserting itself which is decidedly fetching; and does not its colors remind of the glorious god of day, of the tawny-haired Northmen who did (or who did not) discover this land, of the jaundice-hued metal of which we are all in pursuit? The name golden-rod has a romantic sound, and the flower itself when arrayed in mass is resplendent as a field of the cloth of gold."

Brockton says by ordinance that "No name shall be given to any avenue, street, way or place which has already been given to any other public avenue, street, way or place." Such a regulation is a very good one if it can be made operative, but the Enterprise says there are many violations. There are in Quincy altogether too many duplicates. It is bad enough where different sections have the same names, but in Ward Six there is an Atlantic street and an Atlantic avenue, a Newbury street and a Newbury avenue. It is certainly confusing.

The Brockton Enterprise says the fates seem to be against the seaside hotels this summer. Every hot wave so far, has come early in the week and been followed by cool and comfortable weather on Saturday—which is the best "transient guest" day of the week. A sultry Saturday will send thousands of people skurrying to the shore to pass Sunday. A cool one keeps them at home, and the resorts miss their presence and their dollars.

The Labor World, which is the organ of the Knights of Labor, has its opinion of Messrs. Matthews, Quincy, O'Brien and Cunniff. Neither of them is a friend of the laboring man, according to the World's ideas.

A lecturer upon cooking has vindicated the New England taste for pie. She declares that pie, properly made and cooked, is digestible. It is too much pie, poorly prepared and cooked that causes the mischief.

A CASE OF HOMICIDE.

Boston Police Looking for Two Fellows Who Were Concerned in a Row.

BOSTON, July 25.—On last Sunday afternoon Nelson W. Reynolds, a young man about 21 years old, was taken to the city hospital with an injury to his head. Whether it had been caused by an accident or by assault the hospital people did not know. The injury was not regarded as dangerous at the time. Since then the patient has grown worse until last evening, when he died.

An investigation of the cause of his injury developed the following story: Friday evening young Reynolds and another young man named Lawrence Keefe went to call on some girls on Malden street. Keefe says they were on the street with the girls when they were met by two men who asked Reynolds for a chew of tobacco. He replied that he had no tobacco, when the other called him a liar. A fight between the four ensued, but no great damage was done.

The girls went home, and Reynolds and Keefe went through to Shawmut avenue, to which place the two unknown men followed them, where the fight was renewed. Keefe says he held his own with his assailant, but got away as quickly as possible, and the last time he saw Reynolds the latter was stooping over as if to pick up his hat. He was doubtless able to go home, but grew worse till Sunday, when he was taken do the hospital.

No one seems to know who the two men are that assaulted them, at least Keefe does not, and the two girls say they do not. The police, however, are on a track that will doubtless identify them, and bring to light the perpetrator or perpetrators of a homicide.

TWO YEARS IN STATE PRISON.

The Penalty for Sending Obscene Literature Through the Mails.

BOSTON, July 25.—The case of Ezra H. Heywood, convicted of sending obscene literature through the mails, was brought before Judge Carpenter in the United States circuit court yesterday. A bill of exceptions and a motion for a new trial, both of which were set aside or overruled by the court, were presented by Heywood's counsel, after which District Attorney Allen moved for sentence.

Mr. Heywood said he wished to address the court. Josephine S. Tilton, his sister in-law, started from her seat, approached Mr. Heywood, and began a somewhat incoherent and nervous attack upon the court and prosecuting officer. Judge Carpenter ordered her removal, and she was compelled, after considerable resistance, to sit down. Heywood attempted at some length to explain his actions, and the irregularity and illegality of the government officers in securing evidence against him.

Judge Carpenter finally said that he only wished to hear the defendant on the question of sentence and could not allow further augument of the case. After several ineffectual attempts to reargue the motion for a new trial, Heywood said that he was innocent, and was not in court to ask for mercy. He was then sentenced to two years in state prison at Charlestown.

The reading of the sentence was interrupted by Miss Tilton, who shrilly cried at the top of her voice, "Shame on Massachusetts men!" The sentence was received without emotion by Heywood and his wife.

FIGHTING FOR LIBERTY.

San Salvador Seems to Be Getting the Best of Guatemala.

LIBERTAD, July 25.—News has just been received here confirming reports of the success of the Salvadorian forces beyond the frontier in Guatemala territory. The Salvador army has now gained six battles and has captured quantities of arms and ammunition. The Salvadorian forces are now pushing their way into the interior of Guatemala and are meeting with success at every step. Great enthusiasm prevails. The intention is to overthrow the government of President Barillas before coming to any agreement with Guatemala. San Salvador is determined to free herself from the yoke of Guatemala and assure her own liberty and independence.

San Salvador has established a rigid censorship over all news dispatches.

A Guatemalan Victory.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 25.—Advices from Guatemala are to the effect that Ezetas' army attacked the Guatemalans near the frontier in Guatemalan territory yesterday, that the Salvadorians were defeated and routed and that they fled back to San Salvador territory, leaving on the field many dead and wounded and three cannons, which the Guatemalans captured.

PEACE ONCE MORE.

Agreement Reached Between Striking Cloakmakers and Manufacturers.

NEW YORK, July 25.—The cloak operators' strike is settled. The manufacturers have agreed to everything demanded by the strikers. According to the agreement which was signed by both parties, all non-union hands are to be laid off and those who were locked out are to be taken on. The non-union hands will have the privilege of applying for work when they join the union. The inside contract system is to be abolished. Differences hereafter are to be referred to the executive boards of the respective unions and the Cloak Manufacturers' association before strikes or lock-outs are ordered. All week tailors are to receive $15 a week and pressers $14. The men will probably all go to work today.

Charters for Catholic Schools are Legal.

ALBANY, July 25.—The regents committee have reported that the form of lease from the Catholic churches to the Catholic schools meets all the legal requirements and removes the last obstacle in the way of these schools becoming a part of the state system of education. Charters will be immediately issued to the five Catholic institutions which have applied for them.

Big Strike Amicably Settled.

LONDON, July 25.—The dispute between the dockmen and their employers regarding the employment of non-union men came to a climax, when 18,000 men struck work at the St. Katherine docks.

LATER.—The trouble at the London and St. Katherine docks has been settled, the directors yielding to the demands of the union.

Remembered by the "Boys."

NEW HAVEN, July 25.—The twenty-fifth anniversary of Chief Hendricks' election to the head of the local fire department was celebrated last night by the presentation to him, by the firemen, of a $200 diamond stud. Chief Hendricks is one of the oldest firemen in active service in the United States.

Another Crisis at Buenos Ayres.

BUENOS AYRES, July 25.—War Minister Racedo has tendered his resignation, causing another ministerial crisis. Gold is at 200.

New Outing Flannels

FINE QUALITY,

At 10 Cents per Yard,

— AT —

Miss C. S. Hubbard's,

158 Hancock St.,

Quincy, - - Mass.

SEASONABLE GOODS

— AT —

BOSTON BRANCH GROCERY.

CANNED MEATS,
Fruits and Vegetables,

of every kind. Only Good Qualities kept in Stock.

Dried Fruits,

including Evaporated Apples, Peaches, Apricots, etc. Prunes of all Sizes. Raisins, Currants, Figs, Dates, etc.

BUTTER.

All Grades are Cheaper and Quality is Excellent.

Coffees and Teas

are always in order and everyone knows we sell the Best!

FLOUR

is one of our great Specialties, and our Sales are Large because we give the Best at Low Prices.

J. F. MERRILL,

Durgin & Merrill's Block, Quincy

April 17. 9—tf

For Sale and To Let.

For Sale. A large variety of residences and choice building lots in all parts of the city at prices to suit.

To Let. New house, 10 rooms, all modern conveniences, in Quincy Centre.

Elegant new residence, 11 rooms, on Lincoln avenue, Wollaston.

House, 6 rooms, No. 7 Spear street, Quincy. Also stores and tenements in all parts of the city.

Agents for the Greenleaf Land Associates.

Care of property and collection of rents a specialty.

Geo. H. Brown & Co.,

Insurance, Real Estate and Mortgages,

Adams Building, Quincy.

Branch Office at Williams' Jewelry Store, West Quincy.

To the People of Quincy.

GREETING:

Having opened a first-class Furnace and Plumbing establishment in Pierce's Block, cor. of Hancock and Washington Sts. We are prepared to do all kinds of Furnace and Plumbing work in all its branches, either New work or Repairing by Contract or by the Day.

If you have a Furnace and cannot heat certain rooms, we can heat them for you. If you have a Plumbing job that the circulation is poor, water cannot be heated or the sanitary condition is defective, or otherwise poor, as practical experts in our profession, we can obviate those defects.

We have not come among you as itinerant botches, but as thorough, practical mechanics on Heating and Plumbing. We propose to make Quincy our home, as we have come to stay, and by square dealing and strict attention to business, we desire a share of your patronage, and in order to expediate a better acquaintance with you as to our ability, will say that we have for years and are today performing the work at our other store for many of the leading citizens and corporations of Weymouth and Braintree, a few of which we will name:

A. S. Morrison & Bros., Jenkins' Manufacturing Co., Columbia Rubber Co.. Allen Fan Co., Fore River Engine Works, Ambler & Hobart, Hon. Edward Avery, A. E. Avery, Col. A. C. Drinkwater, Joshua Wilkins, T. A. Watson, Dr. G. W. Tinkham, Dr. F. F. Forsaith, Dr. T. H. Dearing, I. Morrison, Horace Abercrombie, Hon. F. A. Hobart, Aubrey Hilliard, C. N. Wallace, A. J. Bates, N. F. Hunt, O. W. Allen, Mrs. B. T. Loring, Mrs. Ellen Stetson. Haywood Bros., Geo. H. Holbrook, Thomas Penniman, William Penniman, Elmer Morrison, and many others. We also carry a full line of Rogers' Oil Stove, Agate and Tin Ware.

We are agents for Magee Furnaces and Ranges, and welcome you one and all to visit our establishment, inpect our goods, compare our prices and find that you can do better at home than you can in Boston.

Respectfully yours,

G. B. BATES, Hancock St., Quincy.

May 27. tf

HOW LEATHER IS MADE.

ONE TRADE IN WHICH ANCIENT METHODS ARE EMPLOYED.

Modern Improvements Have Not Affected Tanning—The Process of Converting Hides Into Leather Minutely Described. A Large Establishment.

Modern ingenuity has changed the character of almost every business in existence within the last fifty years, but there is one which still retains its primeval simplicity. That is the manufacture of leather. The one thing needed to make good leather is time, and as modern machines tend to eliminate that element they are of no use here. The ancient and honorable occupation of the tanner stands proof against innovations.

Notwithstanding that fact there is an immense amount of leather made, and Cincinnati's output for a year reaches the enormous quantity of 432,000 hides, valued at $4,680,000. Of this fully half is made at one tannery, which is the largest in the world.

It was to this tannery that a reporter betook himself yesterday to see how the old fashioned business was conducted. The obliging superintendent took him in hand, and for one hour and a half the pair marched steadily onward, upstairs, down elevators and through villainous smells.

FORESTS OF BARK.

The first room entered was the bark store room, where there was an immense pile of 40,000 cords of chestnut oak bark. This is obtained from Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama, and enough is kept stored for a year's use. At one end of this room is a machine, into which two men are kept busy feeding the bark to be ground up. The tan bark was left for awhile and the hide room was visited. This is below the level of the railroad track, and a trap door opens in the ceiling, through which the hides are dropped from the cars. Most of the hides come from Chicago, but for patent leather those brought from Paris, France, are the best, as they are larger and thicker. Rough hides range in value from $3 to $10, according to grade. They are here sorted, weighed and put into packs of 134 hides each, and one hide of each pack is numbered. The whole pack is started at once, and comes out finished at the same time. By means of a rope attached to the numbered hide the location of any pack can be ascertained at any time.

Next comes the beam house. Here the hides are soaked in clear water for three days, receiving four changes of water in that time. Thus thoroughly soaked they are plunged into lime water and left for five days. One more day in fresh water and they are run through a machine at the rate of 512 daily and have all the hair removed. Next they go to the beams, which are boards about five feet long, inclined to an angle of forty-five degrees and having a longitudinal convexity upward and being covered with zinc. Upon these the hides are thrown flesh side up, and the flesh side scraped off with broad bladed knives. The bits of meat go to the glue factories and the hair is used by plasterers. Another soaking in fresh water and they are taken by the strokers, who work them three times on beams to remove any short hairs or lime that may remain. From here they are put into fresh water again, then suspended on sticks in very weak tan liquor for two weeks. They are perfectly white when introduced into this liquor, but come out slightly tanned or brown.

IN THE TAN LIQUOR.

They are then taken into a large room, the floor of which is simply planks laid over large vats. Into these vats a hide is thrown, fresh bark is scattered over it, and another hide is placed on top, etc., until the vat is filled. The whole is submerged in the strongest tan liquor.

While these are soaking let us see how the liquor is made. In a large room there are thirty-two leeching vats, each 16 feet in diameter and 10 feet deep. In a new tannery these must be filled with fresh water and ground bark, but in an established tannery liquor is used. The fresh bark is flooded with strong liquor, and when this is drawn off weaker liquor is put on the same bark, the vat being allowed to stand eight days each time, and then weaker liquor is placed on the bark, till at the thirty-second time it is pure water; or, in other words, fresh water is put on worn out bark, then transferred to fresher and fresher, until when put on new bark it is strong liquor. The exhausted bark is burned in heated ovens and generates an immense amount of steam.

The hides taken from the vats were packed with bark and suspended on frames in tan liquor for two weeks. Here as in the leeching process an old tannery has an advantage. The fresh liquor is put on the hides that have been longest tanning, and as the strength is taken out by the hides the liquor is run over fresher hides until at last it is run over perfectly fresh hides and into the sewer. Thus the longer a hide has been tanning the stronger liquor it is subjected to.

From the vats the hides are taken to be scoured by a brush and stone in a machine. They are then dried. When perfectly dry they are tempered by being dampened with fresh water. They are then polished with copper wheels worked by machinery in the manner of a huge flatiron. This is the last touch given to sole leather. Belting leather is sold in the rough without this last polishing. Belting is, however, made here, and only the best stock is selected for that purpose. The hides are first cut into short strips of the proper width, soaked and scoured, dried and stuffed. Stuffing consists in applying a coat of oil and grease to the damp leather. It is then dried and the oil is absorbed by the leather, after which the grease is scraped off, the strip dampened and put into a frame, where it is subjected to a great strain in order that it may lose all elasticity. It is then removed to the belt department, where it is glued or riveted into belts.—Cincinnati Times-Star.

Marked Down Sale

— IN THE —

City of Quincy,

— IN ORDER TO —

Compete with the Times.

AM CATERING FOR THE

City of Quincy

— TO KEEP THE —

PEOPLE AT HOME.

We keep all Styles of

Ranges,

— BUT THE —

Breeze and the Berlins,

which I have manufactured expressly for me, cannot be beat, as I have more than 100 different families in the City of Quincy, that will testify in their favor.

All other Goods equally low in Price.

The Strike

Is virtually to be settled satisfactorily to all Parties. In order to give those who have lost time and money a

Good Bargain

for the next thirty days, I am about to place my Entire Stock of

Woolen Carpets

at such Prices that all who want may not hesitate to purchase.

You have heard of people advertising the Great Gigantic Sales; this I shall call the

GREAT

Gigantic Sale.

1200 yds. of Straw Matting

will be offered from the Lowest Price to the highest grade of

English Straw Matting.

In this Sale you will find

3000 Yards

WOOLEN, TAPESTRY,

— AND —

Brussels

of all Shades and Qualities, and the Prices will be very low, and the Quality cannot be beat for the Prices.

We are right at home on the

Imperial Ice-Chests

— AND —

Refrigerators,

and the Prices can't be beat in Boston or out of Boston.

J. W. Lombard,

PANTON'S BLOCK.

THE IDAHO ASHORE.

Fears That Her Crew May Never Reach Shore.

THE BURNING OF THE EGYPT.

Survivors Safely Landed at Dover—Story of Their Battle with the Flames and Subsequent Rescue.

QUEBEC, July 25.—The Dominion line steamer Idaho is ashore on the Standon reefs, Anticosti, and in a critical position. Schooners are taking off her cargo. The vessel is an iron screw steamship 340 feet long, 43 broad and with a gross tonnage of 3608 tons. She left Montreal Sunday for Bristol with a large general cargo, including cattle and 40,000 boxes of cheese.

The steamship will prove a total loss, and the disaster may possibly prove a catastrophe attended with serious loss of life. Two wrecking schooners arrived on the scene and attempted to take off the cattle. Owing to the high sea and a heavy gale prevailing, the attempt proved a failure. The sea is making a clean breast over the ship, and grave fears are entertained for the safety of the crew of the Idaho, who are still on board unless they managed to reach one of the wrecking schooners late last evening. The surf on the shore is so heavy that it is impossible to see the wreck, but cattle and sheep are being washed off in dozens, and, should the wreck break up and go down, which is most probable, the crew, if on board, will undoubtedly find a watery grave. As there is no life or surf boat in this vicinity, it is impossible for the unfortunates to be rescued from the shore.

EGYPT'S WHOLE CREW SAVED.

Survivors Give Further Particulars of the Disaster.

LONDON, July 25.—The oil steamer Manhattan arrived at Dover and the crew of the Egypt were landed in boats. They were greeted by a large crowd of spectators and friends and the scene was an exciting one. The stories of the survivors were eagerly listened to. It appears that the fire broke out at 10 o'clock on the night of the 17th when the steamer was 1100 miles from Land's End. It was discovered by a fireman in the starboard coal bunker. He promptly gave the alarm and the men were ordered to the hose and pumps. They behaved in an orderly manner throughout the trying ordeal. Despite their efforts the flames blazed fiercely and the fire continued to spread.

There seemed to be no chance of escape, and the prospect was a most gloomy one. Many of the cattle on board were suffocated in their stalls. Numbers of others were terribly burned before breaking loose and rushing overboard. The bellowing of the suffering animals was horrible. At 1 o'clock, when the men were nearly exhausted and the fire had complete possession of the steamer, the German vessel Gustav Oscar of Hamburg bore down upon the Egypt and there was great rejoicing among the fire-besieged crew. Six of the Egypt's boats were lowered, and by 3 o'clock all the crew had been safely transferred to the Gustav Oscar, whence they watched the burning Egypt until noon.

There should have been eight boats on the Egypt. Some of the crew say two boats were damaged by the fire and had to be abandoned, while others claim that the steamer was two boats short. The men had suffered terribly from smoke, heat and overwork before help arrived. They are now being cared for in the comfortable sailors' home and will proceed to London to-morrow. When the Manhattan approached the Egypt she saw the Gustav Oscar giving signals of distress. The ninety-five men taken from the Egypt were crowded on her decks, with hardly room to stand, and the little vessel was almost sinking. The Manhattan quickly lowered her boats and transferred the sufferers to her own decks. Capt. Sumner's face is badly burned and his eyes are much injured. All the Egypt's crew speak in high praise of their accommodations and treatment aboard the Manhattan.

AT MT. GRETNA.

Presidential Party Visits the Pennsylvania National Guard's Encampment.

MT. GRETNA, Pa., July 25.—The presidential party arrived safely on a special train. All the cavalry organizations were in line at the station, and the troopers escorted them to Gen. Snowden's headquarters at camp Hartranfdt. The United States batteries belched forth the president's salute. The cavalry escort soon dashed up the hill to headquarters, closely followed by the carriages containing President Harrison, Secretary of War Proctor, Postmaster General Wanamaker, Attorney General Miller, Maj. Gen. Schofield and other members of the party. The reception at headquarters was cordial in the extreme, and the president was greatly pleased. He paid the National Guards some high compliments and referred to the magnificent showing of the division in Washington on the occasion of his inauguration. The review of the 9000 troops, including the United States detachment, took place at 4:30 o'clock. At 6:30 the visitors returned to Washington, delighted with their trip.

LIVELY RATE WAR COMING

On Account of a Cut in Fares to the Grand Army Encampment.

CHICAGO, July 25.—The first cut in rates to Boston on the occasion of the Grand Army encampment has come to light. The Missouri Pacific announces a rate of $27.50 from Kansas City to Boston and return against the established rates of $30.50. The Atchison and other Missouri river roads will meet the Missouri Pacific's cut, making the rate of $27.50 apply by way of Chicago. Some of the eastern roads have agreed to pro rate with the western lines on this basis. This is believed to be the beginning of a lively rate war.

Horrible Accident.

WORCESTER, July 25.—Louis Bargin, an employe of the Curtis Manufacturing company, carelessly put his hand into a swiftly revolving extractor, used in drying cloth, and was caught in the machine. His right arm was twisted off and his face and head terribly gashed. Death was instantaneous.

The Street Cleaners' Strike.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Late last night Street Commissioner Beattie offered the striking street cleaners four days work a week at $2 a day, and the men will meet to-day to consider the offer. They will probably accept the terms and go to work at once.

The shoe workers' trouble at Bradford, N. H.; is still unsettled.

BOSTONS DIDN'T PLAY.

Brooklyn and Cincinnati Win the League Games, Brooklyn and Philadelphia the Brotherhood.

CINCINNATI, July 24.—The Cincinnatis won the opening game of the series from New York by bunching their hits. The visitors opened well on Rhines but they could not keep it up.

Cincinnati............ 1 0 0 0 3 0 0 3 —7
New York............. 2 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 1—5

Earned runs—Cincinnati 4. New York 2. Base hits—Cincinnati 11. New York 8. Errors—Cincinnati 3. Batteries—Rhines and Harrington, Rusie and Buckley.

Brooklyn, 8; Chicago, 4.

CHICAGO, July 24.—The Brooklyns found no difficulty in beating Chicago. They hit Stein at the right time. Caruthers was very effective and his support was excellent.

Brooklyn.............. 3 0 0 0 2 0 0 3 —8
Chicago................ 0 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 0—4

Earned runs—Brooklyn 7, Chicago 4. Base hits—Brooklyn 8, Chicago 9. Errors—Brooklyn 1, Chicago 3. Batteries—Caruthers and Daily, Stein and Kittredge.

PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

Brooklyn, 2; Buffalo, 1.

BUFFALO, July 25.—The Brooklyns and Buffalos played an interesting game to a small attendance. Both pitchers were effective. The home team lost through a wild throw by Haddock.

Brooklyn.............. 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 —2
Buffalo................ 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Earned run—Brooklyn 1. Base hits—Brooklyn 8, Buffalo 5. Errors—Brooklyn 1, Buffalo 4. Batteries—Sowders and Cook, Haddock and Mack.

Philadelphia, 5; Chicago, 2.

CHICAGO, July 24.—The Philadelphias defeated the Chicagos at the south side grounds. In the seventh inning they sized Baldwin and batted out a victory.

Philadelphia......... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 1 —5
Chicago................ 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0—2

Earned runs—Philadelphia 4. Base hits—Philadelphia 15, Chicago 12. Errors—Philadelphia 2, Chicago 1. Batteries—Sanders and Milligan, Baldwin and Farrell.

Other Games.

At Brooklyn—St. Louis, 9; Brooklyn, 3.
At Philadelphia—Louisville, 7; Athletics, 6.
At Syracuse—Columbus, 2; Syracuse, 0.
At Hartford—Worcester, 9; Hartford, 6.
At New Haven—Newark, 2; New Haven, 1.

Ball Games Postponed.

Players—At Cleveland, New York and Cleveland. At Pittsburg, Boston and Pittsburg.

National—At Pittsburg, Boston and Pittsburg. At Cleveland, Philadelphia and Cleveland.

Atlantic—At Harrisburg—Washington and Harrisburg.

American—At Rochester, Toledo and Rochester.

COLORED ODD FELLOWS

Celebrate the Laying of the Corner Stone of Their New Building.

BOSTON, July 25.—The colored Odd Fellows of Boston feel that a new era has begun for their order. They celebrated with a parade, ceremonies, banquet and ball, the laying of the corner stone of a society building on North Russell street. This is the consummation of an idea formed fully ten years ago. Four years ago success seemed probable, but the movement failed. The Sumner and Plymouth lodges alone clung to the idea, and the present building is due to their united efforts.

About 12 o'clock yesterday a street parade was held. North Russell street was roped off when the parade reached it, and as the column passed inside the lines it began marching round in an endless circle for some time. Mayor Hart was present. A large audience filled a good part of the temporary floor, while the men in the procession occupied the rest, until it was jammed. The ceremony was conducted according to the regular Odd Fellow rite for such occasions. The stone was laid by Thomas P. Taylor, president of the building association.

In the evening there was a reception and banquet at Mechanics' hall. Rev. R. F. Hurley, D. D., delivered an oration, a poem written for the occasion by Elijah W. Smith; was read, and addresses by Mrayo Hart and others were made.

The procession was photographed several times during its progress. The patriarch were also taken on the state house steps.

MR. REID NOT A BOLTER.

He Denies the Assertion That He Has Deserted the Protection Ranks.

PARIS, July 25.—The Siecle and The Figaro yesterday published an alleged interview with Whitelaw Reid, the American minister, which makes him denounce the McKinley bill as a measure opposed to civilization, and which further represents him as declaring that it was improbable that the citizens of the United States would long endure the tariffs, and that the increasing of the difficulties of commerce would imperil the success of the Chicago exhibition.

Mr. Reid authorizes an explicit denial of the truth of the interview. He says he saw no journalist and authorized nobody to speak on the subject in his name. The secretary of the American legation, who alone responds to press requests for information, denies the accuracy of the interview and declines responsibility for the statements made.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Latest Quotations of the New York and Boston Stock Markets—July 24.

There was only one feature in Wall street stock market trading—namely, Sugar Trust. Two bids, one of $250 and the other of $500 for the privilege to call 100 shares each of the Calumet and Hecla at $330 within sixty days showed the tendency of the general feeling in the Boston market.

The New York Market.

Atchison	45⅝	Nor Pac. pref	83⅞
Central Pacific	33	Oregon Navi	....
Chi & Northwest	113¾	Oregon Trans.	47⅝
Del Lack & West	149⅛	Pacific Mail	47
Del & Hudson	167½	Reading	46
Illinois Central	116½	Texas Pacific	23⅜
Lake Shore	109⅞	Union Pacific	63⅝
Missouri Pacific	74	Wabash St. L. & P.	....
		do pref	26¾
N. J. Central	126		
N. Y. Central	107¾	Wheel & Lake Erie	35⅛
Northern Pacific	36⅛	Western Union	83⅛

The Boston Market.

Aspinwall Land	8½	Fitchburg pref	90
Fremn's Bay Land	....	Flint & Pere Mar.	32
Newport Land	3	Maine Central	....
West End Land	28⅝	Mexican Central	20¼
Atchison	45⅛	N Y & N E	48¾
Atlantic & Pacific	6½	do pref	126
Boston & Lowell	....	Old Colony	....
Boston & Maine	203½	Union Pacific	63⅝
Boston & Prov	259	Wisconsin Central	28
Chicago, B & Q	107	American Bell	228½
Central Mass	21⅛	New England Tel.	54
do pref	44	Erie Tel	30½
Eastern	169	Mexican Tel	75

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK, July 24.—FLOUR—Active; city mills $4 50 to 4 75; city mills patents $4 85 to 5 25; winter wheat, low grades, $2 50 to 3 15; do fair to fancy, 3 25 to 4 85; do patents $4 50 to 5 35; Minnesota clear $3 75 to 4 60; do straights 3 85 to 4 90.

WHEAT—Active; No 2 red 96½ to 97c elevator; No 3 red 94¼c.

CORN—Fairly active: No 2, 45¾ to 46½c elevator; steamer mixed 46¼ to 46½c.

OATS—Stronger: No 3, 40 to 40½c; mixed western 38 to 41c.

COFFEE—Rio dull; fair cargoes 20c.

SUGAR—Raw active; refined quiet, granulated 6 3-16c, cubes 6 7-16c.

POTATOES—Steady; Long Island 2 50; sweets 4 00 to 5 00.

PORK—Active; mess, $12 50 to $13 50; extra prime 10 00 to 10 50.

Today's Anniversaries.

Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

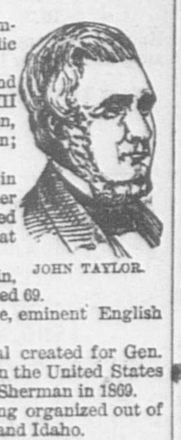
WHICH HAPPENED ON JULY 25.

In Quincy and Vicinity—On the Battle Fields—Births and Deaths of the Presidents—Incorporation of Massachusetts' Cities and Norfolk County Towns—Foreign Matters.

1822—Ex-President John Adams made grant to Quincy.

1832—Fatal accident on Granite Railway incline, West Quincy.

World Wide.



JOHN TAYLOR.

1471—Death of Thomas a Kempis, noted Roman Catholic author, aged 91.

1554—Mary, queen of England and daughter of Henry VIII by Catherine of Aragon, married to Philip of Spain; died 1558.

1814—Battle of Lundy's Lane, in which the Americans, under Gen. Winfield Scott, defeated the British, inflicting great loss.

1814—Death of Charles Dibdin, author of naval songs, aged 69.

1834—Death of S. T. Coleridge, eminent English essayist, aged 62.

1866—The rank of full general created for Gen. Grant, the highest rank in the United States army; succeeded by Gen. Sherman in 1869.

1868—The territory of Wyoming organized out of portions of Utah, Dakota and Idaho.

1872—Death of the Duke of Guise, aged 18.

1887—Death of John Taylor, chief of the Mormon apostles, aged 79.

1888—Plot discovered in Sofia to assassinate King Ferdinand.

Another Boy Prodigy.

In Bridgeport, Conn., is a young Polish boy named Paul Zilzisky who has been performing wonders. His personal appearance is described as unprepossessing. He has a low forehead, with hair growing down to his eyebrows, is rather sleepy looking and shambling in his movements. But whenever his father asks him a question relative to numbers he at once brightens up and becomes excited. The father said, "Paul, how many beans are there in this handful?" The boy at once commenced to dance around the store, and became greatly excited as his father thrust his hand into a barrel of beans, took out a handful and threw them down in a corner, where they lay scattered about. The lad leaped into the air, and almost before the beans touched the floor shouted his reply.

The beans were carefully gathered and counted, and while this was being done the boy grinned and waited. The result showed him to be correct to a bean. He relapsed into his usually sleepy manner again. The father then seized a handful of oats and put them in a heap upon the counter. "Paul," said he, "how many oats?" The boy again jumped to his feet, devoured the oats mentally, and instantly shouted the number. It took a long time to count them, but the number was again found to be correct. Next the father seized a half filled pail of water and asked the boy, "How many cubic inches of water in the pail?" The boy sized it up with his eyes and quickly shouted, "A hundred and sixteen." A careful computation proved the boy to be right. Other wonderful answers were given, always in an excited manner. After each and every successful answer the same doleful expression returned.—Cor. Boston Herald.

An Ancient War Ship.

Dredging operations now being carried out at Santander, Spain, have resulted in the discovery of the well preserved wreck of a war ship of the Fifteenth or Sixteenth century. She must have been in her present position for 400 years, and was partly covered by a deposit of sand and mud. Divers have brought up guns which bear the united arms of Castile and Aragon, the scroll of Isabella or the crown and initial of Ferdinand.

This ship would appear to have been employed as a transport, and inasmuch as some of the arms are of French and Italian make, it is supposed that she formed part of the fortunate expedition against Naples under Gonzalo de Cordoba. She probably foundered while entering the port of Santander on her return from Italy, laden with trophies and plunder. Among the coins recovered are some bearing the image and superscription of Charles VIII of France, and others issued by various contemporary Italian states.—New York Telegram.

How Paradise Is Really Lost.

"Where was the Garden of Eden?" was one of the interesting questions on which Mr. Hormuzd Rassam discoursed before the Victoria Philosophical Institute, Sir G. G. Stokes, M. P., in the chair. Mr. Rassam has been recently excavating Babylonian and Assyrian sites, but he has not found the Eden site, and he showed how utterly impossible it was to fix the locale in a land where volcanic action and physical alterations had in many places changed the courses of the rivers in past ages. In this sense it is really "Paradise Lost."—London Telegraph.

Advancement in Nursing.

A movement is on foot in England for an exhibit of all the new apparatuses which have been devised for the benefit and relief of invalids. It is to be under the charge of the English Association of Trained Nurses, and will certainly be instructive. Nursing is now recognized as an art and a profession. If one should consider for a moment the class of nurses which an invalid may now summon to his aid, and should look back to the days of Sairy Gamp and Betsy Prig, he may be able to comprehend what such an exhibition will signify.—New York Tribune.

BUYING A RANCH.

Three months ago Hon. Horace Greenfield came to America to seek his fortune. He has just returned to England—without the fortune. Being the younger son of a peer of limited means, Hon. Horace had been brought up with a view to the family living, but when just as his university career was drawing to a close, his aunt died and left him a couple of thousand pounds, he relinquished the idea of taking orders, and determined to go out to the far west in search of adventures and wealth, and he persuaded two of his father's servants—a groom and a gardener—to accompany him. With nearly $10,000 in his pocket, an outfit that would last a lifetime—most of it could never be utilized where he was going—two servants and three dogs, he embarked for the United States. After a quick passage he arrived in New York, and here he met his first disappointment. The very next morning, a few minutes before starting on the journey westward, his groom notified him that their relations of master and servant had ceased.

"How is that?" asked Horace.

"Well, you see, sir," said the servant, who was an Irishman, "I have an uncle in this city who is a great politician. I went to see him last night, and he says if I'll stay here he'll make me a p'liceman in ten days. He says as a berth on the p'lice force is worth a salary of $100 a month and a lot of outside money to a smart chap as ain't too partickler."

So Hon. Horace was compelled to go on his way without the groom, although it had cost about $150 to fit him out and pay his passage. He had already been in negotiation for a small ranch near Helena, Tex., and it was thither that he was going. On arriving at Austin he found that there was no train for twenty-four hours, and accordingly he put up at the Shooter's hotel. Here came in contact for the first time with a "genuine Texan," who greeted him according to the modest stereotyped formula: "Morning, stranger! Hain't seen you hereabout afore. Glad to get 'quainted wi' you. Come to settle? What's your biz? Come and take something."

Young Greenfield met a number of these gentry during the day, and being a frank, unsuspecting young fellow, he readily opened his heart to them and told them of his prospects, his hopes and his intentions. They treated him kindly, always inviting him to drink, but generally leaving him to settle the bill.

In the morning his remaining servant came and begged to be released from his service, stating that a nursery garden in the town had been offered to him, and that, as he had saved sufficient money to enable him to invest in it, he thought that his chances would be better in an independent vocation than in service.

"Are you prepared to reimburse me for my expenses in bringing you here?" asked Horace.

"I can't afford that, sir," was the reply.

"Very well," said Greenfield; "I can't prevent you going. The only creatures that are faithful to me are my dogs. It cost me about $300 to equip and bring you two men out, and you desert me at the first opportunity. You can go."

Attended by his three dogs the young man continued on his journey to Helena, and the next day went to view the ranch which he contemplated purchasing. Things there were not exactly as he had been led to expect, but they were not so bad as to cause him to change his mind. The handsome two story dwelling, a photograph of which had been shown to him in London, turned out to be a combination of stable and cattle shed, with a loft, which had been used by the last owner as his habitation.

The soil was fairly fertile and the pasture good, but the broad deep river which he expected to find flowing in front of the building was in reality only a gully a few feet wide, down which water did slowly trickle in the winter, but which was perfectly dry during the summer months. However, he was not discouraged, and having obtained a concession in the price, he paid the first installment of the purchase money. Then he brought out his three dogs and all his portmanteaus, and took possession of the loft over the stable. Two days later he became the possessor of a horse and a mule, paying a price for them that made his neighbors smile when they heard of it. Every man in the locality now called and offered to sell to him "cheap" many implements and animals which they did not need, but without which, they said, he could not possibly get along.

One individual, whom he had previously met in Austin, came from a distant ranch, and begged him to go and see some cattle he had to sell. Now cattle were what Horace wanted, and believing himself to be a fair judge of them, he mounted his horse and rode away with his new acquaintance. After a ride of about twenty miles they reached an inclosed tract of land, upon which over a hundred head of stock were grazing, unattended by cowboys.

"I tell you, stranger," said the Texan, reining in his horse and looking over the fence, "thar be the finest beasts in this state, and they're to be sold as cheap as dirt—thirty dollars per head all round."

Horace could see at a glance that there was no deception here; they were really fine animals, and in fairly good condition.

"How many are there?" he asked.

"One hundred and fifty," replied the ranchman. "In six months from now, with the pasture you've got, they'll have put on three hundred pounds of flesh apiece, and you know what money that means."

The two men tied their horses to the fence, climbed over it and walked among the animals. It was much the best herd that Horace had seen in Texas, and as it appeared to him that in a few months he could make a handsome profit out of the transaction he announced his intention of buying the lot.

"Done with you, stranger!" cried the Texan, shaking hands energetically with young Greenfield; "and now we'll jist trot into Austin and drink to your success. I do the treating."

They rode into Austin, and going to the hotel at which Horace had stopped a few days before drank to the young Englishman's success in two quarts of champagne, for which the generous Texan paid $10 a bottle. When the wine was consumed the ranchman said:

"The sun'll be getting low, young man, before you git them cattle home. You'd better start. Whar's your money?—in bank I think you said."

Horace nodded.

"Go and get it," the Texan continued: "and when you've passed it over you can take the cattle. One hundred and fifty times thirty is forty-five hundred; that's what you want, and a trifle to pay some boys to help you drive the cattle home."

Horace went to the bank (he had deposited his money here when last in Austin, there being no such institution as a bank in Helena), drew out the necessary amount, and returning to the hotel paid the purchase money and took a receipt.

Then the Texan told him to go and hire two cowboys to help him to drive the cattle home and to bring them out to the ranch, to which he himself would at once ride on and order his lads to get the animals together, so that no time need be wasted.

Horace had no difficulty in finding two mounted men willing to help him drive his purchase to his ranch, and attended by them he trotted off in hopes of overtaking his new friend. But he arrived at the field where the cattle were grazing without doing so, and furthermore on his arrival could perceive no sign of the Texan. He waited a few minutes, then said to one of the cowboys: "It's odd that Mr. Philpott isn't here. How can we get them out?"

"Can't do it," was the laconic reply. "Rope's too plentiful hereabouts to be driving away cattle without the owner's consent. I know old Philpott; he ain't to be trifled with. What you got to show you bought 'em?"

Horace held out his receipt and each of the cowboys looked at it.

"That's right enough," said one of them, "he'll be here soon, I guess."

But they waited half an hour and he did not come, so Horace, thoroughly angry and impatient, smashed the lock on the gate and rode into the inclosure, followed by his two attendants. He had, he said, paid for the stock, and he was going to take them.

Then the three cantered off in different directions to bring the animals together. But while they were so employed the report of a rifle caused them to scan the country, and they perceived three men galloping toward them.

"Them's Philpott's boys," said one of Horace's new employes: "we'll wait for 'em."

And they sat still upon their horses until the three men, each holding a revolver in his right hand, rode up and asked in no very polite language what they were doing with the cattle.

"I'm going to take them to my ranch," said Greenfield. "I've bought and paid for them."

"Guess you ain't bought these animals, stranger," was the reply. "They belong to our old man, and when he hears you've bin tryin' to drive 'em off he'll be in favor of showing you how we treat cattle thieves out here. But you don't look like a thief, nohow!"

"He ain't no thief," said another; "he's a green furrier."

"Did these cattle belong to Ezekiel Philpott?" asked Horace.

"They did and they do," was the reply.

"I have his receipt for the purchase money," continued Greenfield, offering them the paper.

The three cowboys read it. Then the one who appeared to be the leader said, "Stranger, you'll have to come and see the old man. His name's Ezekiel Philpott, but he never signed that receipt, for a bullet happened into his elbow two weeks ago, and he's bin in bed ever since. He couldn't hold a pen to save his life."

With vague feelings of uneasiness, the Hon. Horace allowed himself to be conducted to the residence of Ezekiel Philpott, which was about three miles away. Arrived here he was left in charge of the others while the leader went and explained the situation to his master. In a few minutes the young Englishman was summoned to the presence of Mr. Philpott, whom he found lying in bed. After saluting Horace with a savage glare, he said:

"Perhaps, young man, you can explain why you tried to drive off my cattle? Sam says you bought 'em from some one."

"And so I did," Horace replied, and at once gave a full account of the transaction.

"Waal, stranger," said the wounded ranchman, "that beats anything I ever heerd! That man as you paid that money to ain't got no more to do with them cattle than the emperor of China has. Now, look here, my lad. I'm nigh on to 60 years old, and I've been out here thirty, and what I don't know about these parts ain't worth knowing. Take my advice. Go home and stay thar. This ain't no country for you, and ef you stay you'll only come to grief. A man as will give $5,000 to a stranger for a scrap of paper ain't going to get on hereabouts. You shall sleep here to-night, stranger, and I'll treat you hospitable; but, take my advice, set out for home to-morrow."

And when that night Horace lay on the hard bed in the old Texan's house, the rectory on his father's estate appeared in a more desirable light than it ever had before, and he came to the conclusion that a country parson's life was better than a ranchman's. He has returned home without the anticipated fortune and minus his aunt's legacy.—True Flag.

A German named Lilienthal, after experimenting for twenty-three years with artificial wings, has succeeded in raising himself, weighing 160 pounds, with the aid of a counter weight lifting eighty pounds. How to raise the other eighty pounds is still beyond him.

LAWTON'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND!

—FOR THE—

Blood, Liver and Kidneys.

This great constitutional remedy has been on the European market for over twenty years, is superior to all others, and proven the greatest Blood Purifier and System Renovator ever compounded by medical skill. Nothing can equal it for putting the vital portions of the body in condition. If your liver is affected do you stop to think how or what your liver is? The liver is subject to more or less little pains or aches. This organ is the sponge of the body, and is continually soaked full of blood rich in poison. Its purpose is the secretion of certain digestive and cathartic elements known as bile, and the transformation of those products of digestion which are absorbed into the blood and carried into the liver before they enter the general circulation and assist in nourishing the body. Inactivity, then, produces numerous diseases. So by using LAWTON'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND, your liver will be free from all diseases. It is also absolutely necessary to know what and where are your kidneys. There are two kidneys, one on each side of the backbone. They are the only organs that purify the blood of the uric acid waste in the system. Every drop of blood courses through a great many times a day, just as through the heart. The waste matter which they should take away contains deadly poison which, if retained, causes fatal results. Sixty-five gallons of blood per hour, in the average man, passes through the kidneys, and to purify it they must be in perfect health. The kidneys are filled with many thousand hair-like tubes. These tubes run into every part of the kidney and, as the blood flows through that organ, the urine passes into these tubes, and is drained into the bladder. If these little tubes are diseased, the uric acid is not removed, and, instead of this poison coming through the blood, the albumen, which is really the life of the blood, comes through these walls and escapes with the urine; in other words, the nerve action is entirely wrong, and instead of taking the poison out of the blood, the life of the blood is taken out and the poison remains.

LAWTON'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND,

By its immediate action upon these vital organs thoroughly cleanses, renovates and restores them to their normal condition.

PALATABLE AS MILK. PLEASANT TO THE TASTE. NO NAUSEA.

100 DOSES,—$1.00

LAWTON COMPOUND COMPANY,

235 Washington Street, Boston,

Male and Female Agents Wanted. Sent to any address on receipt of price, $1, or 6 Bottles for $5.

For Sale at all Drug Stores.

June 6. 3m

THE THOUGHTFUL MAN

Reads, Reflects, and Decides

What is the Best Policy

For him to pursue

TO MAKE HIS BUSINESS

A Large and Prosperous One.

THE HEADSTRONG MAN

Thinks He Knows

Just What is Best!

and he pushes ahead,

works hard,

but

FINDS HIS LABOR

does not produce

GOOD RESULTS,

and he is

Obliged to Fail,

OR GIVE UP BUSINESS,

perhaps both.

Let those who wish to succeed, not work so hard; take more notice; see what others do, and try and improve on their ways and on their own in past years.

ADVICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertise regularly in the LEDGER and reach the people who spend their money in Quincy.

Advertise in a judicious manner. The world reads and studies the daily papers, but only a small proportion of the people ever see the issues of the professional advertising schemes.

Advertise liberally. Hunt's Merchant's Magazine says on this point: According to the character or extent of your business, set aside a liberal percentage each year for advertising, and do not hesitate. Keep yourself unceasingly before the public, and it matters not what business of utility you may be engaged in, for, if intelligently and industriously pursued, a fortune will be the result.

Advertise truthfully. Let your advertisement, in all cases, exactly correspond with what you really propose to sell. Be prepared to show the customer, who inquires, the identical goods, and let the price and terms tally with your announcements.

Advertise sensibly. Use plain language, easily understood, writing as you would talk to a customer. Slang, vulgar expressions, scriptural quotations, and personalities, ought never to have a place in advertisements. They are sure to offend some one, and are never in good taste.

Advertise modestly. Neither brag nor exaggerate. Tell the truth and prove it; but tell it interestingly and prove it convincingly. Avoid superlatives, since constant use weakens their effect.

Advertise attractively. The fresher, brighter and more interesting you make your advertisements the more they will be read. Indeed, many advertisements afford so much information on current topics of domestic economy that they are read as a matter of news.

Advertise specifically. It is better to name certain lines of goods rather than a general stock. Most people are bargain-hunters, and an advertisement will meet with more responses if it offers a specific bargain.

Advertise persistently. "To discontinue an advertisement," says John Wanamaker, Philadelphia's great merchant, "is like taking down your sign. If you want to do business you must let the public know it. Standing advertisements are better and cheaper than reading notices. They look more substantial and business-like, and inspire confidence. I would as soon think of doing business without clerks as without advertising."

Successful advertisers employ the simplest words and forms of expression. Make lines that will cause your announcement to be talked about among intelligent, well informed and well-to-do people.

APHORISMS.

Lying advertisements are and always will be failures in the long run.—*Printer's Ink.*

The man who does not find advertising profitable, generally finds business unprofitable.

Pay as much attention to your advertising, as you do to your purchases, and you will get equally satisfactory results.—*The Money Maker.*

Many business men who advertise expect to see returns directly, and if they do not, feel it is unprofitable. The indirect benefits derived from keeping the name before the trade are out of all proportion to the direct returns received, and the most successful advertisers are those who keep themselves so constantly before the trade that their names become as familiar as a household word. —*Coal Trade Journal.*

Don't advertise that you are selling an article worth five dollars for twenty-five cents. Such statements emanate either from lying knaves or from fools. The knaves, however, are the ones who advertise such statements, the fools not possessing sufficient sense to appreciate the value of advertising. A truthful, candid statement is the best advertisement of a meritorious article. Learn to regard your advertisement as your bond, and be prepared to fulfil its pledges to the letter.

What Is a Bay Window?

The vexing and much vexed question, What is the legal definition of a bay window? seems to be drawing toward a solution. "How many windows shall a bay window contain?" is the point made. These windows are all built of frame, and the difficulty with the inspectors is to keep builders from overstepping their legal rights and constructing frame back buildings under the disguise of "bay windows." The claim is made that a bay window must be all windows —that is, windows on the front and sides; others think that a window on the front is all that is necessary. The latter view is taken by the builders of houses in rows where the bay windows of adjoining houses are so close as to prevent the possibility of privacy.

One builder who is building a row of houses in the upper section of the city thinks the law is doing him a wrong by compelling him to put three windows in his bay windows, which adjoin each other in pairs, divided by a brick wall. He is not expected to put a window in the brick wall, but in the framework opposite, adding to the expense of the house and altering the shape of the room. The main reason for compelling builders to construct windows on all sides of the bay is prevention against fire. This argument is answered by the builders, who say that the frame apartments having the least number of windows burn the slowest. When windows become broken the draught is greatly increased, consequently the danger is aggravated. To the looseness of the building laws many of the complications constantly arising can be attributed. The ordinance of 1882 to regulate the erection of oriel or bay windows throws no light whatever on the subject. While the ordinance regulates the construction of front bay windows, not a word is said about those on the rear of buildings.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Messages for Passengers.

Arrangements are being made for carrying out a scheme proposed by Mr. McNeil, of Londonderry, for the more efficient despatch of telegraphic communication between Tory Island and the mainland, which promise to be of great advantage to ship owners and homeward bound passengers. It is proposed that steamers passing on either side of Tory Island will throw overboard receptacles something like a small buoy, containing the messages to be sent by telegraph, and a boat's crew will be in readiness to pick them up and convey them to the nearest telegraph office. By this means it will be possible for a passenger to intimate his arrival to his friends twenty-four hours before he could do so now from Liverpool, and twenty hours before he could do so from any port on the Clyde. The matter has been taken up by Lloyd's committee, who undertake to forward passengers' telegrams at a minimum of 1s. each and ship owners' advices at a minimum of 6d. each. It is expected that the arrangement will soon be carried out.—Industries.

Recovering a Diamond Ring.

Tuesday a gentleman, a stranger in these parts, had occasion to cross the Huntington bridge, and was accompanied by a friend. When midway of the bridge he pulled a large and valuable diamond ring from the little finger of his left hand to exhibit to his friend. In handing the ring over it slipped from his hand and fell, and striking the floor bounded into the river. The friend stood where the ring fell till its owner went and secured the services of several men to dive in after it. He found two who upon the offer of handsome pay for their services consented to attempt the rescue. They went out in a boat and after many attempts secured the ring, which was in turn handed over to its owner. He paid the promised sum and went on his way rejoicing.—Hartford Courant.

Bullet Proof Armor.

In the early part of May some plate firing took place on board the English man-of-war Nettle, which brings up a subject of the greatest importance—namely, the possibility of making armor such as will break up the splendid forged steel projectiles which have hitherto held together almost without exception The result of the Nettle and other recent tests goes to show that plates are now made with faces so hard as to defeat forged steel, and that it appears possible that steel faced armor in the future may dispose of them in the manner that Schneider admits such plates defeat indifferent projectiles.—New York Telegram.

A Strange Potato Growth,

The West Chester, Pa., Local News reports that Truman Forsythe, of that village, a few days ago found in his cellar a potato of last year's crop that had two small ones growing inside of it. There were no sprouts whatever on the outside, but the potato was burst open at each end, and there projecting were the ends of two well formed and healthy looking young tubers. The larger one was about the size of a walnut. Potatoes often form on the outside of old ones in cellars this time of the year, but that the growth should take place inside is something of a novelty and only one or two persons to whom the "curio" was shown could recall having seen the like before.

Bears in Maine.

Manley Hardy, of Brewer, is at present receiving about twenty-five bear skins a week, which is a good number for this time of the year. He says that with the skins come reports of great havoc being made among the sheep by bruin, but that the bears confine themselves principally to the eastern district, and are scarce and difficult to find in the north and western parts of the state.—Bangor Letter.

Ex-King Milan declines to leave Bulgaria, and the impression strengthens that he is planning mischief. He is certainly in want of money, and the Radical government is being urged to bribe him to return to Paris, even if it costs 500,000 francs. Some patriots hint not obscurely that assassination would be easier and cheaper.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

FOR SALE BY NEWSBOYS,

and at the following places:

Old Colony Depot,	Boston
Ledger Office,	115 Hancock Street, Quincy
Souther's Store,	Adams Building, Quincy
McGovern Bros.' Store,	Plumer's Block, Quincy
Coram's Store,	Copeland Street, West Quincy
Miss Bartlett's Store,	Jones' Corner
Post Office,	Quincy Point
Depot,	Wollaston Heights
Henry B. Vinton,	Braintree
M. K. Pratt,	Weymouth
Post Office,	Houghs Neck

NEWS COLLECTIONS.

QUINCY, at Depot, at 9 A. M.
ATLANTIC, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WOLLASTON, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WEST QUINCY, at Post Office, at 7.30 A. M.
SOUTH QUINCY, at Depot, at 8.30 A. M.
QUINCY POINT, at Post Office, at 8 A. M.

News and advertisements dropped in boxes at the above locations will be collected at the specified times, in season for that day's issue of THE LEDGER. Anonymous articles will not receive consideration.

Today's Almanac.—July 25.

High water at 4.30 A. M. and 5.00 P. M.
Sun rises at 4.30; Sets at 7.11.
Moon sets 11.35 A. M.
Full Moon July 31.

THE DAY BOOK.

Interesting Brief Locals Gathered by Ledger Reporters.

How beautiful is the rain!
After the dust and heat,
In the broad and fiery street,
In the narrow lane,
How beautiful the rain!
—*Longfellow.*

Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Wade of Atlantic, spent part of this week at Westboro.

Mr. C. L. Coe and family of Atlantic have returned from Cottage City.

Miss McCloskey, of Baltimore, is visiting Mr. Clark on Squantum street.

A large party from Wollaston spent the day at Atlantic beach on Thursday.

Mr. Charles Tower is spending a few days in Pawtucket, R. I., visiting among friends.

The City Council will hold another meeting next Monday evening, the fourth this month.

Mr. M. D. Moriarty is building a cellar for a dwelling house off Common street, West Quincy.

It is rumored that the old Atlantic base ball nine are to organize and enter the field once more.

Mr. T. F. Mannex will build a fine dwelling house on Rogers street, West Quincy, this summer.

Mrs. F. L. Bristol and family of Uxbridge are visiting her brother, Mr. George W. Hill, on Walker street.

The machine shop at Wollaston is running on half time. It is expected that business will start up in the fall.

Mr. Bryant who was injured by falling from a new house at Atlantic on which he was working, is improving rapidly.

Base ball at Merry Mount Park on Saturday afternoon. The Rice, Kendall Co. and Seccomb, Kehew & Sons of Boston.

Mrs. Clean and daughter Mattie, of Atlantic, returned Sunday from England. They have been absent since November.

Miss M. Angie Jones of Chelsea was the guest of her cousin, Miss Margaret L. Thomas, Quincy Point, for a few days this week.

Mrs. E. A. Alden and two children, of Atlantic, left Thursday for Maine where they will spend the remainder of the summer.

Proctor Brown of West Quincy has been appointed a special agent of the census bureau for the collection of statistics of manufactures.

Mrs. Wrigley, wife of Prof. Wrigley the organist of Christ church, is very sick with typhoid fever, and has been admitted to the City Hospital.

Mr. F. J. Perry of Wollaston has leased a portion of the second floor of his new building to Messrs. Sheppard & Crosby, glove manufacturers of Boston.

It is announced that the census enumerators will have to wait some six months ere they receive pay for their laborious work in connection with numbering the people.

Mr. and Mrs. Dennis O'Connell of Newbury street, are receiving congratulations on the arrival of a young son, and Mr. and Mrs. Kelliher of Walnut street, on the arrival of a daughter.

The quarterly report of the Quincy Cooperative Society for three months ending June 30, just published, shows the business to have been conducted successfully. On a small capital the gross profits were $429.66.

George, son of Mr. L. D. Brown of Atlantic, was tagged the other day and sent through to Barnet, Vt., to spend a few weeks with his aunt. The distance is 190 miles and it showed good pluck for a boy of eight years.

Mr. Wm. M. Maybury and Miss Lila J. Merritt, both of Quincy Point, were united in marriage in Lynn, July 21, by Rev. Henry Hinckley of that place. The ceremony was performed at the residence of the minister. Mr. and Mrs. Maybury are at home to their friends at 38 Blossom street, Lynn, Mass.

The Quincy Steamer has returned.

Beach parties are quite the rage in Ward Six.

Miss Clara B. Cobb and Miss Mabel Baxter are at Bradford, N. H.

The Sunday timetable of the Manet Street Railway appears in this issue.

New bids are asked for the granite drinking fountain to be placed in the square.

Mr. W. W. Stetson of Mtddleboro is visiting at his grandfather's, D. B. Stetson.

The last Friday in the month; if it is to govern next month August will be wetter than the present month.

—Fred J. Anglim and Frank A. Howard of Brockton are at Raccoon Island for a vacation of two weeks.

Charles Stewart of South Quincy left today for Charlottetown, P. E. I., to enjoy a three weeks' vacation at that place.

Maurice Cantfield of South Quincy returned today from Niagara Falls where he has been visiting the past week.

On Sunday the Young Men's Lyceum with lady friends go to Ponkapoag Pond, Canton, to spend the day.

Frank Hatch and Chase Pope of Atlantic, are building a new float stage in front of Mr. Hatch's beach house.

Mrs. Cephas Drew and two daughters of Walker street, Atlantic, have gone to South Hanson on a visit of one week.

The Quincy Electric Light and Power Company declared a dividend last evening of five per cent., payable after August 1st.

The first good shower of the month was that of this morning. It was very welcome. More would be appreciated just now.

Owners of unlicensed dogs must beware or they will be defendants in the District Court. Two have appeared before His Honor this week.

The Atlantics will play the Woven Hose base ball of Cambridge Saturday July 26 at Atlantic. Jupiter, formerly of the Cuban Giants, will pitch for the Atlantics.

Rev. J. H. Yeoman and wife and Mrs. Elias Larkin, entertained about thirty of their friends from Somerville at the Hatch cottage, Atlantic beach, Tuesday of this week.

Wood, Harmon & Co., owners of the Wollaston park property, are negotiating with the Quincy Water Company, to lay five miles of pipe through the new streets.

District D. G. D. Charles E. Bowker, assisted by D. G. G. D., W. H. Cobb, and D. D. G. G., Albert H. Taber, installed the officers of Brighton Lodge, K. of H., No. 1016 at Brighton last evening.

Mr. Booker T. Washington of the colored school at Tuckegee, Ala., spoke for about ten minutes to the congregation of First church, at the close of services last Sunday, on the needs of his institution. He received $70.

Universaiist Church.

Rev. A. J. Torsliff will occupy the pulpit of this church Sunday, July 27, giving his farewell sermon. Sunday school immediately after morning service. Y. P. S. C. E. at 6 P. M.

The August number of *The Forum* will contain a remarkable essay, by Prince P. Kropotkin, on "The Possibilities of Agriculture." He has made a thorough investigation of the fabulous results of the scientific cultivation of land in the most densely populated portions of Europe, and he shows the ease with which the number of acres now cultivated in the civilized parts of the world can be made to yield sustenance for many times the number of people now alive. Scientific and intensive agriculture in the United States, for instance, can be made to sustain in plenty, and with much greater cheapness than now, a population at least ten times as dense. The writer shows conclusively why it is that such slow progress is made in these revolutionary improvements in agriculture; but he predicts with confidence that we are on the eve of the reign of plenty. He proposes that a hundred acres be cultivated in this way as a part of the exposition at Chicago, in order to demonstrate the possibilities of multiplying many times the products of the American farmer.

The supplement to the next number of Harper's Weekly will contain an elaborate paper by George W. Hosmer, M. D., on "Sewage, and what shall be done with it," illustrated by drawings and diagrams.

Soft corns, as all the sufferers from them known, differ from the hard corns in position, at least, if not in painfulness. The former come principally between the toes, where the flesh is tender.

Their position gives us a sufficient clue to the means of curing them. Have the shoe moderately loose. Each morning, place a small wad of absorbent cotton between the affected toes. This acts by absorbing the moisture, which is the life of the corns, and thus deprived of the very means of existence they will completely disappear in a short time.—*Household Weekly.*

—Rev. W. J. Herbert Hogan has resigned as pastor of the First Parish church at Dedham to become an author.

BORN.

DAMON—In Quincy, July 23, a daughter to Mr' and Mr. F. K. Damon.

DIED.

CROTTY—In South Quincy July 8, Mrs. Joanna Crotty, aged 72 years.

HALIFAX IS EXCITED

Because an Obnoxious Regiment May Be Quartered There.

BRIEF CHAPTER OF HISTORY

Showing Why Bad Blood Has Existed Between the Natives and the Seventeenth Leicestershire Regiment.

HALIFAX, July 25.—There is intense excitement and indignation here over the coming to this garrison of the Seventeenth Leicestershire regiment. The cause of this is the bad blood that has existed for over a quarter of a century between Haligonians and the regiment in question. While the regiment was in the garrison nearly thirty years ago a grand celebration was held commemorative of the marriage of the Prince of Wales. On this occasion a soldier of the Seventeenth was badly beaten by roughs and that night the regiment mutinied and were joined next morning by the Sixteenth regiment, also in garrison here at the time.

The officers of both corps were made prisoners by mutineers, and were locked up in the barracks, as were men of A battery, Royal Artillery, who had attempted to quell the mutiny. The enraged red coats then proceeded to assault citizens and commit all sorts of outrages, as well as to attempt to sack and destroy public and private buildings. The police being powerless to cope with the rioters, the citizens locked themselves up in their houses, which they barricaded as strongly as possible.

For three days Halifax was entirely at the mercy of a licentious and rum-crazed soldiery. On the second day the court house, the town hall and jail were attacked and greatly damaged, and on the third day, after beating three citizens so severely that they subsequently died from their injuries, drunken soldiers attempted to destroy places of business on Water and Evansville streets.

This was the last straw, for the citizens, fearing that the whole city would be destroyed, determined to put down the riot at all costs. An alarm was rung on church and fire bells, and the entire male population assembled on the grand parade. Three hundred men of the Fire Brigade union and the Axe and Union Brigade companies were armed with axe handles, and backed by other citizens started to meet the rioters.

An encounter took place on Barrack street, in which the citizens were victorious, and the soldiers were beaten up the glacis of the citadel until they finally took refuge in the fort. The imprisoned officers and artillerymen were then released, and the latter, being heavily armed, kept the rioters in the barracks until the regiments were removed from this garrison a few weeks later.

It is understood a strong petition will be presented to military authorities asking that the exiled Grenadier Guards be sent here in place of the Seventeenth. It is probable that the petition will be granted, as should the Seventeenth come there is almost sure to be an outbreak of the old hostilities between the military and the town.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Austria and Bulgaria are negotiating a commercial treaty.

Bank robbers were foiled at Weeping Water, Neb., by a time lock.

Walter E., a Kansas City horse, won the $10,000 trotting stake at Detroit.

Dwyer Bros.' colt sir John captured the historic Travers stakes at Saratoga.

My Fellow, a gelding, by Fellowcraft, run a mile in 1:40 at Monmouth park.

Lively scenes marked the opening of the special session of the Illinois legislature.

The Kansas corn crop, it is estimated, will not exceed one-half that of last year.

The captain of the guns on the Kearsarge was seriously injured at Bar Harbor.

Several buildings were burned by an incendiary at Brockton, Mass. Loss, $15,000.

A verdict of wilful murder was rendered in the case of the Maranda family at Quebec.

Senator Allison is quoted as saying that both the election and the tariff bill will pass.

Italians protest against the dissolution by Austria of the Trieste Irredentist society.

Officers of the North American squadron were severely snubbed by St. Johns society.

A school holiday in honor of Joan of Arc has been ordered to be observed in France.

Mexico is to remain neutral in the disputes between the Central American republics.

Newport cottagers are preparing for the arrival of Prince George and British naval officers.

Frederick Kesel, a baker, died at New Haven, as a result of an over-indulgence in ice water.

Isaac B. Sawtell's lawyer says he knows nothing of the reconveyance of property by his client.

A woman who has made a business of thieving on the Atlantic steamships was convicted at Liverpool.

The Hicks Worsted mills at South Worcester, Mass., are to be started up when the tariff bill passes.

A Gloucester schooner without a modus vivendi license was allowed to provision at Pictou for a homeward voyage.

Rev. Josiah Tyler, the veteran missionary, who is writing a book entitled "Forty Years Among the Zulus," has gone to St. Johnsbury, Vt., to live with his son.

The oldest living graduate of Yale is Rev. Joseph D. Wickham, D. D., of Manchester, Vt., who was born April 4, 1797, and was graduated with the class of 1815.

Mr. and Mrs. Thurlow Weed Barnes will set out on July 31 for a journey around the world. They will be in South Africa in the fall, in India in the winter, and in Japan in the spring.

The Alston Manufacturing company's establishment at Chicago, filled with paints and dry colors, was nearly destroyed by fire. Damage to stock and machinery $100,000, and to building $30,000; fully insured.

The secretary of the navy has been urged to have the Philadelphia, Essex, Enterprise, torpedo boat Cushing and dynamite boat Vesuvius join the North Atlantic squadron at Boston during the national encampment.

At Madison, Conn., fire was discovered in the house occupied by Mrs. Emily Jones, an aged lady, who lived alone. After the neighbors had extinguished the fire, the badly burned body of Mrs. Jones was found in the ruins. The fire is supposed to have been accidental.

NORTHWESTERN REPUBLICANS

Meet in Minnesota and Nebraska and Adopt Platforms and Put Tickets in the Field.

ST. PAUL, July 25.—The Republican state convention was called to order by Stanford Newell, chairman of the state committee, and Lieutenant Governor Rice was chosen temporary president, and C. J. Coughlin and O. J. Wing temporary secretaries.

The convention made the temporary organization permanent. The platform endorses the state and national administrations; favors reciprocity with South America; favors the exclusion of undesirable immigrants; favors the reduction of the rate of interest on money; denounces all monopolies and trusts, and advocates the placing on the free list of any commodities that may at any time become the subjects thereof; favors the regulation of interstate commerce of common carriers; approves the Australian ballot system for the whole state, recognizes the services of the soldier and endorses the disability pension law introduced and championed by Senator Davis, and firmly opposes any federal legislation designed to restrict the competition of Canadian with domestic common carriers.

Governor Merriam was renominated on the first ballot. The ticket was completed as follows: Lieutenant governor, G. S. Ives; state treasurer, Joseph Bobleter; secretary of state, F. Brown; state auditor, R. J. McGuire; attorney general, Moses E. Clapp, renominated; clerk of supreme court, C. B. Holcomb.

PLATFORM ADOPTED

And Full State Ticket Put in Nomination by Nebraskans.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 25.—The platform adopted by the Republican state convention reiterates the principles enunciated in the successive national Republican platforms from 1856 to 1888. It indorses President Harrison's administration; approves national legislation on the silver question; denounces the trusts; indorses the disability pension bill, and declares in favor of a service pension bill. It demands honest elections and favors the Australian ballot as a means thereto. It opposes land monopoly, and recognizes the right of labor to organize; favors the control of railroads by legislation; reduction of freight and passenger rates; the establishment of a system of postal telegrapy, and favors the enactment of more stringent usury laws. A resolution endorsing prohibition was tabled, and the platform is silent on that question.

The convention adjourned after making the following nominations: For governor, L. D. Richards; secretary of state, J. C. Allen of Red Willow; state auditor, Thomas H. Benton of Dodge; treasurer, Capt. J. E. Hill of Gage; attorney general, H. H. Hastings of Saline.

A FORMIDABLE TIE-UP.

Miles of Freight Cars Side Tracked on Two Roads in Kentucky.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 25.—The railroad situation in this city is beginning to assume a serious phase. Tuesday night the switchmen in the Cincinnati Southern yards in this city joined in with the strikers and no trains are being handled. The men claim that they presented their complaints to the officials of the road some time since, and waited for a reply, which so far they have failed to receive. It is said that unless the demands of the yardmen are conceded the roadmen will join with them. The engineers have decided not to haul freight handled by non-union men. Every side track from Somerset, Ky., to Cincinnati, a distance of 200 miles, is crowded with loaded cars, hundreds being filled with perishable freight. The road is losing $10,000 daily. The Kentucky Central road is in even worse shape, and last night not a freight train was in motion on either road. The yards here contain nearly 1000 loaded cars. Some have been here a week. Passenger trains are moving as usual, and will not be disturbed.

A MYSTERIOUS EXPLOSION

Blows Up a Boarding House, Killing Five Persons and Injuring Others.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 25.—W. J. Bullard's boarding house, a three-story brick dwelling on Congress street, was blown up about midnight. Five persons were killed and four injured. There were thirteen people in the house. The explosion shattered the walls, which collapsed in an instant and fell a mass of ruins. Most of the occupants of the house were asleep and were hurled from their beds, and either buried under the falling debris or thrown on top of it. The cause of the explosion is a mystery. There are many rumors of an ugly nature, but nobody will take the responsibility of making a direct statement. One man insinuated that there had been a row in the house toward the end of a jollification in which the inmates had been indulging. Lamps were used instead of gas, and it is said that there was no meter in the house, though it was supplied with gas pipes throughout. The explosion blew the entire building to the northward, some of the furniture being blown across St. Julian street in splinters, while the flying bricks went as far as Bay street, the entire structure collapsing outward on Congress street.

FULL OF DUCK SHOT.

Well Known Republican Politician of Louisiana Assassinated.

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 25.—The Times-Democrat's Meridian, Miss., special says: T. M. B. Cook, a widely known Republican politician of Jasper county and candidate for congress on the Republican ticket in this district at the election two years ago, was assassinated in Jasper county. He was a candidate for the constitutional convention and is reported to have made a very incendiary speech during the day, which probably led to his death, the particulars of which are not known. He was found late in the afternoon and had apparently been dead several hours, having been hit with fifteen duck shot.

Riot at Santiago.

LONDON, July 25.—A dispatch received here from Valparaiso states that a mob attacked a number of stores in the city of Santiago, the capital of the republic, and sacked them. The military was called on to quell the disturbance, and the troops soon restored order.

Powder Mill Blown Up.

PATERSON, N. J., July 25.—The Corning mill of the Mountain View powder works, about six miles from this city, was blown to atoms and two of the workmen, John Fishbau and Louis Macker, were killed.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Forecast for New England: Rain; southeasterly winds; stationary temperature.

BANKRUPTCY BILL

Goes Through the House by a Vote of 117 to 84.

ITS CHANCES IN THE SENATE.

Customs Appraisers' Board Meets and Organizes—Southern Boycott Talk Helps the Federal Elections Bill—Secretary Blaine's Hands Full.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The journal having been read and approved, the house proceeded, after a short parliamentery wrangle, to vote upon the committee amendments to the bankruptcy bill. These amendments are principally verbal and informal in their character. In view of the fact that the bill had never been read in the house, Mr. McMillin of Tennessee demanded a separate vote on each amendment, and much time was thus consumed.

The committee amendments having been disposed of, an amendment was adopted enforcing the laws of the states giving wages for labor a preference.

The vote was then taken on the minority substitute, which is known as the "voluntary bankruptcy bill." This was disagreed to—yeas, 74; nays, 125.

The bill was then passed—yeas, 117; nays, 84.

The friends of the Torrey bankruptcy bill are congratulating President Torrey of the National Bankruptcy association for his skilful support of the measure to which is unquestionably due its success. Torrey thinks it will be passed by the senate this session.

The plan of its friends is to have it kept on the vice president's table, like the force bill, and not have it referred to the judiciary committee, where it might be delayed. It is much stronger in the senate than has been supposed. Ingalls, for example, who is said to be violently opposed to it, is not. Hoar will have the management of it in the senate.

BOYCOTT SHOUTERS WARNED

That They Will Secure the Passage of the Federal Election Bill.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The threat thrown out by the leading Democratic paper of the south, The Atlanta Constitution, that the south will boycott northern merchants and manufacturers if the election bill is passed, has thrown the Democrats of the senate into great consternation. It was suggested by one of their number that such a course might have a very different effect from what has been anticipated. If those threats continue they will be certain to solidify the Republicans of the senate, and secure the passage of that measure. Some of the more conservative Democrats, like Gorman, McPherson and others, have sent telegrams to Atlanta and other localities of the south, urging their people to stop that sort of tactics; that if this continues there is great danger that the opposing Republicans will wheel into line and act with their party.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 25.—The citizens of Birmingham and the state of Alabama condemn in unmistakable terms Mr. Gordon's proposed plan of boycott. Not a Democrat has been found to approve.

CUSTOMS APPRAISERS' BOARD.

Col. Tichenor Elected President—The Division of Districts.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The board of customs appraisers met at the treasury department and organized by electing Col. Tichenor president of the board. There were present Appraisers Tichenor, Ham, Jewell, Sharpe, Wilkinson and Somerville. While not altogether settled, it is probable that in order to secure the most efficient enforcement of the new law the country will be divided into four customs districts, one on the Atlantic coast, including the ports of New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore; one on the Pacific coast; one to include the southern and most of the interior ports and the fourth to include the northwestern districts and the basin of the Mississippi. Six of the appraisers, including the president, will be assigned to duty in the eastern district, with headquarters at New York, and one appraiser will be assigned to each of the other three districts.

BEHRING SEA SQUABBLE.

General Opinion That Secretary Blaine Has His Hands Full.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The publication of the correspondence between the governments of the United States and Great Britain concerning the Behring Sea controversy has brought forth considerable comment in diplomatic and political circles. It is admitted that the difference has assumed a very serious aspect, and one that will require all the skill and diplomacy of Secretary Blaine to manage. A leading member of the senate foreign relations committee, in speaking of the correspondence, remarked that he thought the secretary's position was impregnable and would undoubtedly be sustained.

OTTAWA, July 25.—General satisfaction is expressed here at the attitude assumed by Lord Salisbury in respect to the Brhring Sea, dispute as evinced in the published correspondence.

Uncle Sam's New Servants.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The senate, in executive session, confirmed the following nominations: E. P. Seeds of Iowa, associate justice supreme court of New Mexico; Charles T. Stanton, collector of customs, Stonington, Conn. Consuls—Ossian Bedell of New York, at Fort Erie; Johnson Nickeus of North Dakota, at Barranquilla; Samuel Kimberly of Virginia, secretary of legation in Central American states and consul general at Guatemala. Postmasters—Maine: H. G. Briggs, Portland. Vermont: Barney Cannon, Jr., Bellows Falls; G. S. Derby, Springfield.

Doings in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—In the senate a bill was introduced to fix the limit of value and provide for the free coinage of silver. Denominational education among the Indians was discussed, and the appropriation bill was passed.

Five Shots in His Back.

NEW YORK, July 25.—James Cavanaugh, a variety actor, was shot five times in the back on Fourteenth street by his wife, from whom he was separated. The revolver was a 22-calibre and Cavanaugh was not much injured. Mrs. Cavanaugh was arrested.

The nearest relative living of Shakspere is probably Thomas Hart, a resident of Australia, who is eighth in descent from Shakespere's sister Joan. It is a curious fact that there are no direct descendants of Napoleon, Wellington, Washington or Walter Scott.

Four Heroes of a Mine Accident.

A horror was averted at Monmouth, Ills., by the prompt and vigorous action of four brave men. The tile works, a mile east of the city, was the scene. An explosion of gas at the foot of the new shaft, ninety feet deep, ignited the engine house at the top, and the wooden structures about were soon ablaze. The shaft was soon filled with smoke, and the sixteen men imprisoned below were obliged to seek shelter in the furthermost recesses of the mine, where they lay down on their faces to keep from suffocating. There seemed no means of escape, and the cries of the mothers, wives and daughters were heartrending.

Four brave men volunteered to go to their comrades' rescue, and were let down an old disused shaft. Armed with pickaxes and spades they dug an entrance through a six foot wall of earth, and one by one the nearly suffocated men crawled through the small passageway, over the burning debris, and were hoisted up. When the last one was rescued a shout of joy went up from the many hundreds who were gathered at the spot. Some of the men were more dead than alive when rescued, but all will recover.—Cor. Chicago Inter-Ocean.

The Czar's New Yacht.

The emperor of Russia is building a new yacht, which will be more than twice the size of the Osborne. She is intended to be a vessel of great speed, and all the latest improvements will be introduced, including the electric light. The saloons and cabins will be marvels of comfort and luxury, and there is to be dining accommodation for 200 persons. The yacht will be used by the emperor for cruising in the Gulf of Finland and in the Baltic and for his annual visit to Denmark, as his majesty has conceived a horror of railways since the accident in which the imperial family so narrowly escaped destruction. This yacht, which is named the Pole Star, is 325 feet long and 46 feet in depth. She is fitted with twin screws, and is so built that she can easily be converted into a cruiser in case of war. The first service of the Pole Star will be to convey the czarovitch and his brother, the Grand Duke George, to India, China and Japan.—London World.

In a Big City.

Curious contrasts frequently appear in the newspapers. There was a case in point a few days ago which showed how it is possible for people in this big city to starve while not very far away food is being thrown away because the market is hopelessly glutted. A column of the newspaper in question was given up to the description of the superabundance of bluefish and the necessity of getting rid of thousands of fish for which there was no demand. In the next column was a long story of attempts at murder by strikers who were homeless and hungry. Had they been able to refresh themselves on the extra bluefish their attempts might have been successful. As it was they did not do a great deal of damage and the fish went to waste.—New York Times.

Robbed a Theatre Treasury.

At a certain town in Hungary the other day, in broad daylight, the treasury of the theatre was broken into. Not a kreuzer was found in the money chest, but there happened to be a large number of unsold tickets for a certain night, which the thieves, either from chagrin or with an eye to business, appropriated. The angry manager, it is stated, was mollified when he discovered that the thieves had found nothing more valuable than the tickets. It is many a day since a full house has been seen in the theatre, and should the thieves realize anything from their booty he anticipates at all events being cheered with the sight of the crowded seats.—London News.

Sport on the Restigouche.

The more the Restigouche is fished the greater appears to be the number of fish. Dr. Rainsford, a rector of St. George's, New York, has killed sixty-seven salmon since the season opened, each averaging in weight over twenty-three pounds. Another gentleman killed twenty in one week. It is the best fishing this season that has been offered for the past ten years, and all who take part in it are very much pleased with their luck.—St. John (N. B.) Gazette.

A Lively Old Man.

Blake Keene, of Auburn, is 78 years old. The other day he hoed potatoes all day for Judson Garcelon up on the river road. He hoed as many rows as any man in the crew, and when the day's work was at an end Mr. Garcelon said that Mr. Keene had earned $1.50, and he paid him the amount very cheerfully. Mr. Keene doesn't take a back seat for many men of his age.—Auburn (Me.) Letter.

Injured While Resting.

Lewis Collom, a resident of Norristown, desiring to rest on the beach at Atlantic City, secured a large board which he drove into the sand. He then sat upon the ground and leaned his weight upon the improvised chair back. The board slid and a rusty projecting nail ran deep into Collom's neck, inflicting a dangerous if not fatal wound.—Exchange.

In the Fishing Season.

Mrs. Brown—I had to cook that fish at once as I was afraid it wouldn't keep.

Brown—Geewhiz! I'll go right down to the market and give that man a piece of my mind.

Mrs. Brown—Hold on, my dear; it was the fish you caught yourself this afternoon.—Harper's Bazar.

He Lives in the West.

One George Thompson, of Iowa, who supposed that New Hampshire was a part of the United States, went out hunting while on a visit to a relative in that state, got lost in the woods and on the night of June 30 froze his ears and toes.—Detroit Free Press.

He Puzzled the Jeweler.

Jeweler—Want it set in a lace pin? It is an odd looking stone. Where did you get it?

Customer—It was left this morning by my iceman.—Jewelers' Circular.

MANET STREET RAILWAY.

[ELECTRIC.]

On and after THURSDAY, July 24, Cars will run as follows between

QUINCY AND HOUGHS NECK.

Leave Quincy.		Leave Houghs Neck	
7.30 A. M.	12.30 P. M.	7.00 A. M.	1.00 P. M.
8.30 "	1.30 "	8.00 "	2.00 "
9.30 "	2.30 "	9.00 "	3.00 "
10.30 "	3.30 "	10.00 "	4.00 "
11.30 "	4.30 "	11.00 "	5.00 "
	5.30 "	12.00 M.	6.00 "
	6.30 "		7.00 "
	7.30 "		8.00 "
	8.30 "		9.00 "
	9.30 "		10.00 "
	10.30 "		

SUNDAY TIME.

Leave Quincy.		Leave Houghs Neck	
10.00 A. M.	12.30 P. M.	9.00 A. M.	1.00 P. M.
11.30 "	1.30 "	11.00 "	2.00 "
	2.30 "	12.00 M.	3.00 "
	3.30 "		4.00 "
	4.30 "		5.00 "
	5.30 "		6.00 "
	6.30 "		7.00 "
	7.30 "		8.00 "
	8.30 "		9.00 "
	9.30 "		10.00 "
	10.30 "		

Special arrangements can be made for transportation for late parties or hops.

Fare 10 Cents. Children, 5 Cents.

GEORGE W. MORTON,
Superintendent.

Quincy and Boston Street Railway.

(ELECTRIC.)

Commencing Monday, June 23, 1890, Cars Leave

West Quincy for Neponset.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 8.55, 9.50, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 1.45, 2.20, 3.00, 3.35, 4.00, 4.45, *5.10, 5.30, 6.00, 6.15, 6.55, *7.15, 7.35, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.40, 10.00, †10.45 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.32, 9.18, 10.08, 10.53, 11.38 A. M.; 12.13, 1.03, 1.38, 2.00, 2.38, 3.18, 3.55, 4.17, 5.03, 5.55, 6.17, 6.33, 7.13, 7.53, 8.38, 9.00, 9.35, 10.00, 10.18, †10.42, †11.02 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy Point and West Quincy.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 9.00, 9.45, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.: 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.30, 3.15, 3.55, 4.20, 4.45, 5.35, 6.15, 6.35, 6.50, 7.30, 8.20, 8.55, 9.20, 10.00, *10.25, †10.35 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.33, 9.18, 10.08, 10.56, 11.38 A. M.; 12.15, 1.03, 1.18, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.17, 4.41, 5.09, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 6.48, 7 13, 7.32, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—6.25, 6.55, 7.25, 8.08, 8.35, 9.20, 9.55, 10.25, 11.23 A. M.; 12.15, 1.05, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.41, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 7.00, 7.32, 8.30, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—6.40, 7.10, 7.55, 8.20, 8.50, 9.35, 10.10, 10.40, 11.45 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.40, 3.15, 4.05, 5.00, 5.40, 6.15, 6.47, 7.15, 7.55, 8.45, 9.45, 10.38 P. M.

SUNDAY.

West Quincy for Neponset.—7.50 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50 A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.55, 2.40, 3.15, 3.45, 4.20, 4.55, 5.40, 6.15, 6.50, 7.25, 7.55, 8.40, 9.15, 10.05, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.47, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.15, 1.37, 2.12, 2.57, 3.32, 4.02, 4.37, 5.12, 5.57, 6.32, 7.07, 7.42, 8.12, 8.57, 9.32, 10.07, 10.30, †10.12, †11.05 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy an l West Quincy.—7.50, 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50, A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.50, 2.20, 2.55, 3.25, 4.00, 4.35, 5.20, 5.55, 6.30, 7.05, 7.35, 8.20, 8.55, 9.30, 10.05, 10.25, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.22, 7.55, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—8.10, 8.56, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.42, 8.12, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—8.30, 9.20, 10.15, 11.00, 11.45 A M.; 12.30, 1.10, 1.55, 2.25, 2.55, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.15, 5.55, 6.30, 7.10, 8.00, 8.25, 9.00, 9.35, 10.05, 10.45 P. M.

*To Quincy only.
†To Car house only.

At Neponset close connection is made with West End Street Cars to and from Boston.

At Quincy Centre close connection is made with Electric Cars to and from Quincy Point. Cars are due at Beale street, Wollaston, ten minutes after leaving Neponset and seven minutes after leaving Quincy.

JOHN A. DUGGAN, Superintendent.

Old Colony.

On and after June 16, 1890.
Trains Leave

QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—4.33, 6.11, 6.55, 7.24, 7.31, 7.37, 7.52, 7.58, 8.25, 8.42, 9.18, 9.59, 10.38, 10.57 A. M.; [illegible] P. M. SUNDAY.—[illegible]

RETURN.—5.45, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 10.05, 11.02 A. M.; [illegible] P. M. SUNDAY—[illegible] P. M.

WOLLASTON HEIGHTS FOR BOSTON.—4.36, 6.14, 6.59, 7.28, 7.41, 8.15, 8.45, [illegible] P. M. SUNDAY.—9.34 A. M.; 1.49, 6.19, 8.20, 11.04 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; [illegible] P. M. SUNDAY.—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR BOSTON.—4.38, 6.16, [illegible] P. M. SUNDAY.—[illegible] P. M.

RETURN.—[illegible] P. M. SUNDAY.—[illegible] P. M.

QUINCY ADAMS FOR BOSTON.—[illegible] P. M. SUNDAY.—[illegible] P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; [illegible] P. M. SUNDAY.—8.30 A. M.; [illegible] P. M.

WEST QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—[illegible]

RETURN.—[illegible]

EAST MILTON FOR BOSTON.—[illegible]

RETURN.—[illegible]

ATLANTIC FOR EAST MILTON AND WEST QUINCY.—[illegible] P. M.

GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen'l Pass'r Agt.
J. R. KENDRICK, General Manager.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1. NO. 90. QUINCY, MASS., SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1890. PRICE 2 CENTS.

WANTS.

WANTED.—Ten good Paving Cutters at A. R. BLETHEN & CO'S. Granite Quarries. Steady work on Boston blocks. Lynn, Mass. July 22—9t

WANTED.—People to know that it costs but 25 cents the first day and 75 cents a week, for four lines in this column. tf

TO LETS.

TO LET.—Easterly half of double house, corner Brook and Safford streets, Wollaston. Possession given August 1st. Rent moderate. Apply to Capt. Whiting on the premises. July 26—6t ptf

TO LET.—A pleasant and convenient tenement of six rooms on Spear street, near the Public Library. A dry cellar and an excellent well of water. Apply to GEO. W. PRESCOTT. July 25—tf

TO LET.—In French's building, Chestnut St., opposite the Congregational church, desirable rooms up one flight. Suitable for Dressmaker, Tailor or Barber. Apply at Bussell's Studio, Adams building. 11-tf

DOG LOST.

AN Irish Setter, answering to the name of Prince. Collar with no name. Whoever will return the dog to Quincy Hotel will be rewarded.
July 25. —6t

John Page,

— DEALER IN —

FIRST-CLASS

Boots and Shoes,

ALL KINDS.

Russett Patent Calf Shoes, Ladies', Misses' and Children's Oxford Shoes. Hundreds of pairs must be sold to make room. Full Stock. Also **Furnishing Goods** at

City Boot and Shoe Store,

No. 104 HANCOCK STREET.

QUINCY.

H. T. Whitman,
CIVIL ENGINEER
— AND —
SURVEYOR,
ADAMS BUILDING, QUINCY.
Hours, 8 to 10 A. M.
Boston Office, - - 85 Devonshire St.
Hours, 12 to 2 P. M.

N. B. Plans of nearly all the Real Estate in the City of Quincy can be found at my offices.
May 28. d3t&w—tf

Quincy City Grain Store.

BEST GRADES OF

FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY AND STRAW,

Brick, Lime, Cement and Drain Pipe.

Agent for the Celebrated

Bowker's Fertilizer.

Superior to all others.

Edward Russell.

PROPRIETOR.

24 Washington St., cor. Coddington.

Branch store at South Quincy, near Railroad Station.

☞ Telephone Connections.
April 8 1—3m

JOHNSON'S
ANODYNE
LINIMENT
Unlike Any Other.
As much
For INTERNAL as EXTERNAL use.
Many people do not know this.
The Most Wonderful Family Remedy Ever Known.

☞ Positively cures Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Hoarseness, Coughs, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Sciatica, Lame Back and Soreness in Body or Limbs. Stops Inflammation in Cuts, Burns, and Bruises. Relieves all Cramps and Chills like magic. Price, 35 cts. post-paid; 6 bottles, $2. Express prepaid. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

SPECIFICATIONS.

Drawn by Commissioner Alexander for Granite for Hancock Street.

SAID TO BE TOO PARTICULAR.

End and Side Joints of Pavings Not to Exceed One Inch in Width—Templet Measurement May Be Used—Curbing to be Free From Sap.

The high bid received for furnishing the granite for the rebuilding of Hancock street has occasioned much surprise. Quincy contractors in this line of business say the specifications as drawn by Commissioner Alexander are too strict; that they require an impossibility and were therefore prohibitory. For this reason they refused to bid. There are many in this city better able to criticise these specifications than the LEDGER and that they, the citizens and tax-payers, may have the opportunity the specifications are printed in full below. Certain it is that satisfactory Quincy pavings are being furnished in large quantities to other cities at half the bid made for Hancock street.

Work To Be Done.

The work to be done under these specifications is to furnish and deliver along the lines of the work the paving blocks, the curbstones and the crosswalk stones needed and used in the construction of Hancock street from near Linden street, to Neponset bridge, a distant of about 6700 feet in accordance with the City Council Order No. 53, passed May 5th, 1890.

Material, Paving Blocks.

The stone blocks for the pavement are to be of granite of a durable, sound and uniform quality, not liable to wear slippery, each measuring on the face or upper surface not less than eight or more than ten in. in length, (the whole to average not more than nine inches,) not less than three nor more than four inches in width, nor less than seven nor more than eight in depth, to be split and dressed so as to form, when laid, end and side joints not exceeding one inch wide, top or bottom, with fair true surfaces top and bottom. They will be carefully inspected after they are brought on the line of work by an Inspector appointed for that purpose, and all blocks which in quality or dimensions do not conform strictly to these specifications will be rejected and must be immediately removed from the line of the work.

The contractor will be required to furnish such laborers as may be necessary to aid the inspector in the examination and culling of the blocks, and in case the contractor shall neglect or refuse so to do such laborers as in the opinion of the Commissioner may be necessary will be employed by said Commissioner, and the expenses thus incurred by him will be deducted and paid out of any money then due, or which may thereafter become due to the said contractor under this agreement. The blocks will be inspected for size by templet measurement if deemed advisable by the Commissioner.

Curbstones.

The stones for curbing shall be of granite of a good, sound and uniform quality, clear and free from sap and out of wind, of a uniform length of not less than eight [8] feet. The top surface shall be pean-hammered dressed to a width of seven [7] inches. The outside front face which shall be pointed to a good and true and uniform surface to a depth of not less than [10] inches. Each stone shall measure in thickness not less than ten [10] inches on the bottom, and not less than [20] inches in height. The stone shall be so dressed that when laid all top and face joints, which show, shall not exceed one-half an inch in width. Each piece of curbstone will be carefully inspected by an inspector appointed for that purpose, and all those which do not conform strictly to these specifications, will be rejected and must be removed immediately from the line of work.

Cross Walks.

The stone of the cross walks shall be of granite, tough and hard, of a uniform texture; they shall not be less than [3] feet in length, a uniform width of [24] inches and not less than eight [8] inches in depth, with good square edges, and ends so as to make joints of not more than one-half an inch when laid, the top surface to be reduced to within one-half an inch of a true plane. The cross walk stone will be carefully inspected after they are brought on the line of the work by an Inspector appointed for that purpose, and all those which in quality and dimensions do not conform strictly with these specifications, will be rejected and must be removed immediately from the line of the work.

Adams Street.

The city is doing a first class piece of work on Common street but to the detriment of Adams street which has had to receive all the dust and dry powdered loam, carted from Common street. From the Newcomb estate to Eaton's ice house the road is in a dreadful condition, there being about ten inches of dirt which rises in a blinding cloud when driving over it. People riding over this piece of road once, find it more comfortable to return through Wollaston. Some say a little water would remedy the matter. Anyway it is very certain that its condition could not be worse.

WEYMOUTH'S POPULATION.

The Banner Town in the County Ten Years Ago, Now Fourth.

Horace G. Wadlin, Esq., Supervisor of Census for the District of Massachusetts, has kindly furnished us with an approximate estimate of the population of Weymouth, the figures being 10,892. This is not an official count, that being made and declared at Washington, but is probably very near the number of people in town, though it hardly reaches the popular estimate, the general opinion being that it would count up to about 11,500. Shall Weymouth follow the example of the host of city and town kickers and demand a recount?—*Weymouth Gazette.*

We would advise you to keep as quiet as possible (but that seems to have been what the town has been doing) and not let it be known how fast you are growing. A gain of 150 in five years is too wonderful to relate. The following figures will prove interesting to Quincy people. Weymouth was the largest town in the county in 1875 and 1880, but in a decade Quincy has pushed to the front and has a lead of nearly 6000 over Weymouth, Brookline and Hyde Park are probably ahead of Weymouth.

	Weymouth.	Quincy.
1865	7,975	6,718
1870	9,010	7,442
1875	7,819	9,155
1880	10,570	10,529
1885	10,740	12,145
1890	10,892	16,666

Quincy Work.

Within a few days there has been erected upon the Rice family lot in the East Weymouth cemetery a handsome monument. The base is of hammered Quincy granite, the dimensions being 3x4 ft., and upon this base rests a large block of rough-finished Quincy granite, which weighs something like three tons. On the front and back of this block there is a sunken polished panel, the name Rice being cut in one and the three links upon the other, and upon the top of this same block there is cut in bold relief an open book, the two pages exposed to view being highly polished. On one of these pages is inscribed: "Father, Josiah Rice, 1813-1890," and on the other, the word "Mother." The monument, which was designed by Mr. William T. Rice, besides being very handsome, is very odd, and is the only one of the kind ever cut by the artistic marble workers, McGrath Bros. of Quincy.—*Weymouth Gazette.*

QUINCY POST OFFICE.

Letters advertised July 26:

Bayha, Chas.
Cravron, Skip
Carlson, John O.
Camron, Thos. C.
Cummings, Allan
Connelly, Mrs. James
Clark, Chas.
Hager, Michael
Harding, Jennie
King, Mary S.
McClure, C. F.
McDonald, Henry
McIntire, Learrie
Mullon, James
Matheson, McDonald
Nelson, Hilda
Pelton, C. T.
Pierce, Chas. E.
Robertson, Mrs. C.
Ryan, James L.
Smith, Frank
Scott, O. P.
Turrell, A. M.

Across the Continent Tours.

Among the most successful and popular tours Messrs. Raymond and Whitcomb plan for the public, are their Yellowstone National Park trips, and their California excursions. A tour combining both these features, with an incidental round of the Puget Sound region and the Pacific Northwest generally, is announced for September 11. Visits to all the leading California resorts, including San Francisco, Monterey, San Jose, Mount Hamilton, Santa Cruz, San Rafael, Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, San Diego, Coronado Beach and Riverside, will also form a part of the itinerary, passengers being enabled to prolong their stay at any California point desired.

The Yellowstone Park section of the trip will be complete, an entire week being devoted to the great natural wonders. There will also be an excursion to the Park and return on the same date; and others in August. News was lately received of the outbreak in the Norris Geyser Basin of another mammoth geyser. This will make a visit to the Park of greater interest than ever. There will be another trans-continental trip in October, and also an excursion direct to Southern California. In addition to these tours, there are excursions to Eastern resorts, in August and September, inclusive of two trips to Gettysburg. Descriptive circulars will be sent by W. Raymond, 296 Washington street, opposite School street, Boston.

TODAY'S COURT.

John Quigley of Brockton for being drunk, fined $5 and costs.

Deniel Hallesey of Randolph for being drunk, was fined $5 and costs.

Patrick Barry of East Weymouth for being a common drunkard was sent to the House of Correction for two months.

WEYMOUTH.

The union excursion will take place next Wednesday.

The school committee has elected teachers for the ensuing year, and the following changes are noted: Miss Louise Humphrey takes the place of Miss Judd, resigned, at the North High. The South High will have an additional teacher, Miss E. M. Moran, a graduate of the Bridgewater Normal. Miss Mary Q. Tucker is elected teacher of the second intermediate in the Hunt school in place of Miss Callahan. Mr. Sullivan of the Bates grammar has resigned but the vacancy is not filled.

ARREST OF PURCELL

The Braintree Observer on the Military and Postal Law.

LETTER FROM F. A. HOBART.

He Thinks the Citizens of the Town Should Hold an Indignation Meeting and Protest Against Such Treatment—An Outrage on Citizenship.

The Braintree Observer's leading article today is on the arrest of young Purcell of that town, who did not go to camp with the military company, and was consequently arrested. It says:

It looks as if the case of the young man, Ira F. Purcell, who belongs to Company K, 5th Regiment, M. V. M., and is assistant postmaster in the post office at South Braintree, was going to become remarkable because of the apparent conflict that it has raised between military and postal, or civil, law. Purcell, as stated, belongs to our military company; he was also assistant postmaster, duly sworn. He had applied for his discharge from the company to the proper authorities, but had never got it, the captain either neglecting or refusing to sign it. This delay and failure to secure a discharge begot in Purcell a spirit of indifference to the obligations of duty which he owed to the company; so that when the company left in the beginning of the week to take part in the annual muster at South Framingham he stayed behind and attended to his duties in the post office.

Monday afternoon Lieut. Devlin and a squad of the company arrived from Framingham, the scene of the muster, armed and in possession of full documentary authority, and arrested Purcell in the post office and took him with them. Now the question is being keenly debated whether this arrest was legal or not. In this debate we have no intention to join, because we are not sufficiently acquainted with the laws, either military or civil, which affect and go to determine the question at issue. We have noticed this, however, that in section 697 of the regulations and laws that govern the post office department, and which are furnished to postmasters for their guidance, in relation to exemptions and liabilities, it is stated that "all postmasters and persons employed in the transportation of the mails, and all ferrymen employed at any ferry or post-roads, shall be exempted from militia duty." Still, there may be something in military law that can offset this of which we are ignorant. A correspondent writes on this very point. He says: "In law the military authorities have the power, but in practice it has never, heretofore, been exercised in such an arbitrary way."

We notice that the correspondent for the Boston Herald, in reporting the arrest of young Purcell, tries to make it appear that because he does not hold his position in the post office at South Braintree by the appointment of the United States post office department, but was sworn in as clerk by a local justice of the peace, he is really not responsible to the government for acts done while holding that office." In reply to this statement, it may be effectively answered that no assistant postmaster is appointed by the government. The postmasters appoint their assistants, and are responsible for them. Purcell was duly sworn, as is stated and sworn, in the manner provided by the law which governs the department. So much for the Herald.

Next comes the Boston Globe. The facile correspondent makes this rash statement when reporting the affair, which is otherwise correct. He says: "The whole gist of the matter appears to be that the postmaster at South Braintree has had some trouble with the members of Company K, and is desirous of getting the government to snatch the hot chestnuts from the fire." Now this is a reckless statement to make. Postmaster Torrey says it is not true, and he ought to be believed. He requests us to contradict it, which we willingly do.

F. A. Hobart Writes;

Can there be produced a greater exhibition of personal malignancy and vindictiveness, than the action taken by the officers of Co. K, of this town, in forcibly arresting young Ira F. Purcell and taking him to the camp in Framingham, and detaining him in the guard house.

Is this the course that Capt. Morrison proposes to pursue to engraft himself, and his company, into the affection's of the people of Braintree. I don't hesitate to denounce the act as an outrage on decency.

Young Purcell is employed by W. A. Torrey in the drug department of his business, and is a sworn assistant of the Postmaster, and while in the performance of his duty in the Post Office, was arrested by a military guard from Framingham on Tuesday night, and carried to camp and put in the guard house, and to show the animus of the matter, two others of this company were at home in South Braintree, and were suffered to remain unmolested, the facts in this case are these. Purcell some months ago because of the nature of his duties, and because he desired to retain his place, applied for a discharge, but because he would not be a satelite of young Morrison, and favor the erection of an armory, and for other reasons, no action was taken on his application; Morrison openly avowing that the only discharge Purcell could have, was a dishonorable one, hence the recent action.

The citizens of the town ought to hold an indignation meeting, and protest against such treatment of a worthy, though poor and humble young man, and this vain, glorious but fresh young captain should be brought to a realizing sense of decency and propriety.

Why arrest this man for absence from camp, when at this very camp men's names are on the rolls and respond as present, but who are not present, and whose places are filled by substitutes, in violation of law. Is this fact denied?

BRAINTREE.

Miss Mary E. Stetson, daughter of Mr. H. A. Stetson is at present visiting friends in the state of Vermont.

Not a whisper as to the amount of population Braintree has. Better keep "mum" till the next census is taken, then declare it from the house tops. Meanwhile let us live on in the belief that we are 5,000 strong.

The Business Men's Association of East Braintree and Weymouth with so many clergymen in it, has a fine opportunity of showing how close the relations are between the two places, by lending a helping hand in the building of a new M. E. chapel in East Braintree. A project that is on the tapis at present.

The heirs of the late Mr. Josephus Shaw have begun the erection of three dwelling houses on Shaw terrace. These houses are to be built to let. Two of them are similar to the one already erected on the same land, and at present occupied by Mr. C. T. Bailey. The other a larger one, main part, 26 by 31 feet, ell 14 by 45 feet. George H. Holbrook carpenter, has the building of the three. William Allen of East Braintree the cellars.

Charles I. Craibe, owns a cow that had twin calves the other day. This, in days of yore, was always considered a lucky event, in the life of a farmer, and we hope that its happening now will prove none else for Charles. Had it been twin boys, however, such as are born now-a-days, our congratulations would have been woefully out of place..

The hearing of evidence in the series of suits between the mill owners and the towns of Randolph, Holbrook and Braintree, before the auditors appointed by the Supreme court in Boston, proceeds, day by day, steadily along. It looks as if they might "fight it out all summer." It is more and more apparent, to our thinking, that the foolish things of this world hath been chosen to confound the wise.

Mr. John Kelley has been chosen vice-president of the Marble Dealers Association. John will have an opportunity now to make rulings such as we have got accustomed to in the town meetings lately, that is *a la* Reed.

Ground was broken this morning by William May and his staff for the building of the first of seven cellars upon which seven double tenement houses are to be built, dimensions 21 by 42 feet, two flats. The land is owned and the houses are to be built by the heirs of the late Mr. John Long. It is suggested that the name of the locality be called Moss Hill.

Mr. L. O. Crocker having for his own convenience and that of his son, Mr. L. O. Crocker, Jr., had a telephone wire stretched on poles connecting both of their residences, objections have been made by the abuttors to the poles, and the chances are that the selectmen will shortly visit the scene and possibly order the removal of the poles.

It seems that the law governing matters of this kind forbids the erection of poles on land or on streets in front of dwellings unless by the consent of owners and abuttors and for an agreed upon compensation. Possibly a peaceful and harmonious settlement of the difficulty may be reached. "Let us have peace."

The Horse was Sober.

The Weymouth Gazette reports the following runaway of Quincy parties in that town:

Last Sunday afternoon a carryall returning from the shore, containing two men, their wives and two little girls, when near the residence of William Lovell, by careless driving was overturned piling the occupants in a heap in the middle of the street. The party belonged to Quincy. Fortunately parties happened to be near by and caught the horse after he had freed himself from the carriage. The two ladies escaped unhurt, but one girl about eight years old had one leg injured. She was taken into a house near by and Dr. Drake was summoned, who found that the injury was not serious. The men had their faces bruised and one had an arm hurt. W. O. Collyer kindly carried the mother and her two little girls to Quincy, and the rest of the party walked to the Point, reaching home on the electric cars. The carriage was a perfect wreck; the horse was perfectly sober, but we could not say as much of the men. A large crowd gathered at the scene of the accident, and Officers French and Walker were on hand to see that everything necessary was done.

ASSESSORS' REPORT. The Assessors of Braintree have arrived at the following estimate of the taxable property of the town and rate of taxation. Real estate, this year, $2,609,175, last year $2,475,950. Increase $133,225. Personal property, this year, $838,075; last year, $808,400. Increase $29,675. Total $3,447,250. Rate of taxation $12.80 per $1,000. Polls 1,292.

Sunday Services.

M. E. Church, West Quincy.

Rev. W. F. Lawford pastor. Preaching at 10.30 by the pastor. Subject: "Prophecy." Sunday school at 11.45, Epworth League at 6. General services at 7. Subject: "What Religion will do for man." All cordially invited to these services.

Methodist Episcopal Church, Wollaston.

Sunday services tomorrow: Rev. Luther Freeman, pastor, will preach at 10.45 A. M. and at 7 P. M. after the praise service. Sunday school at 12 M. Epworth League, 6 P. M. Welcome.

East Milton Baptist Church.

East Milton Baptist church, Rev. Nathan Hunt, pastor. Rev. N. Bailey of Neponset will preach at 10.30.

Calvary Baptist Church.

Calvary Baptist church Doble's hall, South Quincy, Rev. Nathan Hunt, pastor. Rev. Nathan Bailey of Neponset will preach at 4 P. M.

Baptist Mission Church.

Baptist Mission Quincy Centre meeting Sunday evening at 7.30. Rev. Nathan Baily will conduct the service. Every body invited.

Christadelphian Services.

At French's hall, at 7.30 P. M., there will be a lecture delivered by W. J. Smith of Boston. Subject: "Where are the Dead?" All are welcome.

Universalist Church.

Rev. A. J. Torsleff will occupy the pulpit of this church Sunday, July 27, giving his farewell sermon. Sunday school immediately after morning service. Y. P. S. C. E. at 6 P. M.

RAYMOND'S
VACATION
EXCURSIONS.

All Travelling Expenses Included.

A party will leave **Boston, Thursday, September 11,** for a **Grand Tour of 66 days** through the

Yellowstone National Park
—AND—
ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

The trip includes, besides a Week's Tour through the Great American Wonderland, a journey over the **Entire Line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, Puget Sound, the Columbia River, the Magnificent Mount Shasta Route, Central and Southern California,** and a return through Arizona, New Mexico, etc., by the **Santa Fe Route.** Return tickets good for six months.

Thursday, September 11.—Fifth and Last Excursion to the Yellowstone National Park and Return.
Monday, October 13.—Excursion direct to Southern California (via Kansas City and the Santa Fe Route); also Tour Through the Pacific Northwest and California.
September and October.—A magnificent list of Autumn Trips through New England, Canada, the Middle States, and South.
W. RAYMOND. I. A. WHITCOMB.

☞ Send for descriptive circulars, designating the particular trip desired.

W. RAYMOND,
296 Washington Street, opposite School Street,
BOSTON, MASS.
July 26. 13t p2w

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BOOTS AND SHOES!
FOR THE THOUSANDS.

The Best Goods to be found at D. B. STETSON'S. They are all WARRANTED to do Good Service, at the Lowest Prices.

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FOR SALE.

The well-known EXPRESS ROUTE of James C. White, West Quincy. Lots of business. Owner wishes to sell to embark in other business. For terms, etc., apply to

JAMES C. WHITE,
Larry Place, West Quincy.
July 16. 12t

Dr. A. P. KIKAPOO,
THE INDIAN DOCTOR
and wife who are staying at the
ROBERTSON HOUSE, QUINCY,
Have consented to remain
One Week more and treat diseases of all kinds at the Camp on Granite Street, near Fort Street.

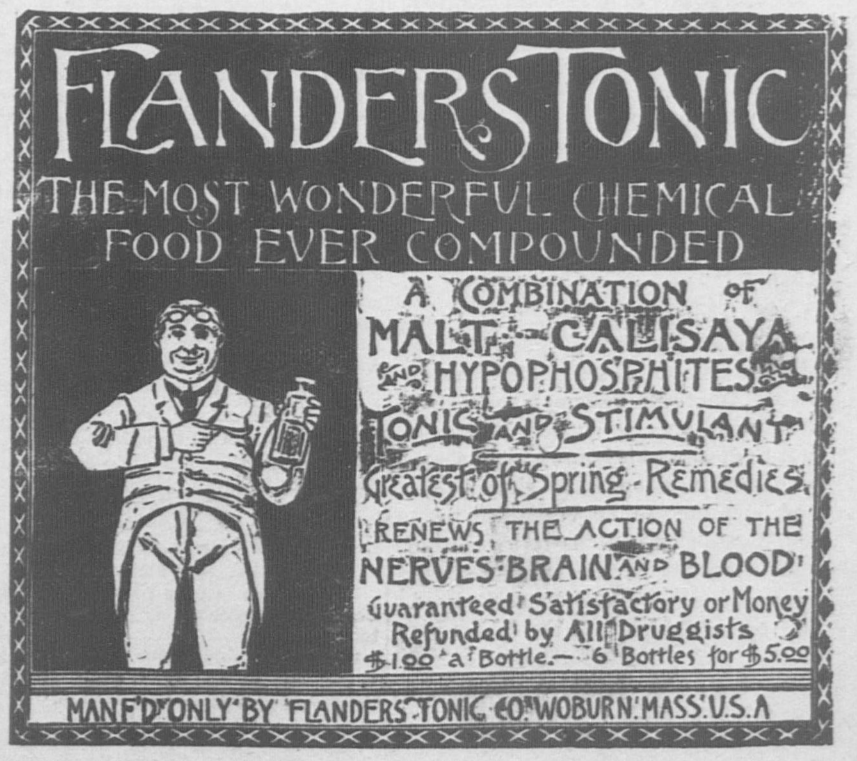
Remember that his CONSULTATIONS and EXAMINATIONS are Free to All from 2 P. M. until 6 P. M., only.
July 19.

OLD PAPERS
—FOR SALE—
10 cts. a Hundred,
At the LEDGER OFFICE.

BEST IN THE MARKET!

FOR $6.50 CASH
WE SELL A TON OF THE
WEBSTER NUT COAL,
It is the most Economical Coal sold.

C. PATCH & SON.
[FRANK S. PATCH.]
Quincy, July 9. tf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THE MOST WONDERFUL CHEMICAL FOOD EVER COMPOUNDED
A COMBINATION OF
MALT CALISAYA AND HYPOPHOSPHITES
TONIC AND STIMULANT
Greatest of Spring Remedies
RENEWS THE ACTION OF THE NERVES BRAIN AND BLOOD
Guaranteed Satisfactory or Money Refunded by All Druggists
$1.00 a Bottle.— 6 Bottles for $5.00
MANF'D ONLY BY FLANDERS TONIC CO. WOBURN MASS. U.S.A

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)
— BY —
GREEN & PRESCOTT,
115 HANCOCK STREET.

REPORTORIAL STAFF.

FRANK F. PRESCOTT, City Editor.
JAMES E. WODDICK, JAMES S. WHITING,
MISS FREEMAN.

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Births, deaths and marriages free.
Funeral notices 25 cents each; obituary and reading notices 10 cents per line.

TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

The most oppressive garment in hot weather, according to a fat man who has made more or less of a study of the way to resist the high temperature, is the waistcoat, called by some the vest. During the intense heat of the past few days many men shed their waistcoats. It is by no means an unusual sight to see a man walk along the street with his coat over his arm, while he wears a heavy, cumbersome waistcoat strapped tightly around the body. He would find it cooler if he carried his waistcoat and kept his coat on. And he would look more genteel.

According to the Lowell Courier "there is absolutely no reason why men and women should be made miserable by more dogs than convenience and necessity require" And this sage observer of canine matters declares that "the dog is a noble animal, but he is noble only when kept in moderation and within bounds." Human misery is apt to increase with canine prosperity, and the disposal of the canine surplus becomes at times a necessity. In Cambridge they decline to muzzle dogs, but enforce the penalty against unlicensed canines. It is a singular fact that a dog owner who will admit there is such a thing as rabies is a very rare personage.

Under the "Original Packages" bill as it passed the House on Tuesday "any article of commerce," including liquors, imported into any State, "and there held or offered for sale," shall be subject to the laws of such State. At the same time any person may import into a State as much liquor as he chooses for his own use, so long as he shall not offer it for sale. With this personal right the Prohibitory law of no State is permitted to interfere.

But the plain and practical intent of this bill is that no imported liquor shall be sold in Iowa or Kansas in violation of its Prohibitory laws, or in Pennsylvania and other States in violation of their License laws. This would put a quietus upon the "Supreme Court saloons" that have sprung up like mushrooms in many portions of the country in defiance of local authority.

One reason, no doubt, why so many people become "pulled down" in health during hot weather is that they do not exercise care to get their necessary amount of sleep. At the very time when the demands upon the endurance are greater than at any other period of the year they devote fewer hours to recuperating their bodies in Nature's perfect way, than at times when the demand upon the physical resources is only normal.

Of course it is to be remembered that this is the season when there is the greatest temptation to neglect the good old maxim of "Early to bed." At no other time of the year is a bedroom less inviting than now, when, especially if it is near the roof, as bedrooms often are, its air will be hot and stagnant until changed by the evening breezes from the lake. At no other season are the temptations to sit out on the front piazza so great as now. This latter practice is one of the pleasantest of those which characterize American informal social life, and need not be entirely sacrificed. But to devote to it hours which should be passed in sleep is to shorten life, and one can be of very little use to society after he is dead—or to himself, either, so far as the matters of this mundane sphere are concerned. As the comic Irishman in the rhyme puts it.

"What's the world to a man whin his wife is a widdy?"—Ex.

SENTENCED TO HANG.

The Fate Which Hangs Over the Cook Brothers.

BOTH DECLARE INNOCENCE.

They Formerly Lived in Nashua, N. H., and are Charged with Murdering a Sheriff and His Posse.

NASHUA, N. H., July 26.—The latest advices from Paris, Tex., where Orrin J. and Charles E. Cook, late of this city, were tried with seven others for the murder of a sheriff and his posse in No Man's Land, brings the added information that Charles, as well as his brother Orrin, was sentenced to be hanged on Dec. 19, 1890. The condemned men were asked if they had anything to say, and Charles E. Cook and a young man named Jackman addressed the court. Cook, who is a man of fine appearance, spoke clearly and distinctly. Every eye in the vast audience was upon him and every ear was strained to catch his slighest word. His voice was well modulated, and every one was visibly affected by his remarks. He said:

In the first place, I want to say I owe it to myself, I owe it to my family, I owe it to the state from which I came, I owe it to this people, and I owe it to my God to say that I am not guilty of the crime of which I have been convicted. We have been dragged more than a thousand miles from home, among a strange people; we have been tried by a jury who knew nothing of the character of the witnesses upon whose testimony we were convicted. While I have nothing to say against the officers of the government, and no reflections to cast upon the jury, I must say there was a man connected with the prosecution who conceived evidence in dark rooms and back alleys that secured this conviction. If I go to the gallows, as I presume I must, I thank God I go there as an innocent man. I would rather be in the place of myself and my associates than in the shoes of the perjured witnesses who swore our lives away.

Strong men wept on hearing him, even those who had no doubt as to his guilt.

Jackman, the other condemned man, who addressed the jury, said:

I have tried to be a respectable man and look everybody in the face. I hate to die the death to which I am sentenced. My parents are honest and it hurts me that they should be disgraced.

The Cook brothers belonged to a family of children that included Hon. W. W. Cook, mayor of Nashua in 1878, and now a resident of Florida, and Mrs. H. H. Reed, now resident here. The relatives and friends of their wives are also residents of Nashua. All are suffering with great distress of mind. Ex-Mayor Cook is at Paris, and hopes to bring about a review of the trial by the justices of the United States circuit court of Texas, sitting in banc. The people of Nashua, who remember the brothers as good citizens, will do all they can to save them from the fate decreed.

SEA WING WAS OVERLOADED.

Investigation of the Lake Pepin Disaster Practically Ended.

ST. PAUL, July 26.—Inspectors Sloan, Yeager and Knapp returned from Lake City and Red Wing last evening after making a thorough and successful search for all the survivors of the Sea Wing wreck. The inspectors secured affidavits of 103 persons who swear that they were upon the boat when the cyclone struck it. Ninety-eight dead bodies have been identified: which makes the total 203. The Sea Wing was authorized to carry only 175 passengers, unless she towed two barges. There was only one barge with the vessel at the time of the wreck. Capt. Wethern and others testified that they were carrying less than the allowed number of passengers. There was no way of counting the passengers, however. The investigation is now practically completed and it will now be considered in detail by a board of inspectors, who will report to supervising Inspector General Dumont at Washington.

The Savannah Explosion.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 26.—The coroner's jury concluded its investigation of the blowing up of Bullard's boarding house and returned a verdict that the disaster was the result of an explosion by some agency unknown. George Maxwell, a negro cook, had threatened the Bullard family and was arrested on suspicion of having been connected with the explosion, but was discharged from jail by order of the coroner. Evidence was discovered in the debris of the wrecked building which points strongly to dynamite or nitro-glycerine as the agent used.

A Smokeless Locomotive.

PORTLAND, Me., July 26.—A successful trial-trip was made on the Maine Central Railroad with a new downward-draught locomotive, just completed here. The engine drew a heavily loaded passenger train of four cars at a speed of forty miles an hour a distance of nineteen miles and return, and emitted no black smoke or cinders. It is claimed that the machine, through complete combustion, has solved the problem how to abolish smoke, cinders and waste of fuel in railroad transportation.

Ended in Smoke.

QUEBEC, July 26.—A royal commission was appointed recently to investigate the charge made by Mr. Whalen, a contractor, that he had paid to agents of the Quebec government sums of money aggregating over $100,000 to be spent in procuring the election of supporters of the government. A writ of prohibition was asked for and granted, preventing the commission from asking a vital question. Judgment was given in an appeal sustaining the decision granting this writ and the investigation has collapsed.

Murder Will Out.

BOSTON, July 26.—More than thirty years ago, James Martin, a respected and prosperous citizen of Charlestown, suddenly disappeared, and no authentic tidings were ever received from him until now. The mystery has been explained by the confession of "Tip" McLauthlin, who has died in want in California, that he, with accomplices, murdered Martin for money, and threw the body over Charlestown bridge.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Forecast for Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont Showers: southwesterly winds; warmer.

For Massachusetts: Showers; warmer in western, stationary temperature in eastern portion; southerly winds.

For Rhode Island and Connecticut: Showers; southwesterly winds; stationary temperature.

Cautionary signals are displayed at New Haven and New London, and from Narragansett section to Boston section.

New Outing Flannels

FINE QUALITY,

At 10 Cents per Yard,

— AT —

Miss C. S. Hubbard's,

158 Hancock St.,

Quincy, - - Mass.

SEASONABLE GOODS

— AT —

BOSTON BRANCH GROCERY.

CANNED MEATS,

Fruits and Vegetables,

of every kind. Only Good Qualities kept in Stock.

Dried Fruits,

including Evaporated Apples, Peaches, Apricots, etc. Prunes of all Sizes. Raisins, Currants, Figs, Dates, etc.

BUTTER.

All Grades are Cheaper and Quality is Excellent.

Coffees and Teas

are always in order and everyone knows we sell the Best!

FLOUR

is one of our great Specialties, and our Sales are Large because we give the Best at Low Prices.

J. F. MERRILL,

Durgin & Merrill's Block, Quincy

April 17. 9—tf

For Sale and To Let.

For Sale. A large variety of residences and choice building lots in all parts of the city at prices to suit.

To Let. New house, 10 rooms, all modern conveniences, in Quincy Centre.

Elegant new residence, 11 rooms, on Lincoln avenue, Wollaston.

House, 6 rooms, No. 7 Spear street, Quincy. Also stores and tenements in all parts of the city.

Agents for the Greenleaf Land Associates.

Care of property and collection of rents a specialty.

Geo. H. Brown & Co.,

Insurance, Real Estate and Mortgages,

Adams Building, Quincy.

Branch Office at Williams' Jewelry Store, West Quincy.

To the People of Quincy.

GREETING:

Having opened a first-class Furnace and Plumbing establishment in Pierce's Block, cor. of Hancock and Washington Sts. We are prepared to do all kinds of Furnace and Plumbing work in all its branches, either New work or Repairing by Contract or by the Day.

If you have a Furnace and cannot heat certain rooms, we can heat them for you. If you have a Plumbing job that the circulation is poor, water cannot be heated or the sanitary condition is defective, or otherwise poor, as practical experts in our profession, we can obviate those defects.

We have not come among you as itinerant botches, but as thorough, practical mechanics on Heating and Plumbing. We propose to make Quincy our home, as we have come to stay, and by square dealing and strict attention to business, we desire a share of your patronage, and in order to expediate a better acquaintance with you as to our ability, will say that we have for years and are today performing the work at our other store for many of the leading citizens and corporations of Weymouth and Braintree, a few of which we will name:

A. S. Morrison & Bros., Jenkins' Manufacturing Co., Columbia Rubber Co., Allen Fan Co., Fore River Engine Works, Ambler & Hobart, Hon. Edward Avery, A. E. Avery, Col. A. C. Drinkwater, Joshua Wilkins, T. A. Watson, Dr. G. W. Tinkham, Dr. F. F. Forsaith, Dr. T. H. Dearing, I. Morrison, Horace Abercrombie, Hon. F. A. Hobart, Aubrey Hilliard, C. N. Wallace, A. J. Bates, N. F. Hunt, O. W. Allen, Mrs. B. T. Loring, Mrs. Ellen Stetson, Haywood Bros., Geo. H. Holbrook, Thomas Penniman, William Penniman, Elmer Morrison, and many others. We also carry a full line of Rogers' Oil Stove, Agate and Tin Ware.

We are agents for Magee Furnaces and Ranges, and welcome you one and all to visit our establishment, inpect our goods, compare our prices and find that you can do better at home than you can in Boston.

Respectfully yours,

G. B, BATES, Hancock St., Quincy.

May 27. tf

THE LOST AND FOUND.

LESSON IV, THIRD QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, JULY 27.

Text of the Lesson, Luke xv, 1-10—Commit Verses, 4-7—Golden Text, Luke xv, 10—Commentary by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

[Compiled from Lesson Helper Quarterly by permission of H. S. Hoffman, publisher, Philadelphia.]

1. "Then drew near unto Him all the publicans and sinners for to hear Him." Whatever else these might have to forsake in order to be His disciples, they would not have to renounce that which is perhaps the hardest of all to lay aside—religiousness, or self righteousness—for they did not profess to have any. They were despised by the holy people of the day. The Kingdom was not for them.

2. "And the Pharisees and scribes murmured, saying, This man receiveth sinners, and eateth with them." They said a grand true thing when they said "This man receiveth sinners." He said Himself, "I came not to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance" (Luke v, 32). And Paul, by the Spirit, rings it out as "A faithful saying and worthy of all acceptation, that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners" (I Tim. i, 15).

3. "And He spake this parable unto them." The whole chapter is one parable in three parts, showing the love of the Good Shepherd, the Spirit and the Father, in searching for and welcoming back the lost one. The lesson today brings before us the first two parts of the parable, the third part being reserved for next week. Both in creation and in redemption the Father, Son and Spirit are seen working for the welfare of the creature. "In the beginning God created." "In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God. * * * All things were made by Him." "By the Word of the Lord were the heavens made and all the host of them by the breath (spirit) of His mouth." "And God said, Let us make man in our image" (Gen. i, 1; John i, 1, 3; Ps. xxxiii, 6; Gen. i, 26). So also in redemption. "God so loved that He gave His only begotten Son." "The Son of God loved me and gave Himself for me." "Through the Eternal Spirit He offered Himself without spot to God" (John iii, 16; Gal. ii, 20; Heb. ix, 14). And, stranger still, both Father, Son and Spirit come to make their abode in the heart of the true penitent who has turned to God (John xiv, 17, 23).

4. "Go after that which is lost until He find it." First we have the Son as the Good Shepherd seeking the sheep which is lost. The same illustration is found in Matt. xviii, 11-14, in connection with His saying, "The Son of Man is come to save that which was lost." The sinner is brought before us as a lost and helpless soul, unable to do anything to restore himself; not knowing the way back, and even if he knew it he is without strength to get there.

5. "And when He hath found it, He layeth it on His shoulders, rejoicing." Out in the desert He heard its cry; sick and helpless, and ready to die; and the cry of the helpless reached His heart. He said to Moses, "I have surely seen the affliction of my people which are in Egypt, and have heard their cry * * * ; for I know their sorrows" (Ex. iii, 7). "In all their affliction He was afflicted, and the angel of His presence saved them; in His love and in His pity He redeemed them; and He bare them and carried them all the days of old." "And of Benjamin He said, * * * he shall dwell between His shoulders" (Isa. lxiii, 9; Deut. xxxiii, 12).

6. "And when He cometh Home." Thank God for this, that, having found the sheep which was lost, He bringeth it home. He does not lose any by the way. Of those whom the Father gives to Him He loses none. He says, "I give unto them eternal life, and they shall never perish; neither shall any pluck them out of my hand" (John x, 28).

"Rejoice with me; for I have found my sheep which was lost." Not only is his own heart glad, but he will have his friends and neighbors to rejoice with him because the lost is found. Jesus would have His people to rejoice with Him, for he says, "These things have I spoken unto you, that my joy might remain in you, and that your joy might be full."

7. "I say unto you, that likewise joy shall be in heaven over one sinner that repenteth." If a shepherd is so glad over the recovery of a lost sheep that he causes his neighbors to rejoice with him, "How much is a man better than a sheep?" (Matt. xii, 12). And how much is the finding and bringing home of a lost soul better than the finding and bringing home of a lost sheep. But here is a revelation of the unseen by one who has been there and knows all about it: joy in heaven, and why? Because a sinner has repented.

8. "Either what woman having ten pieces of silver, if she lose one piece, doth not light a candle, and sweep the house, and seek diligently till she find it." In the sheep there might be a consciousness of its being lost, but a piece of metal has no feeling and is not conscious of anything. It may be that we are thus reminded of the soul that is "dead in sins" (Eph. ii, 5), and requires the convicting power of the Spirit (John xvi, 8). The woman with her light is the active agent in this case, and, as in the former, she seeks till she finds. Israel, as a nation, is compared to a woman (Isa. liv, 1, 5; lxii, 11, etc.)

9. "Rejoice with me; for I have found the piece which I had lost." Again, as in the former case, are friends and neighbors called upon to rejoice. All who have the Spirit of God ought to rejoice in the work of the Spirit wherever that work is manifest; and if we were filled with the Spirit what a going forth there would be after lost ones and backsliders. If friends and neighbors rejoice in the restoration of a piece of silver to its owner, the piece of money being the peculiar property of its owner, how much more should Christians rejoice in the conversion of every soul, wherever on the face of the whole earth that soul may be saved, because every redeemed one becomes a member of that body of which all the redeemed form a part, and of which Christ is the head (Eph. iv, 15, 16). And every member added to the body (although in His book all the members were written, when as yet there was none of them, Ps. cxxxix, 16) just hastens so much the manifest completion of the body, the marriage of the Lamb, and the coming of the Kingdom. Then shall be the true home bringing and the fullness of joy of all the redeemed.

10. "Likewise, I say unto you, there is joy in the presence of the angels of God over one sinner that repenteth." Not only there shall be (as in verse 7), but there is joy in Heaven over one penitent sinner. If we saw only one soul saved as the result of a day's teaching or preaching, we might not feel very much encouraged; but when we remember that every repentant soul, young or old, small or great, causes joy in Heaven, it ought to make us rejoice, too, with great joy. Think of Jesus patiently and diligently seeking the soul of Nicodemus, and just as patiently and diligently the soul of the poor sinful woman of Samaria, and let us be encouraged to more diligent personal effort. When praying once with a repentant one, upon whose mind the memory of a mother's prayers was doing effective work, I said to him as we rose from prayer: "Now it may be that the angels have already told your mother about this transaction." The joy that filled that man's heart at the very thought of the possible joy of his mother in Heaven made the words of this verse seem very real to me.

Marked Down Sale

— IN THE —

City of Quincy,

— IN ORDER TO —

Compete with the Times.

AM CATERING FOR THE

City of Quincy

— TO KEEP THE —

PEOPLE AT HOME.

We keep all Styles of

Ranges,

— BUT THE —

Breeze and the Berlins,

which I have manufactured expressly for me, cannot be beat, as I have more than 100 different families in the City of Quincy, that will testify in their favor.

All other Goods equally low in Price.

The Strike

Is virtually to be settled satisfactorily to all Parties. In order to give those who have lost time and money a

Good Bargain

for the next thirty days, I am about to place my Entire Stock of

Woolen Carpets

at such Prices that all who want may not hesitate to purchase.

You have heard of people advertising the Great Gigantic Sales; this I shall call the

GREAT

Gigantic Sale.

1200 yds. of Straw Matting

will be offered from the Lowest Price to the highest grade of

English Straw Matting.

In this Sale you will find

3000 Yards

WOOLEN, TAPESTRY,

— AND —

Brussels

of all Shades and Qualities, and the Prices will be very low, and the Quality cannot be beat for the Prices.

We are right at home on the

Imperial Ice-Chests

— AND —

Refrigerators,

and the Prices can't be beat in Boston or out of Boston.

J. W. Lombard,

PANTON'S BLOCK.

BURGHERS GET LEFT.

Boston Nationals Have a "Snap" with Baker.

PLAYERS GET THERE, TOO,

Easily Winning in a One-Sided Game—Philadelphia Leads in the National League—Boston Heads the Brotherhood List.

Boston, Cincinnati, Chicago and Philadelphia won yesterday's league games. The standing:

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Philadelphia	79	53	26	.671
Brooklyn	78	50	28	.641
Boston	80	51	29	.638
Cincinnati	77	46	31	.597
Chicago	76	40	36	.526
New York	81	34	47	.420
Cleveland	76	21	55	.276
Pittsburg	77	17	60	.221

Boston, Brooklyn, Philadelphia and New York won yesterday's Brotherhood games. The standing:

The Players' League.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Boston	77	48	29	.623
Brooklyn	82	47	35	.573
New York	76	43	33	.566
Philadelphia	79	43	36	.544
Chicago	77	41	36	.532
Pittsburg	74	33	41	.446
Cleveland	72	31	53	.431
Buffalo	71	18	53	.254

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburgs Opened Like Sure Winners, but Failed to Connect.

PITTSBURG, July 25.—The Pittsburg team opened out like sure winners to-day, hitting Getzein for three singles, a double and a triple in the first inning, but after that he settled down and the home team could do but little with him. Boston was aided by the local men's poor judgment in running bases. Baker was also hit easy. The feature of the game was the field work of Sullivan, Long and Miller. Boston played a perfect fielding game. Attendance 194.

BOSTON	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Long, ss	5	3	2	2	0	1	4	0
Tucker, 1b	4	0	2	3	1	9	1	0
Sullivan, lf	4	0	2	4	1	5	1	0
Brodie, rf	3	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
Hines, cf	4	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
McGarr, 3b	3	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
Bennett, c	3	2	1	2	0	7	0	0
Smith, 2b	4	0	1	2	0	0	3	0
Getzein, p	4	1	1	1	0	2	4	1
Totals	34	7	10	15	3	27	15	1
PITTSBURG	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Miller, 3b	4	0	0	0	0	1	8	0
Decker, c	4	1	2	3	1	5	0	1
Osborne, lf	3	1	1	3	0	2	0	1
Veach, 1b	4	0	1	2	1	1	8	0
Laroque, 2b	4	1	1	3	0	2	1	0
Berger, rf	4	0	1	1	0	3	0	1
Sales, ss	4	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
Wilson, cf	3	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
Baker, p	3	0	1	1	0	0	3	3
Totals	33	3	8	14	2	24	14	6

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	1	3	0	0	0	3	0	0		—7
Pittsburg	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Earned runs—Boston 4, Pittsburg 2. Two-base hits—Veach, Decker, Tucker, Sullivan 2, Bennett, Smith. Three-base hits—Larouque, Osborne. Stolen bases—Boston 1, Pittsburg 2. Base on balls—Boston 2, Pittsburg 1. Struck out—Boston 3, Pittsburg 3. Umpire—Powers.

Chicago, 5; Brooklyn, 3.

CHICAGO, July 25.—The Brooklyns could do little with Hutchinson, although they tied the score in the sixth by hitting at the right time. They gave back all they gained and more, too, in the eighth by bad fielding errors. Lovett pitched finely, but his support was not good.

Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	—5
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	—3

Earned runs—Chicago 2, Brooklyn 2. Base hits—Chicago 6, Brooklyn 7. Errors—Chicago 3, Brooklyn 3. Batteries—Hutchinson and Kittridge, Lovett and Daly.

Cincinnati, 10; New York, 6.

CINCINNATI, July 25.—New York had to-day's game well in hand up to the seventh, when Cincinnati batted out seven runs, six of them earned. Foreman started in to pitch for the Reds but he gave four bases on balls and Viau was substituted.

Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	2		—10
New York	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	—6

Earned runs—Cincinnati 8, New York 2. Base hits—Cincinnati 12, New York 7. Errors—Cincinnati 4, New York 2. Batteries—Foreman, Viau and Harrington; Welch and Clark.

Philadelphia, 8; Cleveland, 5.

CLEVELAND, July 25.—The home team's three errors and four of the visitors' nine hits came in the fourth inning, giving the Philadelphias five runs and the game.

Philadelphia	1	0	0	5	0	1	1	0		—8
Cleveland	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	—5

Earned runs—Philadelphia 4, Cleveland 2. Base hits—Philadelphia 9, Cleveland 7. Errors—Cleveland 3. Batteries—Gleason and Clements, Beatin and Zimmer.

PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

Two Runs in the Last Inning is Pittsburg's Record.

PITTSBURG, July 25.—Hanlon's team was not in to-day's game at any time from start to finish. Galvin was an easy mark, while Gumbert had no trouble in fooling the local team. The field work of the latter was also very ragged. The fielding of Visner and Hovey, and Brouthers' hitting were the features of the game. Attendance 1143.

BOSTON	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Brown, cf	5	1	2	4	0	2	0	0
Stovey, rf	5	2	2	2	0	5	1	0
Kelly, ss	4	2	1	1	0	2	2	2
Brouthers, 1b	5	2	4	8	1	7	1	0
Richardson, lf	5	1	2	2	0	2	0	0
Nash, 3b	4	0	2	5	0	3	2	0
Quinn, 2b	3	0	1	1	0	3	2	0
Murphy, c	4	0	0	0	1	3	1	0
Gumbert, p	4	2	1	2	0	0	3	2
Totals	39	10	15	25	2	27	12	4
PITTSBURG	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Hanlon, cf	4	0	0	0	1	3	0	0
Visner, rf	4	0	1	1	0	1	2	0
Carroll, c	3	1	1	3	0	4	2	2
Beckley, 1b	4	0	1	1	0	8	2	0
Fields, lf	4	1	2	4	1	3	1	0
Kiehue, 3b	4	0	1	1	1	1	4	2
Corcoran, ss	4	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Robinson, 2b	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	1
Galvin, p	3	0	0	0	0	2	3	3
Totals	32	2	6	10	3	24	18	8

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	2	0	1	0	5	0	1	1		—10
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2

Earned runs—Boston 6, Pittsburg 1. Two-base hits—Brouthers 2, Gumbert, Nash. Three-base hits—Brown, Nash, Brouthers, Carroll, Fields. Stolen bases—Boston 1. Base on balls—Boston 2, Pittsburg 2. Struck out—Boston 2, Pittsburg 2. Double play—Quinn and Brouthers. Umpires—Leach and Pearce.

Brooklyn, 8; Buffalo, 3.

BUFFALO, July 25.—The Bisons lost another game to Brooklyn. Errors and inability to hit at the proper time were the causes of defeat.

Brooklyn	2	0	3	0	0	3	0	0		—8
Buffalo	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Earned runs—Brooklyn 7, Buffalo 2. Base hits—Brooklyn 14, Buffalo 11. Errors—Brooklyn 1, Buffalo 11. Batteries—Wehying and Kinslow, Buckley and Mack.

New York, 11; Cleveland, 8.

CLEVELAND, July 25.—The Giants outbatted the Clevelands.

New York	0	0	0	6	0	0	4	1	0	—11
Cleveland	2	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	—8

Earned runs—New York 6, Cleveland 4. Base hits—New York 13, Cleveland 8. Errors—New York, 2. Batteries—O'Day and Ewing, O'Brien and Sutcliffe.

Philadelphia, 7; Chicago, 3.

CHICAGO, July 25.—Chicago again went down before the Philadelphias. The home club started off well, but the visitors gradually overhauled them.

Philadelphia	0	1	0	2	2	0	1	1		—7
Chicago	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Earned runs—Philadelphia 6, Chicago 1. Base hits—Philadelphia 13, Chicago 6. Errors—Philadelphia 4, Chicago 3. Batteries—Buffinton and Hallman, King and Farrell.

Other Games.

At Harrisburg—Wilmington, 3; Harrisburg, 2.

At Rochester—Toledo, 7; Rochester, 6.

Games Postponed.

Atlantic—At Washington, Baltimore and Washington. At Hartford, Worcester and Hartford.

Gus Schmelz Resigns.

CLEVELAND, July 25.—Manager Schmelz of the Cleveland National league club has retired from the management of that organization, owing to a difference of opinion between himself and the directors regarding the conduct of the team. Schmelz, it is rumored, will take the management of a team in the American association. He will be succeeded in Cleveland by R. H. Leadley, the former manager of the Detroit international team, champions of that organization.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Fire at Urbano, Io., caused $100,000 loss.

Lehigh collieries are to continue on full time.

Michael Davitt's health is reported precarious.

Crops in Italy have been destroyed by excessive rains.

Tramps attempted to seize a freight train in Indiana.

The fruit steamer, Signe, for Philadelphia, has been wrecked.

Thirty Arabs were killed in the recent fight at Melilla, Morocco.

The laying of brick has begun at the Massachusetts state house extension.

A political quarrel at Magazine Logan, Ark., ended in the killing of two men.

Mrs. Cleveland's collection of diamonds is estimated to be worth at least $50,000.

The Massachusetts Republican state convention is to be held in Boston, Sept. 17.

Complaints have been made that all but two of the boats on the Egypt were worthless.

Russia has notified the porte not to grant the concessions demanded by Bulgaria.

The supreme court of New Hampshire has decided that a woman can be admitted to the bar.

The political situation in South Carolina is believed to be such as will provoke open hostilities in a few days, between Democratic factions.

There have been seventy fatal cases of Asiatic cholera in Baku and vicinity. The heat is intense.

Messrs. Riggs and Reitlinger, Americans, have been created knights of the Legion of Honor.

The French prosecutor asks that more severe sentences be imposed on the copper syndicate people.

C. W. Varney will make no more propositions for a settlement of the trouble at his Lynn factory.

The Canadian authorities are to issue permits to pleasure yachts to enter Canadian ports without paying duty.

Palo Alto, the California trotter, defeated Susie S. and Houri in the Detroit free for all; Margaret S. beat Allerton.

Duke Clarence desires to form a racing stable, but finds his mother, the Princess of Wales, greatly opposed to his scheme.

Kansas women propose to stamp out the original package business by keeping a squad of women in the places all the time.

The Paris Siecle stands by its interview on the McKinley bill, but says it was with Secretary Vignaud instead of Minister Reid.

The print cloth mills in New England will generally shut down during the last week in August for the purpose of reducing the supply.

Supervisor Wadlin has made a new estimate of Worcester's population. He now says it will amount to at least 83,400. His former estimate was 82,133.

An advance in east bound freight rates from Kansas City has been agreed upon in committee, and is sure of confirmation by the Western Freight association.

The Mexican secretary of state informs the representative that Mexico will prevent any attempt at a forcible union of the five Central American republics.

W. & G. Tate, manufacturers and shipbuilders, Montreal, have made an assignment, with liabilities of $38,147. The assets are placed by the firm at $109,637.

By the explosion of a barrel of varnish in the cellar of J. Reynolds & Sons, Philadelphia, James T. Westcott was fatally burned and the building was damaged $1500.

Capt. Tillman, the leader of the farmers' movement in South Carolina, is 43 years of age, blind of one one, pays taxes on 1800 acres of land, runs twenty plows and has a dairy supplied by forty thoroughbred Jersey cows.

Queen Victoria is better and stronger than she has been for some time. While she was at Balmoral the other day she resumed her riding, which she had discontinued for some years, and made several ascents of the hills on her favorite old black pony Jessy.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Latest Quotations of the New York and Boston Stock Markets—July 25.

The New York stock market was very dull. The prices did not fluctuate very widely, and even Sugar Trust was inactive. The copper stocks furnished about all the features in Boston stock market trading.

The New York Market.

Atchison	45⅝	Nor Pac. pref.	82¾
Central Pacific	32¾	Oregon Navi	102½
Chi & Northwest	113¾	Oregon Trans.	47½
Del Lack & West	147⅝	Pacific Mail	46
Del & Hudson	167⅛	Reading	
Illinois Central	116½	Texas Pacific	20½
Lake Shore	110	Union Pacific	63¾
Missouri Pacific	73¼	Wabash St. L. & P.	13½
N. J. Central	125½	do pref	26
N. Y. Central		Wheel & Lake Erie	39¼
Northern Pacific	35¾	Western Union	83¾

The Boston Market.

Aspinwall Land	8½	Fitchburg pref	89¾
Frcmn's Bay Land	6½	Flint & Pere Mar	
Newport Land	3	Maine Central	152½
West End Land	28¾	Mexican Central	20⅞
Atchison	44½	N Y & N E	48⅞
Atlantic & Pacific	6½	do pref	
Boston & Lowell	175½	Old Colony	
Boston & Maine	203½	Union Pacific	63
Boston & Prov	254	Wisconsin Central	
Chicago, B & Q	107¼	American Bell	228
Central Mass	21½	New England Tel	54
do pref	43	Erie Tel	50
Eastern	169	Mexican Tel	75

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK, July 25.—FLOUR—Less active; city mills $4 50 to 4 75; city mills patents $4 85 to 5 35; winter wheat, low grades, $2 60 to 3 25; do fair to fancy, 3 35 to 4 90; do patents $4 60 to 5 35; Minnesota clear $3 85 to 4 65; do straights 4 00 to 5 00.

WHEAT—Steady; No 2 red 98 to 99c elevator; No 3 red 95c.

CORN—Firm: No 2, 46¾ to 47c elevator; steamer mixed 46¾ to 47c.

OATS—Easy; No 3, 39c; mixed western, 38 to 41c.

COFFEE—Steady; fair cargoes 20c.

SUGAR—Raw firm; refined active; granulated 6 3-16c. cubes 6 5-16c.

Today's Anniversaries.

Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

WHICH HAPPENED ON JULY 26.

In Quincy and Vicinity—On the Battle Fields—Births and Deaths of the Presidents—Incorporation of Massachusetts' Cities and Norfolk County Towns—Foreign Matters.

1797—John Quincy Adams, the President, married.

1869—Town clock on First Church, Quincy, started.

World Wide.

1630—Death of Charles Emanuel I, the Great, Duke of Savoy, born 1562.

1680—Death of John Wilmot, Earl of Rochester, noted debauche and poet, afterward a converted infidel; born 1647.

1759—The French abandoned Ticonderoga, retreated to Crown Point and subsequently deserted both places.

1788—New York ratified the constitution of the United States.

1830—Charles X, who succeeded Louis XVIII of France, having proclaimed obnoxious ordinances regarding the press and organization of the chamber of deputies, revolution ensues with severe fighting in Paris.

1863—Death of Hon. John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, statesman, aged 77.

1872—The New York Herald printed a letter from Dr. Livingstone, the African explorer, describing his adventures and meeting with Henry M. Stanley.

1877—A great mob in Chicago resulted from a railroad strike; many foreign Communists engaged; 15 killed and about 100 wounded.

1880—The Bell and Edison Telephone companies become the United States Telephone company.

Tomorrow's Anniversaries,—July 27.

1845—Rev. Bernard Carraher first resident priest for Quincy appointed.

World Wide.

1660—Goffe, Whalley and Dixwell, three of the high court that condemned Charles I to death, arrived as refugees in Boston, and subsequently made their home in a cave near New Haven, Conn.

1694—The Bank of England incorporated.

1777—Jane M'Crea killed by the Indians.

1794—Fall of Robespierre and end of the reign of terror.

1830—Revolution in Paris continued; Charles X abdicated Aug. 2.

1862—The steamship Golden Gate destroyed by fire at sea; 180 lives lost and $7,400,6[illegible] sunk.

1866—The Atlantic cable completely laid at Heart's Content, Newfoundland, and a message sent to Lord Stanley.

1883—Death of Montgomery Blair; born May 10, 1813.

1889—The Princess Louise married to the Duke of Fife in Buckingham palace.

1889—Mrs. Maybrick, an American, indicted for the murder of her husband in Liverpool; subsequently sentenced for life.

A Socialist Photographer.

One of the most successful women photographers has left America for Russia. Mrs. Sergius Shevitch, who was the beautiful Helene von Racowitza, and whose career has been as romantic as that of any living woman, has the face of one to whom life had brought contentment, but showed a restless energy that did not disdain an outlet in half a dozen fads, photography being the most zealously followed.

Her specialty was the portraiture of children, and I remember chatting with her one bright morning in the park when a white capped nurse came along with a Kate Greenaway urchin that could just toddle. "Will you lend me that baby?" The aristocratic nurse looked up at the tall, blue eyed blonde woman and stared. "I only want to take its picture."

The stare began to spell itself glare. "Come, little one," and Mrs. Schevitsch conquered the baby's heart with a smile and an outstretched hand. The nurse had to follow willy-nilly, and for half an hour the woman who played so strange a part in the history of German socialism sat on a rock a little away from the track of promenaders and studied the baby as it tumbled on the grass, catching it in all sorts of fat armed and chubby kneed attitudes.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

An Aristocratic Nurse.

Miss Ellen Kraemer, who has won distinction in the surgical ward of Bellevue hospital, came all the way from Sweden to study nursing and medical science. She is a proud, aristocratic young woman, whose very presence commands respect. She wears her hair combed back from a face that is calm, sensitive and thoughtful. She is a girl who makes her individuality felt, and she has a faculty, peculiar to herself, of imparting this individuality to every ward she visits. Her windows are always draped, and if curtains are beyond her reach she will find a lithograph representing a landscape, or a branch of willow or magnolia to tone down the hard light. A railroad map, for instance, as Miss Kraemer only knows how to manipulate, has a tracery effect as pleasing to the patient's tired eyes as a lace curtain. On the completion of her studies she will return to Sweden.—Exchange.

Boston Women at Block Island.

Two Boston women have established a sort of woman's exchange in a breezy corner of the wide entrance hall of the Ocean View hotel at Block Island. The corner is squared by a rectangular counter and showcase, whereon, as well as in the space behind, are displayed a beautiful collection of art novelties, fancy work of all kinds, german favors, some lovely foreign bric-a-brac, all sorts of materials for dainty summer needlework, an assortment of fine confectionery, and at a corner of the case choice brands of cigars. Lessons in embroidery are given by these enterprising young ladies, and their bazar is quite a center of attraction. Both are exceedingly pretty and clever and their success is as much a foregone conclusion as their deserts.—Exchange.

BEATRICE.

Dante, sole standing on the heavenyard height,
  Beheld and heard one saying: "Behold me well.
  I am, I am Beatrice." Heaven and hell
Kept silence, and the illimitable light
Of all the stars was darkness in his sight,
  Whose eyes beheld her eyes again, and fell
  Shame stricken. Since her soul took flight to dwell
In heaven six hundred years have taken flight.

And now that heavenliest part of earth whereon
  Shines yet their shadow as once their presence shone,
  To her bears witness for his sake, as he
For hers bare witness when her face was gone;
  No slave, no hospice now for grief; but free
  From shore to mountain and from Alp to sea.
  —Algernon Charles Swinburne in Athenæum.

THE CATACOMBS.

The 8th of November, 1873, must forever remain memorable in the record of my life. It was the last day on which visitors were permitted to descend into the catacombs of Paris, and I had with great difficulty procured permission from the chief engineer for a small party, consisting of three gentlemen and three ladies (all English), a professional guide and myself to make the subterranean pilgrimage. To my companions I have stated word for word what I am about to write, and they are ready, if my narrative is challenged, to verify those portions of which they are cognizant by affidavit or otherwise.

I shall now proceed to relate what happened, without attempting any embellishment, letting the plain facts speak for themselves. And, first, it is necessary to dwell for one moment on a little incident which has an important bearing, as will be seen hereafter. A few days before I had seen a little old woman feeding the English sparrows in the Tuileries garden. She broke up a loaf of bread, threw the crumbs into the air, and the timid things caught them flying, as they do insects. They were so tame they would eat out of the good woman's hand. She was very poor, worked at some place far away to the north of the Tuileries, and lodges far to the south; yet she never fails to visit the gardens, and spare a loaf of her daily bread to her feathered pets.

Now I had planned a visit to the gardens on Nov. 8 to try my hand at the birds, and had provided myself with two small loaves of bread, for which I gave ten centimes. I calculated that I should have time enough to do this before the carriages came to drive us to the Catacombs. Various matters, however, delayed me, and I had to give up this part of the programme, but I kept the bread in the pocket of my overcoat, meaning to bestow it on some beggar instead of the sparrows.

We started at 12:30 from the Grand hotel, and drove rapidly to the Barriere d'Enfer and alighted in a courtyard, where we found two or three hundred persons waiting for the opening of the low browed door which gives access to the catacombs in that quarter of the city. There are about seventy different staircases for the same purpose scattered through Paris. Here each person was provided with a candle fixed in the end of a pine stick, with a small circle of cardboard to serve as a tray and catch the drops of grease. Each guide formed his party into single file, and enjoined the members to keep together, and to be very careful of their footing as they went down into the dark depths below.

Now here occurred the first strange incident of this memorable day. A man joined our party wearing the dress of the Undertakers' company—that is, a cocked hat like the first Napoleon's, a black coat trimmed with silver lace, high boots and a black overcoat with a large cape. He was very thin, and his clothes hung about him like a shroud on a skeleton.

I shall never forget his face as he turned and looked at me. The skin was like parchment, the cheeks hollow and the eyes luminous and deep set in cavernous orbits. The look he gave me thrilled to the very marrow of my bones, and when he saw the effect it produced he smiled, disclosing a set of yellow teeth, with an expression so sinister, so weird, so fatal, and yet so sad, that I could not help saying to myself, "This is Death!"

I was so overcome that I could not challenge his assumed right of joining our party. In a word, he had completely magnetized and paralyzed me. What was strange, from time to time a lady of our party turned and chatted with me, apparently unconscious of the black figure and terrible face intruded between us.

And again, when the guide counted us aloud he called out five—the number of our original party. He, too, was then as unconscious of the presence of the stranger as the lady to whom I have alluded. Was I mad? In this perturbed state of mind I began the descent of the catacombs.

The stone staircase was spiral, coiling down like a petrified serpent, along walls slimy and humid. We had lighted our candles, but the change from the glare of daylight to this cavernous gloom prevented our seeing anything, and we had to grope our perilous way. Suddenly an icy whisper, wafted on a poisonous breath, entered my ear like a poniard.

"Strange things have happened in the catacombs, sir. The dead resent intrusion on the last resting place given them after the world has violated their first sanctuary. Sometimes they insist on the living sharing their hard bed with them. Some men who have come down here have never seen the pleasant light of day again."

"I believe, sir," I replied, in as indifferent a tone as I could assume, "that owing to the precautions of the authorities no such accidents have occurred of late years."

"I am glad you think so," was the reply, followed by a sneering, Mephistophelian laugh—what the French call ricanement.

A dead silence fell upon our party. We were walking steadily onward, sometimes walking on loose planks, our weights sending up jets of water, but generally on a dry and solid stone pathway.

The guide held up his flaring torch to the low ceiling.

"Observe," he said, "that broad, black line, with here and there a pointed arrow. That is the clew to the catacombs. So long as we follow that we are safe."

We soon came upon the relics of the dead. The galleries through which we passed, about nine feet in height, were walled on either side with human bones, piled up as regularly as bales in a wholesale draper's, and arranged with that artistic taste which the French display in all they do.

The walls of bones were surmounted by a ghastly cornice of grinning skulls. The mortal remains of millions of human beings were here gathered from the old cemeteries of Paris when necessity compelled the dead to give way to the living.

The Cemetery of the Innocents, that of St. Medaro, of St. Laurent and others have contributed their quota. Here the bone of prelate and prince, duke and peer, lay side by side with those of peasant and proletarian, thief and rag picker. Equality and fraternity! These words were fully realized in this gloomy mausoleum.

All the skulls and bones are of a dark mahogany color, for years and years have passed since they were clothed with flesh.

At intervals there are marble tablets, with inscriptions in Latin, French, Greek, Norse and other languages, gathered from the works of preachers and poets, speaking of the vanity of human pursuits, the worthlessness of wealth, the certainty of death, the hope of immortality. At one point of our pilgrimage we came to a chapel, with the altar surrounded by the silent but eloquent memorials of humanity. Miles of the dead! How emphatic the lesson this spectacle conveyed!

To the right and left innumerable galleries branched off, access being debarred by iron chains drawn across the entrances.

I had lingered a little behind my party to transcribe an inscription, the man in black keeping close to my side. He seemed to have taken me under his protection and patronage.

"I can show you something these hireling guides know nothing about," he said, "for I alone know the secrets of the Catacombs."

He lifted one of the chains which crossed the mouth of a side gallery from the staples, and moving down the passage turned and said, "Follow me!"

I have said that this mysterious being had magnetized me. I was certain of it now, for though I was anxiously desirous of following my party I could not resist his command.

He led me away down the passage, and thence into other side passages, winding and turning. I lifted my torch to the ceiling, and saw to my dismay that there were no black lines, no guiding arrows on the roof. In this crisis my will began to reassert itself.

"Take me back to my party instantly."

Instead of doing so the stranger snatched my candle from my hand, extinguished it with a breath—he carried no light himself—and flung me from him with such violence that I stumbled and fell.

As I rose to my feet I heard his voice in the distance calling out, "Strange things have happened in the Catacombs, sir. Find your way out of them if you can. Good-night."

"Stay!" I exclaimed in agony. "Do not leave me here to perish! Save me, if you have the heart of a man!"

"I never listen to prayer or appeal," he replied, with his hideous, sneering laugh. "I am pitiless as death."

And the echoes gave back the awful word—death! till a more dreadful scene followed.

I was alone in darkness, abandoned to the most horrible fate the imagination can picture.

What was to be done? What could be done in such a terrible crisis? My party would miss me, it is true, and a search would be made for me; but a regiment of men might seek for days in this maze of labyrinthine galleries without success. I must try and help myself. I remembered that I had in my pocket two boxes of waxed matches, each one of which would burn ten or twenty seconds. I lighted one, and by its feeble light ascertained where I was. I was in one of the galleries of the quarries, and just beside me yawned a black abyss of unknown depth, into which a single unwary step might have precipitated me.

By keeping close to the wall I could avoid this and similar pitfalls.

So I groped my way along. The passage wound and turned. The horror of darkness was so great that I sacrificed another match; but it would not do to be so lavish. To describe my sensations would be utterly impossible. My brain reeled, and I was on the very verge of madness, if not past it, when I realized the fact that I was lost in the Catacombs.

But a few hours since I was in the full enjoyment of health and life, sharing the gayeties of Paris, anticipating no evil, and now to die of starvation in this horrible cavern! I thought of home and its dear ones, my comfortable house in Bedford square, my peaceful occupation there, my books, my easel, my photographic apparatus.

Why did the spirit of adventure tempt me away from all the blessings that Providence vouchsafed to me, to wander in foreign lands? Then my whole life passed in review before me, with its many vicissitudes, its sins of omission and commission, and the faces of the loved and lost came to me with the smiles and tears of the olden time.

After hours of fruitless wandering I sat down exhausted and hopeless. I was almost surprised to find myself hungry. Then I remembered the bread I had provided for the little birds in the Tuileries garden. I took one of the small loaves and swallowed a few mouthfuls. The reader will be surprised to learn that after this I felt sleepy. I was astonished myself to find that I was nodding. So I spread my thick cloak on the floor, and wrapping myself up in it was soon fast asleep.

I cannot tell how long my slumber lasted. I woke, however, to renew my struggles at escape. I lit match after match, and called aloud for help, till my voice was utterly exhausted. Surely I must have been missed, and a search must be going on for me? Alas! alas! no one responded to my call. No footsteps but my own echoed through those dismal galleries.

But now a new craving assailed me—thirst, more cruel than hunger. Lack of water kills quicker than lack of food. I no longer thought of escaping from my living grave. My only cry was for water, water! But this want was soon supplied. The sacrifice of a few more matches revealed to me a little stream exuding from the walls. I glued my lips to it, and though the flavor was nauseous, yet never in the heat of summer had a goblet of iced champagne been more delicious to my palate!

How long a time I passed in my dismal prison house it is impossible to say. Days, nights—who can measure them under such circumstances? Finally I had exhausted my last crumb, and starvation stared me in my face. How could I now sustain life? Oddly enough I just then remembered the legend of the Beaumanoir arms.

Beaumanoir was a gallant French character of the olden time, who, single handed, contended with a score of English knights. Covered with wounds, he asked his squire for water, but water was not to be had. "Drink thy blood Beaumanoir!" was the reply of the squire, and "Boire ton sang, Beaumanoir," became afterward the motto of the family. Before I died I could open a vein with my knife, and imitate the example of the gallant Paladin.

But first I would make a desperate attempt to find an outlet. Every match had now been burned, and I had to work in utter darkness. Frenzied and desperate, I rushed from gallery to gallery, leaping the chains where they impeded my progress. At last I thought I encountered a current of fresh air. I seized what I conjectured to be a thigh bone projecting from a pile of them and gave it a wrench.

In an instant a mass of bones and skulls gave way, and rolled down on me in a thundering avalanche, while a voice exclaimed, "The intruder who invades the sanctuary of the dead shall perish by the dead!"

The horror of the catastrophe overwhelmed me, and I lost my consciousness. When I recovered I was lying in my bed in the Grand hotel, with the sun shining on the glass gallery opposite my window. There was a tap at my door. I sprang up, opened it and admitted my traveling companion.

"Well, old fellow," said he, "how did you sleep after our visit to the Catacombs yesterday?"

"Yesterday?" I echoed.

"Yes. I had the nightmare."

"But how did I escape?" I asked.

"Escape? What do you mean by escaping? You rode home in the carriage with me and the ladies."

"But that undertaker who thrust himself into our party?"

"There was no undertaker, my boy. You must have been dreaming."

"Not at all, unless I was dreaming wide awake."

"People sometimes do that."

"You did not observe anything queer about me in the Catacombs?"

"Not at all. I thought you were unusually lively and wide awake."

Then I told him my story as I have related it.

He shook his head.

"Queer things have happened in the Catacombs, sir," he said, "to quote the words of your mysterious friend, philosopher and guide. But I wouldn't advise you to let your fancies run away with you, for there is a place near Paris called Charenton — a madhouse — and when a fellow gets too queer in his upper story his friends feel obliged to pack him in a straitjacket, and send him down there for medical treatment. Don't impose the unpleasant task on me. And now come and breakfast with us at the Cafe Anglais."

This is the way in which the strangest occurrences of life are treated by our matter-of-fact friends. For my part I shall always insist that my visit to the Catacombs was one of the "Mysteries of Paris," whatever others may say about my laboring under an hallucination.—New York World.

Writing with Both Hands.

Owing to the popularity of typewriters penmanship is becoming a lost accomplishment among business men; but one gentleman of this city writes letters with both hands at once. He is E. C. Cockey, of the Western Union building, and he consented to show a reporter how to make a manifold machine of himself.

"After endless practice," he said, "I at last found that I was capable of writing with both hands at once, and in this way I have done considerable writing of a business nature. Of late years, however, all my writing has been done by dictation to a stenographer."

Mr. Cockey drew a pad from a drawer in his desk, and taking a lead pencil in each hand he wrote the reporter's name toward the left with the left hand, and toward the right with the right hand.

"This is one way of writing it," said Mr. Cockey, "but perhaps you would like to see it written this way," and he wrote the name upside down with both hands. Finally he wrote a long sentence simultaneously with both hands.—New York World.

The Champion Onion Eater.

George Thompson, of New York, is very fond of onions, and would rather have an onion any time than an orange. He recently ate thirty large onions in half an hour. He ate neither salt nor pepper with them, nor did he shed a tear over them. Mr. Thompson thinks that his capacity for onions would be about sixty.—New York Journal.

One of Horace Greeley's nephews is a barber in a little town in Warren county, Pa. In personal appearance he is not unlike his distinguished uncle. He thinks Horace might also have become a great barber if he had not got switched off in another direction when he was young and immature.

LAWTON'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND!

—FOR THE—

Blood, Liver and Kidneys.

This great constitutional remedy has been on the European market for over twenty years, is superior to all others, and proven the greatest Blood Purifier and System Renovator ever compounded by medical skill. Nothing can equal it for putting the vital portions of the body in condition. If your liver is affected do you stop to think how or what your liver is? The liver is subject to more or less little pains or aches. This organ is the sponge of the body, and is continually soaked full of blood rich in poison. Its purpose is the secretion of certain digestive and cathartic elements known as bile, and the transformation of those products of digestion which are absorbed into the blood and carried into the liver before they enter the general circulation and assist in nourishing the body. Inactivity, then, produces numerous diseases. So by using LAWTON'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND, your liver will be free from all diseases. It is also absolutely necessary to know what and where are your kidneys. There are two kidneys, one on each side of the backbone. They are the only organs that purify the blood of the uric acid waste in the system. Every drop of blood courses through a great many times a day, just as through the heart. The waste matter which they should take away contains deadly poison which, if retained, causes fatal results. Sixty-five gallons of blood per hour, in the average man, passes through the kidneys, and to purify it they must be in perfect health. The kidneys are filled with many thousand hair-like tubes. These tubes run into every part of the kidney and, as the blood flows through that organ, the urine passes into these tubes, and is drained into the bladder. If these little tubes are diseased, the uric acid is not removed, and, instead of this poison coming through the blood, the albumen, which is really the life of the blood, comes through these walls and escapes with the urine; in other words, the nerve action is entirely wrong, and instead of taking the poison out of the blood, the life of the blood is taken out and the poison remains.

LAWTON'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND,

By its immediate action upon these vital organs thoroughly cleanses, renovates and restores them to their normal condition.

PALATABLE AS MILK. PLEASANT TO THE TASTE. NO NAUSEA.

100 DOSES,—$1.00

LAWTON COMPOUND COMPANY,

235 Washington Street, Boston,

Male and Female Agents Wanted. Sent to any address on receipt of price, $1, or 6 Bottles for $5.

For Sale at all Drug Stores.

June 6. 3m

THE THOUGHTFUL MAN

Reads, Reflects, and Decides

What is the Best Policy

For him to pursue

TO MAKE HIS BUSINESS

A Large and Prosperous One.

THE HEADSTRONG MAN

Thinks He Knows

Just What is Best!

and he pushes ahead,

works hard,

but

FINDS HIS LABOR

does not produce

GOOD RESULTS,

and he is

Obliged to Fail,

OR GIVE UP BUSINESS,

perhaps both.

Let those who wish to succeed, not work so hard; take more notice; see what others do, and try and improve on their ways and on their own in past years.

ADVICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertise regularly in the LEDGER and reach the people who spend their money in Quincy.

Advertise in a judicious manner. The world reads and studies the daily papers, but only a small proportion of the people ever see the issues of the professional advertising schemes.

Advertise liberally. Hunt's Merchant's Magazine says on this point: According to the character or extent of your business, set aside a liberal percentage each year for advertising, and do not hesitate. Keep yourself unceasingly before the public, and it matters not what business of utility you may be engaged in, for, if intelligently and industriously pursued, a fortune will be the result.

Advertise truthfully. Let your advertisement, in all cases, exactly correspond with what you really propose to sell. Be prepared to show the customer, who inquires, the identical goods, and let the price and terms tally with your announcements.

Advertise sensibly. Use plain language, easily understood, writing as you would talk to a customer. Slang, vulgar expressions, scriptural quotations, and personalities, ought never to have a place in advertisements. They are sure to offend some one, and are never in good taste.

Advertise modestly. Neither brag nor exaggerate. Tell the truth and prove it; but tell it interestingly and prove it convincingly. Avoid superlatives, since constant use weakens their effect.

Advertise attractively. The fresher, brighter and more interesting you make your advertisements the more they will be read. Indeed, many advertisements afford so much information on current topics of domestic economy that they are read as a matter of news.

Advertise specifically. It is better to name certain lines of goods rather than a general stock. Most people are bargain-hunters, and an advertisement will meet with more responses if it offers a specific bargain.

Advertise persistently. "To discontinue an advertisement," says John Wanamaker, Philadelphia's great merchant, "is like taking down your sign. If you want to do business you must let the public know it. Standing advertisements are better and cheaper than reading notices. They look more substantial and business-like, and inspire confidence. I would as soon think of doing business without clerks as without advertising."

Successful advertisers employ the simplest words and forms of expression. Make lines that will cause your announcement to be talked about among intelligent, well informed and well-to-do people.

APHORISMS.

Lying advertisements are and always will be failures in the long run.—*Printer's Ink.*

The man who does not find advertising profitable, generally finds business unprofitable.

Pay as much attention to your advertising, as you do to your purchases, and you will get equally satisfactory results.—*The Money Maker.*

Many business men who advertise expect to see returns directly, and if they do not, feel it is unprofitable. The indirect benefits derived from keeping the name before the trade are out of all proportion to the direct returns received, and the most successful advertisers are those who keep themselves so constantly before the trade that their names become as familiar as a household word.—*Coal Trade Journal.*

Don't advertise that you are selling an article worth five dollars for twenty-five cents. Such statements emanate either from lying knaves or from fools. The knaves, however, are the ones who advertise such statements, the fools not possessing sufficient sense to appreciate the value of advertising. A truthful, candid statement is the best advertisement of a meritorious article. Learn to regard your advertisement as your bond, and be prepared to fulfil its pledges to the letter.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

FOR SALE BY NEWSBOYS,

and at the following places:

Old Colony Depot,	Boston
Ledger Office,	115 Hancock Street, Quincy
Souther's Store,	Adams Building, Quincy
McGovern Bros.' Store,	Plumer's Block, Quincy
Coram's Store,	Copeland Street, West Quincy
Miss Bartlett's Store,	Jones' Corner
Post Office,	Quincy Point
Depot,	Wollaston Heights
Henry B. Vinton,	Braintree
M. K. Pratt,	Weymouth
Post Office,	Houghs Neck

NEWS COLLECTIONS.

QUINCY, at Depot, at 9 A. M.
ATLANTIC, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WOLLASTON, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WEST QUINCY, at Post Office, at 7.30 A. M.
SOUTH QUINCY, at Depot, at 8.30 A. M.
QUINCY POINT, at Post Office, at 8 A. M.

News and advertisements dropped in boxes at the above locations will be collected at the specified times, in season for that day's issue of THE LEDGER. Anonymous articles will not receive consideration.

Today's Almanac.—July 26.

High water at 5.30 A. M. and 6.00 P. M.
Sun rises at 4.31; Sets at 7.10.
Moon sets 11.45 A. M.
Full Moon July 31.

THE DAY BOOK.

Interesting Brief Locals Gathered by Ledger Reporters.

Sticky weather.

Cornelius Kelliher left today for a visit in Ireland.

There has been twelve alarms of fire since June 16.

Mrs. John W. Pratt is visiting her sister in Cohasset for a week.

Alvin Rogers and family went to Marshfield today for two weeks.

A camp meeting in Wollaston will be a novel, and doubtless interesting event.

The marriage of Mr. Frank Maxwell and Miss Dean is announced for Aug. 11.

The St. Marys will play the Atlantics this afternoon, on the grounds of the latter.

Several Chautauquans in Wollaston attended the assembly at Lake View on Thursday.

Mr. John McKenna is erecting a new house on Botolph street. Wilbur Hatch is the builder.

Rev. Mr. Freeman will preach in the M. E. church, Wollaston, Sunday at 10.45 and 7 o'clock.

Miss Laura McLean has returned to Wollaston and was warmly welcomed by her many friends.

Miss Kate Callahan of Squantum street is making preparations to spend her vacation at Block Island.

Paul Revere Post, G. A. R., has engaged the American band of South Weymouth for Aug 12 and 13.

The Catholic societies of Abington and Whitman are to picnic in Lovell's grove next Saturday Aug., 2.

Mrs. C. W. Johnson and daughters of Wollaston are enjoying the air and scenery of the Green Mountains.

The arrest of one or two owners of unlicensed dogs has had a tendency to hurry up some of the delinquents.

The tennis tournament begun on the Bigelow street grounds last Saturday, will be continued this afternoon.

Dog days ought to be muzzled, if this is the way they are going to act. They "stick" like a country cousin.

Mr. James Farrell of West Quincy left for New York last night where he will work at his trade, blacksmithing.

Mr. Charles H. Hardwick, wife and daughter returned today from a trip of three or four months in California.

Messrs. William F. Powers, Peter T. Fallon and Michael J. Carey of Ward Four left for a trip to New York last night.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Garrity have the sympathy of their friends in the loss of their daughter, who died Friday night.

An arc light has been hung across the street between City Hall and the Academy boarding-house, which will light up a dark corner.

Frank F. Brewer, the grocer, has bought two fine looking grocery wagons to take the place of those he lost in the fire which burned his stable.

Miss Bartlett, who was burned out at Brewer's Corner, is having her store repaired and will be ready for business in her old stand very soon.

The steamer arrived yesterday and was given a trial by Engineer Thayer. Everything was satisfactory. She is painted in first class style and makes a fine show.

The second deposit of $100 was posted last night on the foot race between Mullane and Powers, which will be run on the Brockton trotting park Saturday afternoon, August 9.

Miss Carrie Floyd of this city, leaves on a Raymond excursion for Alaska next Saturday. She will be one of a party of six, composed of relatives and friends, and the trip must be a delightful one and will take fifty days.

Joseph P. Prout with his aunt, Mrs. Emma Lark, left yesterday for England for a stay of about six weeks. They sailed from Boston on the "Scythia." Mr. John Raleigh of South Quincy left on same boat for Glasgow Scotland.

HOUGHS NECK.

Mears' pavilion is well patronized.

A merry party from Ware makes it gay at the Linden.

Pierce's hotel presents a busy appearance with its numerous cottages and picnic parties.

The band concert on Thursday evening drew quite a crowd, but it was a little cool for promenades.

The hotels are all very busy, and rooms are in great demand.

The five young men that have been enjoying a fortnight's outing at the Linden cottage, will return home Sunday, and a party of young ladies will take the cottage for another two weeks. May their stay be as pleasant as the young men's, both to themselves and their near neighbors.

The new electric cars to Manet Beach are at last a success and Brockton, Boston and Quincy people can now reach that favorite resort with out trouble. Cars leave Manet Beach on the hour; Quincy on the half hour.

Cars leave the Casino every Wednesday evening at ten, eleven and twelve, to accommodate Boston, Brockton and Quincy people. Parties can now attend the dances without further fear of not having suitable accommodations to return.

People that were disappointed on Sunday last and were obliged to go elsewhere for their dinners can be accomadated as both the Hotel and Casino will be opened for dinners on Sundays so that the guests will meet with no further inconvenience.

The Loretto is a busy house and parties must be early in the season to secure rooms and board.

Where is Friend Faxon.

Guests at the Linden: Mr. Charles B. Raub, N. Y.; E. M. Burt, Boston; Mrs. E. M. Burt, Boston; Mr. F. M. Sibley, wife and three children, Ware, Mass.; Mrs. D. Glines, Ware, Mass.; Mrs. J. H. Storrs, Ware, Mass.; Miss Mabel Storrs, Ware, Mass.; Miss Mary Storrs, Ware, Mass.; Mrs. H. O. Robinson, Master Harold Robinson, Mrs. D. W. Ainsworth, Miss Bessie Ainsworth, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Cummings, Ware; Chas. J. Ross, Canton; Mr. Isaac Hartwell, Brockton; Mr. Eli Bird, Dorchester.

Little Tommy was entertaining one of his sister's admirers until she appeared.

"Don't you come to see my sister?" he inquired.

"Yes, Tommy, that's what I come for."

"You like her immensely, don't you?"

"Of course I admire her very much. Don't you think she's nice?"

"Well, I have to, 'cause she's my sister; but she thumps me pretty hard sometimes. But let's see you open your mouth once. Now shut it tight till I count ten. There—I knowed you could do it!"

"Why, Tommy, who said I couldn't?"

"Oh, nobody but sister!"

"What did she say?"

"Well, she said you hadn't sense enough to keep your mouth shut, and I bet her two big apples you had; and you have, haven't you? And you'll make her stump up the apples, won't you?"

The young man did not wait to see whether she would "stump up" or not.—*New York Ledger.*

Here is an astrologer's table from which you may learn your characteristics according to the month in which you were born.

If in January a prudent housewife, given to melancholy, but good tempered.

If in February a humane and affectionate wife and tender mother.

If in March a frivolous chatterbox, somewhat given to quarrelling.

If in April inconstant not very intelligent, but likely to be good looking.

If in May handsome, amiable and likely to be happy.

If in June impetuous, will marry early and be frivolous.

If in July passably handsome, but with a sulky temper.

If in August amiable and practical and likely to marry rich.

If in September discreet affable and much liked.

If in October pretty and conquettish, and likely to be unhappy.

If in November liberal, kind and of a mild disposition.

If in December well proportioned, fond of novelty and extravagant.

Now the question is being agitated in South Braintree if State officers can step in and arrest a postmaster of Uncle Sam. Whether they can or cannot we don't know but this we do know that they have done it in this instance and the chances are that they have done it successfully. Military law is pretty despotic, the opinion of young men and maidens to the contrary notwithstanding.

—Probably the most valuable dog ever imported at Boston arrived Sunday on the Scythia. He is a handsome, rough-coated St. Bernard Alton, and the price paid for him abroad was £850, or $4250. He is owned by C. H. Moore of Melrose. He is three years old, weighs 208 pounds and is nearly three feet high as he stands.

—Brockton has offered a reward of $500 for the apprehension of her fire bug.

DIED.

GARRITY—In West Quincy, July 26, Annie T., daughter of Mr. Thomas and Mrs. Abbie Garrity, aged 4 months and 18 days.

MANN—In Braintree, July 19, Elmer C., son of Mr. Rufus E., and Mrs. Susan L. Mann, aged 5 months and 2 days.

DYER—In South Braintree, July 19, Mr. George W. Dyer, aged 19 years, 2 months and 27 days.

EASTWOOD—In Braintree, July 25, Mrs. Martha, wife of Mr. George Eastwood, aged 26 years and 1 month.

A GENTLE REMINDER

From Blaine to Frye of Spain's Attitude in 1883

REGARDING SUGAR DUTIES.

New Departure on the Election Bill Question—Louisiana Lottery Developments—The Latest Concerning Behring Sea—Other Washington News.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Senator Frye has received the following letter from Secretary Blaine in further elucidation of the reciprocity question:

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 22, 1890.

DEAR MR. FRYE—You ask me what assurance I have as to Spain's willingness to enter into reciprocal arrangements of trade with the United States. Your question surprises me, for you cannot have forgotten that only six years ago the prime minister of Spain, in his anxiety to secure free admission to our markets for the sugar of Cuba and Porto Rico, agreed to a very extensive treaty of reciprocity with John W. Foster, then our minister at Madrid.

A year before, in 1883, a very admirable treaty of reciprocity was negotiated by Gen. Grant and William H. Trescot, as United States commissioners, with the Republic of Mexico—a treaty well considered in all its parts and all its details—whose results would, I believe, have proved highly advantageous to both countries. In view of the pending discussion, it is a somewhat singular circumstance that both of these treaties of reciprocity failed to secure the approval of congress, and failed for the express reason that both provided for the free admission of sugar. Congress would not then allow a single pound of sugar to come in free of duty under any circumstances whatever.

And now the proposition is to open our ports free to everybody's sugar and to do it with such rapidity that we are not to have a moment's time to see if we can't make a better trade—a trade by which we may pay for at least a part of the sugar in the products of American farms and shops.

Our change of opinion has certainly been remarkable in so brief a period. Indeed the only danger of our not securing advantageous treaties of reciprocity now is the possible belief on the part of those countries that we are so anxious for free sugar that by patient waiting they can secure all they desire without money and without price.

Fearing that result I sought an interview with the eight Republican members of the committee on ways and means more than five months ago—to be exact, on the 10th day of last February. I endeavored to convince them that it would be expedient and wise to leave to the president, as the treaty-making power, an opportunity to see what advantageous arrangements of reciprocal trade could be effected. I was unable to persuade the committee to take my view. I mention this circumstance now because it has been charged in many quarters that the suggestion for reciprocity came too late. In fact my effort was made before the tariff bill was reported to the house or even framed in committee. It is, I think, a very grave mistake to oppose this reciprocal proposition touching sugar, from the fear that it may conflict in some way with the policy of protection. The danger is, I think, wholly in the opposite direction. Let us see what is proposed:

Our government has heretofore collected a heavy duty from sugar—amounting in one year in the the aggregate to $58,000,000, and averaging $50,000,000 per annum for a considerable period. We wish now to cheapen sugar by removing the duty.

The value of the sugar we annually consume is enormous. Shall we pay for it all in cash, or shall we seek a reciprocal arrangement by which a large part of it may be paid for in pork and beef and flour, in lumber and salt and iron, in shoes and calico and furniture, and a thousand other things? In short, shall we pay for it all in cash or try friendly barter in part? I thing the latter mode is the highest form of protection and the best way to promote trade.

I address this note to you, as I did my first, because you have taken an active and most intelligent interest in the increase of our trade with South America. When shall we enlarge our commercial intercourse with that great continent if we do not now make a beginning? If we now give away the duty on sugar (as we already have given away the duties on coffee and hides and rubber) and get nothing in exchange which shall be profitable to the farm or the factory in the United States, what shall be our justification for the policy?

You have recently received congratulations—in which I cordially join—on carrying the shipping bill through the senate. Do you not think that a line of ships generously aided by the government will have a better prospect for profit and for permanence if we can give them outward cargoes from the United States and not confine them to inward cargoes from Latin-America?

I am sincerely yours,
JAMES G. BLAINE.

THE ELECTION BILL.

It is Referred to the Committee on Elections—Boycotters Quieted.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—There was a new departure in the matter of the election bill in the senate. On motion of Mr. Hoar, as the chairman of the committee on elections, the house bill which was laid upon the table since it was received from the house, was referred to the committee on elections. This is the ordinary course for such a bill to take. It was laid upon the table in order that some definite program on the part of the Republicans might be made. The caucus had not yet been called to consider the amendment to the house bill which the Republican members of the committee on elections have been considering for the last week and have finally perfected.

It has been suggested that in view of the uncertain attitude of Mr. Teller, who is a member of the committee on elections, it might not be deemed advisable to refer the bill to the committee on elections, and require him to make a formal vote upon it. But the fact that the bill has been referred to that committee would seem to indicate that Mr. Teller has given his assent to the substitute which the Republican members of the committee on elections has framed. It very often happens that members of a committee vote pro forma to report a bill whenever their votes are needed to make a quorum in the committee, reserving their right to vote against the bill or to make amendments to it when it shall come up for consideration in the senate.

It is not known whether Mr. Teller has decided to support the bill which his associate members have agreed upon or not, but the fact that the bill has been referred to the committee would seem to indicate that Mr. Teller is so far satisfied with the substitute which has been provided, that he will at least give his assent to the bill so far as to report it.

The present intention is to report and pass the bill. One very notable circumstance in connection with the bill is that the talk of a boycott on the part of the south against the north is ended. It is known that some very vigorous telegrams have been sent from here and from New York by Democrats intimately connected with the national committee of that party, informing those who have started this cry that if they wish to insure success they will abandon talk of boycott.

Nothing could more certainly insure the success of the national election bill than the policy advocated by The Atlanta Constitution. For reason of policy The Constitution has been ordered to call off its dogs. The Democratic senators either openly oppose the boycott or they counsel silence and reserve thir judgment.

A SOLID ATTITUDE.

Administration Strongly Backed in the Behring Sea Controversy.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The Behring Sea correspondence is still the subject of considerable comment, and much speculation is indulged in at the navy department and in military circles. The American position is regarded on all sides as invulnerable, and a determination is expressed to sustain the attitude of the administration and vote unlimited sums of money for the enlargement of the army and navy if necessary to maintain the dignity and authority of the government in that remote sea.

Whether or not a speedy settlement is reached, it is very unlikely that there will be any collision between the revenue cutters and British naval vessels. It is understood that the officers on both sides have been instructed to use great discretion, and if any seizures should be made by the revenue cutters, it is not probable that the British officers will do more than formally protest and forward reports to the government. On the other hand, if they should prevent such seizures, the cutters, of course, could only acquiesce and report the facts to Washington.

The general opinion is that England would hesitate a long time before undertaking war with the United States, especially when she would be fighting directly against the interests of the home country for the benefit of a few Canadian poachers. Senator Morgan, a prominent Democratic member of the foreign relations committee, said that Secretary Blaine had conducted his part of the controversy with marked ability, and has decidedly the advantage over the English representatives so far as the argument goes.

THE LOUISIANA LOTTERY.

The Government Will Attempt to Aid in Suppressing It.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The testimony taken in the police investigation here is very extraordinary. It would seem to throw some light on the reason why the national capital is one of the chief markets for Louisiana lottery tickets. In the testimony it was shown that the lottery company makes a monthly allotment for the police department of Washington, and that some of the lieutenants and other officers of the force have been in the receipt of regular salaries from this company.

The house committee on post offices, which has been nominally considering this subject all winter, has received a new light from some source, and it is now reported that the post office committees of the two houses will report soon a new bill identical in terms to aid in the suppression of the lottery by forbidding it the use of the mails. The post office department has hitherto had but very indifferent help from congress in its efforts to prevent the use of the mails for lottery purposes.

Under the existing law the law officers of the government say it is practically impossible to prevent the use of the mails by the lottery companies. It is almost impossible to secure the evidence which the courts require without violating the constitutional provisions as to the inviolability of the mails. Postmaster General Wanamaker is very earnest in the matter, but so was Postmaster General Gresham.

Regarding Bond Purchases.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Secretary Windom made the following announcement in regard to the further purchase of bonds:

From letters received at the department to-day, it is thought that the terms of the circular of July 19 were not fully understood, owing to the short time between the date of its publication and the date of receiving proposals for the sale of bonds. As it is desired to extend, as far as possible, an equal opportunity to all who intend to sell, the secretary of the treasury has decided to receive proposals for a few days, and has accepted offers received during the day of 4s at 124, and 4 1-2 per cents. at 103 3-4, aggregating $350,000.

June's Imports and Exports.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Merchandise exports from the United States during June past aggregated in value $53,067,760, against $48,267,571 in June, 1889. Imports during June past were valued at $75,462,406. During the past fiscal year exports aggregated in value $857,856,150 as against $742,401,375 in the preceding fiscal year, while imports during the past fiscal year were valued at $789,335,855, against $745,131,652 during the preceding fiscal year.

The River and Harbor Bill.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Senator Frye is in conference with Senator Aldrich and other members of the finance committee with a view to arranging a time for the consideration of the river and harbor bills. Senator Aldrich, who has charge of the tariff bill, is disposed to accommodate the friends of the river and harbor bill, and the indications are that it will be allowed to be taken up within a week or ten days.

Bankruptcy Bill Backed by Mr. Hoar.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Senator Hoar, in commenting on the action of the house in passing the bankruptcy bill, said he intended to press that measure at the earliest practicable moment. A similar measure has been under consideration by the senate judiciary committee for some time and, consequently, there will be no delay in bringing it forward, as its provisions are, in the main, identical with those of the house bill.

Double Murder at a Picnic.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 26.—John C. Harris, United States deputy marshal, and John Cleary were fatally shot at a Farmers' Alliance picnic at Oliver, Ga. The shooting was the result of a quarrel over family affairs. Cleary and his father both shot Harris, who returned the fire, fatally wounding young Cleary.

Milk May Go Up.

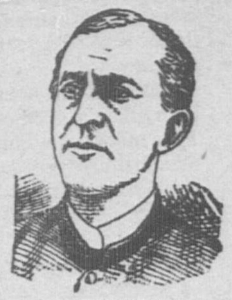
BOSTON, July 26.—It is said that the drought has so greatly affected the growth of grass in some parts of the state that farmers find a great shrinkage in the milk supply, and in some places it has been agreed to advance the price of milk Aug. 1.

A Remarkable Contest.

GREENVILLE, O., July 26.—The Democratic convention of the fourth district, failing, after 600 ballots, to nominate a candidate for congress, took a recess until Sept. 3 and charged the place of meeting to Piqua.

FRIENDSHIP FOR DR. M'GLYNN

Causes Dr. Burtsell's Banishment from His Church.



DR. BURTSELL.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Dr. Burtsell's parishioners are in sorrow over their pastor's troubles. Sunday, it is said, will be his last day as rector of the Church of the Epiphany. There seems to be no doubt that the story that the college of the propaganda at Rome had decided against him in his conflict with Archbishop Corrigan and had deposed him from the rectorship of his church was true. It is said that he received the letter containing the decree of banishment last Wednesday. The word has gone out to his congregation that he is to leave them, and will make his farewell address at one of the early masses Sunday morning.

Dr. Burtsell espoused the cause of Rev. Dr. McGlynn in his famous contest with the archbishop and maintained his right to think and act in temporal matters independent of his superior.

SALVADORIANS VICTORIOUS.

Battles in Which the Guatemalans Were Routed, with Heavy Loss.

EL PASO, Tex., July 26.—The troops of Salvador invaded Guatemala and planted their flag upon Guatemalan soil. Guatemala was insulted and declared war. The Guatemalan troops fought with great courage at Coatepeque and Chingo. The loss was great on both sides. Yesterday the troops of Salvador were driven out of Guatemala.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 26.—Yesterday the Salvadorian general Ezeta, brother of President Ezeta, defeated the Guatemalans again at Atezeatimpo Chingo, in Guatemala, twenty leagues from the frontier, obliging the Guatemalans to abandon their fortifications at Coco. The Salvadorians captured an immense amount of booty, including correspondence between the Guatemalan generals and Salvadorian traitors. Gen. Ezeta has sent a personal challenge to President Barillas of Guatemala.

According to a special to El Universal, Guatemalan agents are spreading false reports of victories.

Geronimo Pon says that Honduras will take no active part while Nicaragua and Costa Rica are privately friends of Salvador.

NO MERCY SHOWN.

The Slaughter of Armenians by Turkish Soldiers and Citizens.

LONDON, July 26.—The News gives the following details of the recent riots at Erzeroum: On June 20, the soldiery were ordered to disperse Armenians who were holding a meeting in a churchyard. The soldiers began a massacre of the Armenians and the Turkish populace joined in the attack. The shops and houses of the Armenians were pillaged. The sack lasted four hours. The British consulate, at which, on the same night, a fete was being given for the benefit of poor Armenians, was stoned and its gates and windows were broken. The consul and members of his family took refuge in the cellars of the building, and the fete was abandoned. The American mission served as a refuge for fifty fugitives. Numbers of Armenians, relying on the promises of Turks to escort them to places of safety, were murdered in the streets. Fifty bodies have been found, mostly of persons who were bayoneted. Three hundred and fifty persons were wounded, and 100 are missing.

MARRIED IN HASTE.

Young New Haven Couple Will Probably Repent at Leisure.

NEW HAVEN, July 26.—A rather peculiar case came before Judge Deming. David Wilson married Nettie Lyon, a pretty young girl, daughter of well known people, two weeks ago, without the knowledge or consent of the parents. The twain lived together just a week, when the penitent daughter returned home. Yesterday Wilson got a habeas corpus to compel Oliver W. Lyon, the father, to return to him his wife.

In court the courtship, marriage and separation were described. Miss Lynn, or Mrs. Wilson, swore that she was but 18 years of age, and Wilson swore that she told him that she was 21 years old before he procured the marriage license. Judge Deming compromised the case by telling the girl that she could live either with her parents or her husband. She returned home with her parents. Some sort of divorce proceedings will be instituted by the parents of the girl if the marriage cannot be declared void on account of the girl's age.

Venerable Old Gentleman Dead.

TOLEDO, O., July 26.—Nathaniel R. Locke, the venerable father of the late D. R. Locke, better known as "Petroleum V. Nasby," died here at the advanced age of 97 years. He was a native of Deerfield, Mass., and served in the war of 1812. He had been a zealous and consistent member of the Methodist church since his 15th year, and was probably the oldest Methodist in the United States. He was an old-time Abolitionist and one of the founders of the Republican party.

General Strike in Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, July 26.—A general tie-up was ordered in the building trades in Brooklyn, the outcome of the persistent strike of the roofers, who have been out for nearly two years. A meeting of representatives of the building trades was held, when it was decided to call out all union men employed on the buildings in course of erection throughout Brooklyn where non-union men are employed. The employers remain firm.

Natives Get Revenge.

LONDON, July 26.—A band of Arnants made a night attack upon the Montenegrin village Rogmore, surprising the inhabitants, many of whom were murdered. The Arnants plundered the village and then left. Afterward the band was attacked by Turkish troops, and in the fight which ensued sixty Arnants were killed and many others wounded.

An Awful Storm.

CARSON, Nev., July 26.—A terrific thunder storm is reported from Jacks Valley. Rocks were upheaved and thrown a hundred feet in the air, trees torn up and the ground rent ten feet deep. The Piute Indians and several animals are reported to have been killed.

Passed the Second Reading.

LONDON, July 26.—The Heligoland cession bill passed the second reading in the house of commons by a vote of 209 to 61.

POSSIBILITIES OF ELECTRICITY.

A Portable Battery for Personal Protection and Warfare Now in Use.

The careers of the swaggering bully, the ferocious dog, the footpad and others of like ilk are fast drawing to a close. No longer will the small, weak man go out at night with the fear of being robbed by a footpad or getting the stuffing knocked out of him in an argument with a larger man. A check is put upon the ravages of the bulldog, and the most timid and refined lady will be able to go anywhere at any hour of the night without fear of being insulted. To the wonderful inventive talent of George A. Buckel, the electrician, is this great scheme of physical equalization due.

No mercenary motive actuates him in the matter, for he gives it without price to the public. Like the chivalrous knights of olden time he labors only to protect the weak from oppression and to do good for human kind. Beside this invention all of the electrician's previous efforts sunk into obscurity. It consists simply of an electric walking cane heavily charged. The cane is made of wood or leather, with a thin steel rod running through the centre of it. A man puts a small battery in his hip pocket, with one fine wire running down into the left shoe and connecting with a steel plate at his heel.

Another wire runs from the battery up into his coat sleeve and terminates in a hook at the wrist. Upon the head of the cane is a wire eyelet, and the hook is fastened to it. It is only this and nothing more, and a man thus equipped could hold out against twenty men as expert even as John L. Sullivan.

For illustration, a short, slim gentleman, weighing 110 pounds, and knowing nothing whatever of pugilism, has occasion to go down town after dark. A short distance from his home a dog with extended jaws and an I'll-bite-you air about him leaps out. A touch with the point of the cane electrifies and lays him out flatter than tissue paper.

Continuing his journey the gentleman suddenly comes upon a man with whom he has not been on good terms for a long time. The latter is large and is noted as a fighter.

After first trying to arrange their differences amicably the small man provokes the other to assault him, and then electrifies his assailant. Henceforth people will have to be careful about calling even a puny, sash-wearing dude a liar. No brains are necessary to work the machine, and one round will be sufficient to put a stop to a fight. Policemen will have their clubs charged in this way in order to facilitate the making of arrests, and woe betide the luckless individual who is so rash as to resist.

Ladies carry their batteries in a convenient place, and the steel rod goes through their parasol handles. In the crowd on Fourth avenue a man snatches a lady's pocketbook. She sees him just in time, and touches him with the end of her parasol. Of course he falls, and she then easily takes her purse from his fingers. Later on a policeman finds him and takes him to jail. The result is the same if an impertinent man makes an objectionable remark to her.

When this invention is perfected there will be no more of the old style duels in Kentucky, and it will lose its reputation for blood spilling. Two gentlemen will engage in a dispute, and one will challenge the other to a bout with electric canes. Two batteries of equal strength will be selected along with the other apparatus. Facing each other, they stand with crossed canes, and at a signal agreed upon each endeavors to prod the other with the point of his weapon. Finally one receives the shock and is stretched out. There are no black eyes, no ugly sword or bullet wounds, and the fallen man is not dead. Besides, the law has not been violated, and in a day everything is lovely.—Louisville Times.

Not Expert Linguists.

I went into a store to look at some Eastern hangings. A very pleasant young woman attended to my requests, and I asked her what they called the variety of hangings I was examining. "Doories," said she. I asked her how the word was spelled. "D-h-u-r-r-i-e-s," she spelled, and added, "I suppose they were named after Doory lane. They are Indian, aren't they?" This struck me as even more remarkable than a reply I once received from a girl at Macy's on inquiring there for a certain French confection. After a good deal of explanation on my part she finally seemed to get the idea, and turning somewhat contemptuously to a little cash girl standing by, she bade her fetch a "can of Marion glaze." This reminds one of the man who went to an English costumer to get a Henri IV costume for a fancy dress party, and was astonished to hear the man call up to his assistant, "'Arry, bring down the Angry Cat!"—Boston Transcript.

Hens That Ate Gold.

Even the hens at Byron have caught the gold fever. Two men got a pan of mixture supposed to contain about $2 worth of the precious metal and set it under the stove to dry. The next morning two hens wandering about in search of good things ventured in through the door. Spying the pan they at once helped themselves to every bit of yellow they could find and probably went away wondering at the poor taste of mankind who could prefer that kind of fodder to yellow corn.—Bangor (Me.) Letter.

Travels of a Cap.

An Oldtown manufacturer bought a cap for his little boy in Bangor, and at once recognized the cloth of which it was made as a product of his own factory. The cloth was sold to New York parties who sold to Philadelphia manufacturers who made it into caps and sold them to Boston wholesalers from whom the Bangor merchant bought.—Lewiston Journal.

Mr. Haden, the great English etcher, spent two hours on his well known plate, "The Agamemnon." He has realized, I am told, over $50,000 from the sale of prints from this plate.

MANET STREET RAILWAY.

[ELECTRIC.]

On and after THURSDAY, July 24, Cars will run as follows between

QUINCY AND HOUGHS NECK.

Leave Quincy.		Leave Houghs Neck	
7.30 A. M.	12.30 P. M.	7.00 A.M.	1.00 P.M.
8.30 "	1.30 "	8.00 "	2.00 "
9.30 "	2.30 "	9.00 "	3.00 "
10.30 "	3.30 "	10.00 "	4.00 "
11.30 "	4.30 "	11.00 "	5.00 "
	5.30 "	12.00 M.	6.00 "
	6.30 "		7.00 "
	7.30 "		8.00 "
	8.30 "		9.00 "
	9.30 "		10.00 "
	10.30 "		

SUNDAY TIME.

Leave Quincy.		Leave Houghs Neck	
10.00 A. M.	12.30 P. M.	9.00 A.M.	1.00 P.M.
11.30 "	1.30 "	11.00 "	2.00 "
	2.30 "	12.00 M.	3.00 "
	3.30 "		4.00 "
	4.30 "		5.00 "
	5.30 "		6.00 "
	6.30 "		7.00 "
	7.30 "		8.00 "
	8.30 "		9.00 "
	9.30 "		10.00 "
	10.30 "		

Special arrangements can be made for transportation for late parties or hops.

Fare 10 Cents. Children, 5 Cents.

GEORGE W. MORTON,
Superintendent.

Quincy and Boston Street Railway.

(ELECTRIC.)

Commencing Monday, June 23, 1890, Cars Leave

West Quincy for Neponset.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 8.55, 9.50, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 1.45, 2.20, 3.00, 3.35, 4.00, 4.45, *5.10, 5.30, 6.00, 6.15, 6.55, *7.15, 7.35, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.40, 10.00, †10.45 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.32, 9.18, 10.08, 10.53, 11.38 A. M.; 12.13, 1.03, 1.38, 2.00, 2.38, 3.18, 3.57, 4.17, 5.03, 5.55, 6.17, 6.33, 7.13, 7.53, 8.38, 9.00, 9.35, 10.00, 10.18, †10.42, †11.02 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy Point and West Quincy.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 9.00, 9.45, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.30, 3.15, 3.55, 4.20, 4.45, 5.55, 6.15, 6.35, 6.50, 7.30, 8.20, 8.55, 9.20, 10.00, *10.25, †10.35 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.33, 9.18, 10.08, 10.56, 11.38 A. M.; 12.15, 1.03, 1.18, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.17, 4.41, 5.09, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 6.48, 7.13, 7.32, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—6.25, 6.55, 7.25, 8.08, 8.35, 9.20, 9.55, 10.25, 11.23 A. M.; 12.15, 1.05, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.41, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 7.00, 7.32, 8.30, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—6.40, 7.10, 7.55, 8.20, 8.50, 9.35, 10.10, 10.40, 11.45 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.40, 3.15, 4.05, 5.00, 5.40, 6.15, 6.47, 7.15, 7.55, 8.45, 9.45, 10.38 P. M.

SUNDAY.

West Quincy for Neponset.—7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50 A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.55, 2.40, 3.15, 3.45, 4.20, 4.55, 5.40, 6.15, 6.50, 7.25, 7.55, 8.40, 9.15, 10.05, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.47, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.15, 1.37, 2.12, 2.57, 3.32, 4.02, 4.37, 5.12, 5.57, 6.32, 7.07, 7.42, 8.12, 8.57, 9.32, 10.07, 10.30, †10.12, †11.05 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy and West Quincy.—7.50, 8. 0, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50, A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.50, 2.20, 2.55, 3.25, 4.00, 4.35, 5.20, 5.55, 6.30, 7.05, 7.35, 8.20, 8.55, 9.30, 10.05, 10.25, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.22, 7.55, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—8.10, 8.56, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.42, 8.12, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—8.30, 9.20, 10.15, 11.00, 11.45 A M.; 12.30, 1.10, 1.55, 2.25, 2.55, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.15, 5.55, 6.30, 7.10, 8.00, 8.25, 9.00, 9.35, 10.05, 10.45 P. M.

*To Quincy only.
†To Car house only.

At Neponset close connection is made with West End Street Cars to and from Boston.

At Quincy Centre close connection is made with Electric Cars to and from Quincy Point.

Cars are due at Beale street, Wollaston, ten minutes after leaving Neponset and seven minutes after leaving Quincy.

JOHN A. DUGGAN, *Superintendent.*

Old Colony.

On and after June 16, 1890. Trains Leave

QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—4.33, 6.11, 6.55, 7.24, 7.31, 7.37, 7.52, 8.12, 8.34, 8.40, 9.18, 9.59, 10.38, 10.57 A. M.; 12.05, 1.02, 1.20, 1.42, 2.50, 4.00, 4.07, 4.48, 4.55, 5.33, 5.40, 6.20, 7.05, 7.10, 8.10, 9.06, 10.19, 10.33 P. M. **SUNDAY**—9.21, 9.31 A. M.; 1.46, 5.53, 6.01, 6.15, 8.14, 9.05, 9.16, 10.20, 11.01 P. M.

RETURN.—5.45, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 10.05, 11.02 A. M.; 12.00 M; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.30, 2.35, 3.12, 3.52, 4.18, 4.42, 5.10, 5.33, 6.07, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 8.15, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY**—7.30, 8.30, 9.15, 9.30 A. M.; 12.45, 1.30, 5.00, 5.45, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WOLLASTON HEIGHTS FOR BOSTON.—4.36, 6.14, 6.59, 7.28, 7.41, 8.15, 8.46, 9.21, 10.02, 11.00 A. M.; 12.08, 1.05, 1.45, 2.53, 4.10, 4.58, 5.43, 6.23, 7.14, 8.13, 9.09, 10.37 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.34 A. M.; 1.49, 6.19, 9.20, 11.04 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.35, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M., 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR BOSTON.—4.38, 6.19, 7.02, 7.16, 7.44, 8.05, 9.24, 10.04, 11.15 A. M.; 12.11, 1.25, 1.56, 2.56, 4.15, 5.48, 6.31, 7.12, 7.17, 8.18, 9.12, 10.40 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.37 A. M.; 1.52, 6.22, 9.23, 11.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.17, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 12.30, 1.15, 1.55, 2.25, 3.12, 4.18, 4.22, 4.42, 5.33, 5.40, 6.15, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

QUINCY ADAMS FOR BOSTON.—4.30, 6.07, 6.51, 7.20, 7.34, 8.08, 9.15, 9.56, 10.54 A. M.; 12.02, 1.38, 2.46, 4.03, 5.37, 6.16, 7.07, 8.07, 9.03, 10.30 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.27 A. M.; 1.42, 6.11, 9.12, 10.57 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M., 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WEST QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—6.08, 7.05, 7.54, 9.11, 11.04 A. M.; 1.46, 3.45, 5.27, 6.20, 10.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

EAST MILTON FOR BOSTON.—6.12, 7.09, 7.58, 9.15, 11.08 A. M.; 1.50, 3.53, 5.31, 6.24, 10.11 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR EAST MILTON AND WEST QUINCY.—6.48, 8.35, 10.0 A. M.; 12.50, 2.40, 4.42, 5.50, 6.42, 8.14 P. M.

GEO. L. CONNOR,
Gen'l Pass'r Agt.

J. R. KENDRICK,
General Manager.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1. NO. 91. QUINCY, MASS., MONDAY, JULY 28, 1890. PRICE 2 CENTS.

LOST.

LOST.—A gold watch chain and charm, July 25th. Finder suitably rewarded on leaving the same at the LEDGER office.
July 28. tf

WANTS.

WANTED.—A strong capable girl; good washer and ironer. Understands plain cooking. Call at the LEDGER office.
July 28. tf

WANTED.—A boy, 15 or 16 years old, to work in shoe factory. One who is naturally mechanical. Address "A., LEDGER office, in own handwriting.
Quincy, July 28. tf

WANTED.—Ten good Paving Cutters at A. R. BLETHEN & CO'S. Granite Quarries. Steady work on Boston blocks.
Lynn, Mass. July 22—9t

WANTED.—People to know that it costs but 25 cents the first day and 75 cents a week, for four lines in this column. tf

TO LETS.

TO LET.—Four rooms on Wilson street, West Quincy. Apply to GUS FROLUND, 5 Wilson street. July 28—6t

TO LET.—Easterly half of double house, corner Brook and Safford streets, Wollaston. Possession given August 1st. Rent moderate. Apply to Capt. Whiting on the premises. July 26—6t ptf

TO LET.—A pleasant and convenient tenement of six rooms on Spear street, near the Public Library. A dry cellar and an excellent well of water. Apply to GEO. W. PRESCOTT. July 25—tf

TO LET.—In French's building, Chestnut St., opposite the Congregational church, desirable rooms up one flight. Suitable for Dressmaker, Tailor or Barber. Apply at Bussell's Studio, Adams building. 11-tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Quarrying implements, etc. Also transfer of lease. Quarry located near McKenzie & Paterson's, and lately worked by the firm of Everson & Co. For particulars inquire at the LEDGER office. July 28.—12t p2w

FOR SALE.

The well known EXPRESS ROUTE of James C. White, West Quincy. Lots of business. Owner wishes to sell to embark in other business. For terms, etc., apply to

JAMES C. WHITE,
Larry Place, West Quincy.

July 16. 12t

RAYMOND'S VACATION EXCURSIONS.

All Travelling Expenses Included.

A party will leave **Boston, Thursday, September 11, for a Grand Tour of 66 days** through the

Yellowstone National Park

—AND—

ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

The trip includes, besides a Week's Tour through the Great American Wonderland, a journey over the **Entire Line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, Puget Sound, the Columbia River, the Magnificent Mount Shasta Route, Central and Southern California,** and a return through Arizona, New Mexico, etc., by the **Santa Fe Route.** Return tickets good for six months.

Thursday, September 11.—Fifth and Last Excursion to the Yellowstone National Park and Return.

Monday, October 13.—Excursion direct to Southern California (via Kansas City and the Santa Fe Route); also Tour Through the Pacific Northwest and California.

September and October.—A magnificent list of Autumn Trips through New England, Canada, the Middle States, and South.

W. RAYMOND. I. A. WHITCOMB.

☞Send for descriptive circulars, designating the particular trip desired.

W. RAYMOND,
296 Washington Street, opposite School Street,
BOSTON, MASS.

July 26. 13t p2w

Quincy City Grain Store.

BEST GRADES OF

FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY AND STRAW,

Brick, Lime, Cement and Drain Pipe.

Agent for the Celebrated

Bowker's Fertilizer.

Superior to all others.

Edward Russell.

PROPRIETOR.

24 Washington St., cor. Coddington

Branch store at South Quincy, near Railroad Station.

☞ Telephone Connections.

April 8 1—3m

DISAPPOINTED.

Everything Is Not Working Satisfactorily on the Manet Railway.

A THOUSAND WANTED TO RIDE.

But Cars Were Derailed on Every Trip—They Did Not Run on Time and Could Not be Depended on—Road Built in Too Much of a Hurry.

The rush to Quincy's popular watering resort yesterday was unusually large. Some 2000 or more went, and many more would have gone if the conveyance had been better.

The Manet Beach railway, built in a hurry, has not yet been put in good working condition, and met with slight mishaps nearly every trip. Although workmen are constantly employed, there is considerable to be done before the cars will run to the satisfaction of the managers, or public.

The cars did not run often enough to accommodate the citizens yesterday. At one time the head of Washington street was full of people waiting to get a chance to go to the shore; and many went away because they did not wish to go in a crowded car.

Every car was not only full, but many persons were hanging to the railing. So loaded were they that every car got off the track twice or thrice every trip and the passengers had to get out and the vehicle lifted by jacks, and placed on the rails. No blame could be attached to the motor man or conductor as they seemed to take considerable care to keep upon the rail, but the track being weak, the rails would spread apart and let the wheels down. It was unpleasant for the passengers and unfortunate for the road. If the cars had been run oftener, and carried lighter loads perhaps the road would have given better satisfaction. To pack a car with one hundred or more, that cannot accommodate only about fifty, seems too bad.

This morning it was found that the trolly wire was broken near the Mt. Wollaston cemetery. It was late when the first car was run, and then the passengers were obliged to walk up from the cemetery. Cars are again running regularly.

AGAINST SEMI-ANNUAL ELECTIONS.

A Quincy Man and Suite Install Knights of Honor Officers.

J. H. Roberts of Wollaston as District Deputy Grand Dictator, with suite, installed the officers of Hyde Park Lodge, Knights of Honor, of Hyde Park one evening last week. The Times says the party lost its way and came via Ponkapoag.

In his little speech Deputy Roberts is reported as not at all in favor of semi-annual elections, and stated that the members of his own lodge, Wollaston, were ready to do all they could to have that law repealed, and he asked the Hyde Park members to aid in so doing. To judge by the applause his remarks evoked they will do so.

The next speaker was past dictator E. E. Williamson, a former resident and postmaster of Hyde Park, who now resides in Wollaston. The latter having been rallied by the other member of the suite for causing the party to lose its way in coming to Hyde Park, and thus making an involuntary visit to Ponkapoag, replied that he not only desired to see Hyde Park, his former home, but all its suburbs as well. My chief reason, said he, in wishing to come to Hyde Park this evening, other than my duty to the deputy, was to refresh in my mind old associations. Coming to Hyde Park before the war a lasting impression was made on my mind by the army at Readville, and by occasionally seeing a general leading his troops through the street. The early building of the town is still fresh in my mind and I take great pride in seeing it advance to a place among the larger towns of the Commonwealth, and in the knowledge that the men it is sending out are assisting in the moulding of public opinion and the policy of our state. I shall always love Hyde Park, my children were born here, and many of the happiest days of my life were spent within its borders. I desire to congratulate Hyde Park Lodge, Knights of Honor, on its splendid success. There are very few lodges that have $1100 laid by as a guarantee fund against sickness and with the pleasant hall and lodge property it speaks volumes for the enterprise and integrity of your members.

Grand vice-dictator W. B. Orcutt of Quincy, stated that he was commissioned to bear the kindest greetings of Wollaston lodge to Hyde Park lodge and desired to see the latter at Wollaston.

Broke His Leg.

On Saturday evening about seven o'clock, James O'Neil driver of one of Garrity's express wagons, while unloading a barrel, slipped and broke his leg. Dr. Sheehan was called and ordered his removal to the City Hospital. He was taken there in Hall's ambulance, and the leg was set. Last account he was doing nicely.

The rate of fares between Newton and Waltham will be fixed at five cents as soon the new electric cars of the Newton Street Railway Company are put into regular operation. Tickets now out will then be redeemed and no more will be sold.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Was After Rum But Not Finding It Took a Watch.

Fred Kuster, a carriage trimmer in the employ of Tirrell & Sons, and living on Summer street in South Quincy, reports being assaulted and robbed about midnight Friday. He carried under his arm a bundle which the roughs evidently thought was rum, but when they learned there mistake one said, "Let's take his watch." The affair occurred on School street near the corner of Hancock. Kuster had visited Boston and returned on the late train. He says several passengers from Boston walked up Hancock street, but the first he knew of the presence of the gang, was when he was assaulted. There were either three or four in the party, he don't know which. He made a lively resistance and as a consequence, received a black eye and other wounds. He reported the affair to Deputy Chief Langley.

It is several weeks since a similar outrage has been committed, but if possible they should be entirely stopped.

A RIVAL.

Quincy Will Not Long be the Only City in the County.

Hyde Park's population by the census has been unofficially announced, and shows the town to have passed the 10,000 mark. Not quite as large as Weymouth but growing much more rapidly. The estimate given is 10,279. Hyde Park was incorporated April 22, 1868, and its population is shown for each state and national census since that time in the following figures:

1870	4,136
1875	6,316
1880	7,088
1885	8,376
1890	10,279

This is a most excellent showing for twenty years. The Times comments editorially as follows:

"The figures, we believe will gratify our most enthusiastic advocate of the town's progress and growth in the past five or ten years. Since the previous national census the town has increased 3,191, a good sized town in itself. With the present outlook there is no reason why Hyde Park cannot gloriously celebrate her first quarter of a century of existence by throwing aside the sinster garb of a village and most respectfully donning the habiliments of a city, with a mayor, a board of aldermen, city buildings, and all the equipments that go toward making a bright, inviting, thriving city."

STEAM BARGES.

A Line Proposed Between Houghs Neck and Fort Point.

The Herald says: The beautiful resort of Fort Point, situated at the extreme northerly point of Weymouth, has developed rapidly during the past few years. Two hotels and various cafes run on the most liberal plan, attract a good patronage. The boating and bathing facilities and the harbor views are fine. Houghs Neck is just across the bay, and a fine question now interesting capitalists is the feasibility of establishing a line of steam barges to make frequent trips between the two resorts. Rose Cliff is but a short distance away, and has some of the handsomest villas to be found on the South Shore. Coaches run to and from the railroad station, and one connects with the electric railway at Quincy Point. A new feature at this resort this year will be the inauguration of band concerts and illuminations. Some residents of Weymouth domiciled for the season at their cottages are Augustus W. Clapp, William H. Clapp. Mrs. Adorum Clapp, Augustus T. Cushing, Edward E. Richards, William S. Wallace, George W. Fay, Henry Williams, M. C. Nash, J. W. Poole, C. G. Easterbrook and their families.

An Aged Man.

The Boston Globe of Monday gives a sketch, accompanied by the picture of Mr. James Connor, who was ninety-four years old the 17th of last March, and is living in Chelsea with one of his daughters, Mrs. John Gavin. Mr. Connor, the Globe says, is a remarkably well preserved man. He came to this country in 1859 accompanied by his family which consisted of a wife and five children, and settled in Quincy, and for many years was employed at the Sailors' Home, and at one time worked for the town. He has been living in Chelsea only a few years, and has the care of ten head of cattle, and takes much pride in his work. Two of his children are living, one is Mrs. John Gavin in Chelsea, where he makes his home. The other is Mr. Cornelius Connor, a well known stone cutter of Quincy.

TODAY'S COURT.

Thomas J. Bowers of Braintree for an assault on his wife Margaret E. Bowers. Case continued for two weeks.

Martin Flynn of Weymouth for being drunk paid a fine of $5 and costs.

Charles Barkley for being drunk paid $5 and costs.

Joseph Doherty for the same offence was fined $5 and costs.

Mary Sullivan of Atlantic for an assault on Henrietta Tabb was fined $3 and costs.

A sword has been found on the bank of the Passaic river bearing the name of Major Andre. It is believed to be that of the noted spy.

HOUGHS NECK.

The popularity of Houghs Neck showed itself yesterday in grand style by the crowds who went to enjoy the cool breezes and enjoyments afforded there. Long before the first car was to leave the Square people began to gather in such numbers, that an extra car was obliged to be run before the first regular one. After that the railroad was wholly incapable of taking all the people who wished to go, many returning to their homes, others were obliged to hire barges or depot carriages to get to the beach.

Unfortunately the trouble with the spreading of the rails began, the cars leaving the tracks several times, so that but four trips were made in the afternoon in place of eight. Many were left in the square after each trip.

About fifteen barge loads came from the surrounding towns, Dedham, East Dedham, Braintree, Randolph, Holbrook, Hyde Park, Walpole, Neponset, and Dorchester.

At the Great Hill House upwards of a hundred were served with dinners and the house was crowded the entire day. Pierce's hotel was througed all day with guests, many of them from Brockton. Seventy-five dinners were served and one hundred were in to try one of Mr. Pierce's famous chowders.

The popular Brockton Cafe held its reputation and was taxed to its utmost to accommodate its patrons.

The Linden, always able to accommodate large crowds, was able to accommodate about 160 to dinner, including many Quincy people. Three private parties who came in barges stopped at the Linden, two from Dedham and one from Hyde Park.

Mr. Gilbert M. Miller and family from Quincy stopped with Landlord Taber all day.

The largest number of bathers enjoyed the water yesterday ever seen at this beach.

Rivals.

A newspaper proprietor, who is now a wealthy man, tells an amusing story of one of his early ventures. He went to the west when but 23 years old with a capital of only two or three hundred dollars. He had done some reporting for a local paper at home and had a smattering of the printer's art. Hearing of a new town in the mountains, a town of which great things were expected, he decided to establish a newspaper there forthwith.

He borrowed some money to add to his meager capital, and started alone for the field with his little hand-press and type and paper in a wagon.

The journey was about fifty miles in length and mostly up hill. The muddy road made the traveling slow and difficult, so that it was almost dark when, on the second day, he came within sight of the new town still five miles distant.

Just then, as he pulled through a slough at a curve in the road, he overtook a fellow traveler whose old wagon, to which was hitched a bony horse, was hopelessly fast in the mud.

Our young newspaper man promptly unhitched his horse and went to the other man's assistance. For nearly an hour the two men pushed and the two horses pulled. Finally the horses gave a mighty tug at the right moment and the cart was pulled out of the mud.

Reaching out his hand with true western heartiness the driver of the extricated cart, also a young man of 23 or 24, said:

"Thank you, sir! I'm ever so much obliged to you. Time's mighty precious to me, and I don't know what I'd have done if you hadn't come along. I want to get to the next town just as quick as I can. I've got a newspaper outfit in my wagon, and I hear there's another fellow trying to get in ahead of me. Like as not you've been the means of helping me to get the start of him."

The surprised and chagrined "other fellow" says that for a moment he was wicked enough to wish his rival back in the mud, but speedily overcoming all such ungenerous and unmanly feelings he said with a laugh:

"Well, I happen to be that other fellow?"

"You—you are?"

"Yes, sir, I am."

"Well, I—I—say, s'posing we sit right down here and talk this thing over."

They encamped together for the night and after a full conference agreed to go into partnership, and as soon as it was light they hastened on to the town. There they established their paper, which was the beginning of great prosperity for both of them.—Youth's Companion.

An immense skate was recently captured near Victoria, B. C. Its dimensions were as follows: From tip of snout to tip of tail, 6 feet 3 inches; across the body, 4 feet 11 inches; depth of flesh, 4 inches. It was estimated to weigh 160 pounds.

Pilgrimages to Rome add goodly sums to the papal exchequer. Since Feb. 1 the French pilgrimage took £8,000, the various Italian ones £10,000, the American £12,000, the Austrian £4,150, and the German £5,000.

HAY CROP. The New England Farmer's canvass of the hay crop in New England places it at 15 per cent. above the average in amount and 30 per cent. above the average in feeding value, as the crop is of extra quality and is being secured in unusually good condition. The poorest returns are received from Vermont, where a crop of only a fair average is reported.

WOBURN AND QUINCY.

A Comparison of the Population of the Twin Sisters of the State.

The approximate population of the city of Woburn by the census has been received and shows a healthy gain of nearly 2000. Quincy has rather left her in the shade, however. Below are the figures for each city. Woburn it will be noticed was the larger until about 1882 or 1883, but is now near 3000 smaller.

	Woburn.	Quincy.
1865	6,999	6,718
1870	8,560	7,442
1875	9,568	9,155
1880	10,931	10,529
1885	11,750	12,145
1890	13,440	16,666

Hull Club Race.

There were but few entries in the regatta of the Hull Club Saturday. The Harbinger outsailed the Erin in the second class; the Posy and Secret were ruled out of the third class centerboard and the Moondyne was left alone. In the third class keels the rivals were the Echo and Swordfish and it was a pretty race until the latter was disabled. In the other classes the Madge beat the Tartar, and the Composite the Voga. The Cricket sailed alone in the sixth.

Horns form the Human Body.

Horns growing from the human skin are very uncommon in their occurrence, but one of the foreign medical journals contains an account from a physician of a case of this kind treated by him, the subject being a laboring man of 65 years. The horn projected for an inch from the lower lip on the right side, and had a blunt extremity, was firmly adherent and the skin around at the base exhibited superficial ulceration.

The fact as elicited was that it had first appeared as a small warty growth some three years previously, had slowly increased, and after being cut off with a razor on two occasions seemed to grow again quicker each time. On the opposite side of the same lip was what appeared to be another warty growth in its early stages, and the patient was in the habit of holding his clay pipe this side and not on that from which the horn grew. There were no glands enlarged and the patient was in a good state of health. The treatment, which was entirely successful, consisted in the removal of the horn, together with the part of the lip to which it was attached, by means of a small V shaped incision under cocaine locally injected, and bringing the edges together with one or two sutures.—New York Tribune.

Renting Out a Play.

"Renting out a play," said a well known comedian, "is just now largely in vogue with native authors who have made a reputation and those speculators who purchase the American rights of foreign successes. In point of financial returns it is about the same as selling a drama on royalty, but the great advantage in renting out is that the author retains the ownership of his production, and can always control it, whereas in a sale on royalty the property right passes entirely out of his hands.

"Should the royalty not be paid of course the author has his legal remedy, but if his play be simply rented out all he has to do is to go and take possession of it in case of a failure to settle the rent, thus saving time, trouble, cost and anxiety, to say nothing of avoiding the law's delay."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Survival of Dangerous Germs.

It has been shown by M. Esmarch that disease microbes do not long survive in corpses, and that as a general rule the more rapidly decomposition takes place the more quickly will the organisms perish. Experiments were made with nine different kinds of microbes, contained in the bodies of animals under the various conditions of burial in the ground, keeping under water and exposure to air. The bacillus of fowl cholera was seldom found after three weeks, though that of septicæmia survived ninety days, while that of consumption did not lose its virulence until from 204 to 252 days had passed. All trace of the other organisms—including those of typhoid fever, Asiatic cholera, tetanus and anthrax—disappeared in from three days to a week.

A Pancake Contest.

Jake Menzer and John Lecky had a great buckwheat cake eating contest in Hoboken not long ago. It was nip and tuck till the twenty-seventh cake, when Lecky began to lose ground. He made a spurt and caught up on the twenty-eighth cake, but again fell behind. Menzer ate steadily to the end and won by half a pancake. He finished thirty large buckwheat cakes.—New York Journal.

Quite a floral curiosity in Dexter, Me., this season has been a rose bush in the garden of Samuel Hamilton. It is of the double Scotch white variety. During the season it has borne over 3000 perfect roses and 500 have been picked from it in one day.

☞Joaquin Miller, the gifted crank and poet, has built three quaint cottages in the mountains back of Oakland, Cal. In one of these he shelters his wife and such of his children as live under his influence, in another his aged mother lives, and the third he occupies himself.

—The Scituate and Norwell Unitarian societies have united in extending a call to Rev. W. H. Spencer, formerly of Troy, N. Y.

Wollaston Park.

§ §

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[FRANK S. PATCH.]

Quincy, July 9. tf

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JAMES E. WODDICK, JAMES S. WHITING,
MISS FREEMAN.

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Births, deaths and marriages free.

Funeral notices 25 cents each; obituary and reading notices 10 cents per line.

TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

This city was fortunate indeed in the selection of census enumerators. While there is universal complaint in other cities, and the papers speak of the enumeration as "A howling farce," etc., there is little or no complaint in Quincy. Possibly our population is over 17,000, but the gain so far exceeds the expectations of the people that they are satisfied. The Haverhill Bulletin gives a list of nearly three hundred names, in some cases comprising whole families, which have been omitted by the enumerators. One boarding house containing nearly forty people, and another with twenty-nine inmates, both situated in the heart of the city, have been omitted. Gloucester has not yet received the returns for that city, but the Times is sure many have been omitted, and the city clerk requests by advertisement that omitted persons report to him.

Mr. Blaine's correspondence with Lord Salisbury, lately sent to the house of representatives in response to a request from that body, discloses the negotiations on the Behring sea difficulties to the present time. Mr. Blaine's arguments, says the Worcestor Spy, are ingenious and forcible. Even the London Chronicle admits that as a controversialist he is Lord Salisbury's superior, though attributing his superiority to his dialectic skill rather than the goodness of his cause.

Lord Salisbury admits that the indiscriminate capture and killing of seals in Behring sea ought not to be permitted, because it tends to destroy important interests of both countries, but he cannot consent to allow the United States to prevent, by force, British vessels from pursuing that business. Mr. Blaine assents to the general proposition that the seals should be protected by an international agreement, but he will not entertain Lord Salisbury's proposal looking to such an agreement. Each criticises and complains of something done or left undone by the other while the subject has been under consideration, but neither is ready to make a definite proposition such as the other can accept. No one, however, need fear that there is any danger of war.

An obstacle in the way of a new Bankruptcy law lay in the public recollection of the abuses of administration that were practiced under the Act of 1867. This bill, however, carefully avoids the mistakes in the former act. It provides against delays in the liquidation of bankrupt estates, establishes a moderate scale of official fees, and amends the practice in bankruptcy proceedings in other material respects. At the same time the bill, if passed, would put an end to the preferences of creditors and to other frauds by which dishonest debtors frequently conceal their property in some of the states. Should the bill become a law before the expiration of the present Congress the prejudices that have taken root in the public mind against a general Bankruptcy law would probably be speedily removed.

Our naval visitors will form no small feature of the parade of August 12. The squadron of evolution will be reinforced by other war vessels and it is expected that the famous torpedo boat Cushing will show her celerity of movement in Boston harbor. The second week in August bids fair to be historic so far as Boston and vicinity is concerned.

The nearest guess given by any citizen, as to the population of Quincy, was by Mr. E. E. Williamson of Wollaston, whose figures were 16,625.

A DAUGHTER OF THE NILE.

She, she was laid away
From the living light of day
In the early far off ages, while yet the Sphinx was young;
And the quiet earth hath kept her
Since they who wailed and wept her
Cried their cry of lamentation in the old Egyptian tongue.

She, she has rested well,
For yet a glance can tell
The latest hands that touched her were loving, longing hands;
Then let her calmly slumber
Through years we shall not number,
At peace for endless aeons in the drifting desert sands.
—Academy.

Words to a Patient Wife.

Dear Heart, do you suppose we of the family think more of clean windows than we do of your bright, cheery face? Yet you wear out all your cheer rubbing at those windows till your face is ghastly tired. You sweep the floors till every stray straw is frightened out; but your sweet eyes are full of beams—whole timbers of anxiety, depression and gloom. What do we care—we, the rest of the family—that every cobweb is broomed down from the corners, if cobwebs of gloom festoon your lovely face, mother, because you are so completely tired out? You fix the children up in ribbons and silks; but where are yours, my wife? When I first went a-courting you, sweetheart, long ago, there was not a prettier girl in this old village. Do you think I have forgotten it?

How you used to gracefully adorn yourself, you most charming beauty, who could have gone unadorned then? Yet you knew the feminine art of beauty. Your hair was knotted; your gown was fastened at the throat; your flounce and skirt were tricked out with such pretty gewgaws as stole my heart away. Perhaps you thought I did not notice all this. Perhaps I was not myself conscious that I noticed them. But, Dear Heart, now that I do not see them any more, I notice their lack. It pains me. Not that my love is tied and pinned to you by any such trifles, for you are more than life to me. Yet such things were not trifles.—New York Weekly.

Miss Bashkirtseff's Funeral.

Immediately upon her death Marie's house was draped inside and out, literally from top to bottom, in white velvet, and white flowers were scattered in great profusion.

Marie's body was entirely covered beneath a mound of flowers. Of all her friends not one was allowed to see her face after she died. She had changed terribly in the last few hours of her life, and her mother and aunt respected to the letter her dying request that nobody should be allowed to see her.

The funeral was a great event in Paris. Every one of the long line of carriages was draped in white cloth. Music was heard coming from the house, and many of those in the neighborhood gathered round thinking that it must be a wedding. The white hearse was drawn by six white horses, with white satin trappings and white harness mounted in silver. Mme. Bashkirtseff, Marie's mother, walked through muddy streets six miles to the cemetery, holding in her hands one of the four long white ribbons attached to the corners of the hearse. Wondering Frenchwomen declared that it took a Russian mother to do such a thing as that. Aunt Romanoff wanted to walk with the hearse also, but her great size made that impossible.—New York Sun.

The Sweet Pickle.

There is nothing more welcome to the fagged appetite than the sweet pickle of the American housewife. This preserve was no doubt suggested by the East India chutney, and was a feeble imitation of it, but it has grown to be something distinctly different—an excellent thing by itself. It is fully as excellent as any oriental pickle or preserve and better adapted to our temperate fruits.—Exchange.

Mrs. Arthur Stannard, better known as John Strange Winter, author of "Bootles' Baby," is a pretty woman, 30 years of age, a good cook, capital housewife, and a very delightful hostess. Her famous Baby, which Ruskin declared to contain the most faithful and finished rendering ever given the character of a British soldier, has given her an independent income. It was refused by six publishers and copied three times before reaching the public.

Mrs. Phil Kearny, widow of the fighting Gen. Phil Kearny, is at Cape May, where she owns one of the handsomest cottages on the beach. Mrs. Kearny was the famous Kentucky beauty, Miss Diana Bullitt. She had two sisters nearly as beautiful as herself, and all married distinguished men. One married Count de Kanzo, of Sweden, and became the wife of Gen. Atkinson.

Lady Florence Pelham Clinton and Lady Frances Travanion, the honorable treasurers of the Animals institute in Belgravia, were elected judges in the prize contest for the best essay on street surfaces in relation to horse traffic, with accompanying diagrams and sketches. The task of reading through the mass of manuscripts began in April and the distinguished ladies are still plowing.

Miss Neale, a young decorative artist from Chicago, is traveling abroad with friends, and at the same time picking up odd things for special interiors. While in London she visited the silk manufacturers for original designs, and failing to get what she wanted exhibited a magnolia blossom for reproduction which is said to have surprised the home artists.

Mrs. Page, of Ingersoll, Tex., gave birth to four children the other day that weighed respectively six, five, four and four and one-half pounds. Mrs. Page had previously presented her husband with three pair of twins. She is a patron saint of the census takers.

Children should early be taught the necessity of certain simple rules touching the use of their eyes, and parents should carefully note that their requirements are heeded.

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House, 6 rooms, No. 7 Spear street, Quincy. Also stores and tenements in all parts of the city.

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Insurance, Real Estate and Mortgages,

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To the People of Quincy.

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Having opened a first-class Furnace and Plumbing establishment in Pierce's Block, cor. of Hancock and Washington Sts. We are prepared to do all kinds of Furnace and Plumbing work in all its branches, either New work or Repairing by Contract or by the Day.

If you have a Furnace and cannot heat certain rooms, we can heat them for you. If you have a Plumbing job that the circulation is poor, water cannot be heated or the sanitary condition is defective, or otherwise poor, as practical experts in our profession, we can obviate those defects.

We have not come among you as itinerant botches, but as thorough, practical mechanics on Heating and Plumbing. We propose to make Quincy our home, as we have come to stay, and by square dealing and strict attention to business, we desire a share of your patronage, and in order to expediate a better acquaintance with you as to our ability, will say that we have for years and are today performing the work at our other store for many of the leading citizens and corporations of Weymouth and Braintree, a few of which we will name:

A. S. Morrison & Bros., Jenkins' Manufacturing Co., Columbia Rubber Co., Allen Fan Co., Fore River Engine Works, Ambler & Hobart, Hon. Edward Avery, A. E. Avery, Col. A. C. Drinkwater, Joshua Wilkins, T. A. Watson, Dr. G. W. Tinkham, Dr. F. F. Forsaith, Dr. T. H. Dearing, I. Morrison, Horace Abercrombie, Hon. F. A. Hobart, Aubrey Hilliard, C. N. Wallace, A. J. Bates, N. F. Hunt, O. W. Allen, Mrs. B. T. Loring, Mrs. Ellen Stetson, Haywood Bros., Geo. H. Holbrook, Thomas Penniman, William Penniman, Elmer Morrison, and many others. We also carry a full line of Rogers' Oil Stove, Agate and Tin Ware.

We are agents for Magee Furnaces and Ranges, and welcome you one and all to visit our establishment, inpect our goods, compare our prices and find that you can do better at home than you can in Boston.

Respectfully yours,

G. B. BATES, Hancock St., Quincy.

May 27. tf

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CANNED MEATS,

Fruits and Vegetables,

of every kind. Only Good Qualities kept in Stock.

Dried Fruits,

including Evaporated Apples, Peaches, Apricots, etc, Prunes of all Sizes. Raisins. Currants, Figs, Dates, etc.

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All Grades are Cheaper and Quality is Excellent.

Coffees and Teas

are always in order and everyone knows we sell the Best!

FLOUR

is one of our great Specialties, and our Sales are Large because we give the Best at Low Prices.

J. F. MERRILL,

Durgin & Merrill's Block, Quincy

April 17. 9—tf

A CYCLONE'S POWER.

Eight Persons Killed and About a Hundred Injured.

WITH SPEED OF LIGHTNING

The Tornado Dashes Through South Lawrence, Leaving Death and Destruction in Its Path—Many Buildings Wrecked and Hundreds of People Made Homeless—Loss Falls Almost Wholly on Industrious Poor.

LAWRENCE, Mass., July 28.—A tornado, generated in a cyclone, which overlay New England and the St. Lawrence valley, descended upon the southern part of this town Saturday, and cut a path 400 feet wide and a mile and a half long through a resident section. Death and destruction attended it the whole length. Eight persons were killed. One hundred were more or less injured, and as many buildings were wrecked.

The tornado passed across the fated section with the speed of lightning, and the sensation experienced by those who lived it through was not more than two or three minutes in duration. It was preceded by aomospheric conditions peculiar to an August dog-day. A calm followed it. There had been a copious rain, but the sky gave no foreboding of a catastrophe. Suddenly a bright, white light, like that of an arc lamp, spread across the heavens. In a twinkling it was followed by ominous darkness, and almost before an observer could comment upon the change, the tornado's work was done. There was not time to meditate danger, much less to escape the fury of the storm.

Not only were trees broken like reeds and lifted from the soil with their roots, but in some instances the bark was peeled from their trunks by the wind. Houses were not only unroofed, but unwalled; some fell into their cellars, leaving not one perpendicular timber; others were carried bodily from their stone basements; one was turned over, so that its owner had to go up stairs to reach the ground floor. The experiences of some of those who survive are simply astounding, and when one has seen the ruins, the wonder is that the loss of life is so small.

The killed were:

Michael Higgins, aged 35, switch tender at the Salem street bridge.

Mary Lyons, aged 40, in the house No. 6 Emmett street.

Mamie O'Connell, aged 14, No. 19 Springfield street.

Mrs. Jeremiah O'Connell, mother of Mamie, aged 34.

Helen Cutler, aged 11, daughter of William F. Cutler, 176 Salem street; blown from the Salem street bridge and suffered concussion of the brain.

Mrs. John Collins and 4-year old child, Portland street.

John Beatty, aged 10, Portland street.

The property loss will reach between $125,000 and $150,000. Unfortunately, however, it will fall almost wholly upon the industrious poor, and in only one case was it insured against the elements. The path of the storm was only about 200 or 300 feet wide, but starting from near the Boston and Maine railroad station in South Lawrence it extended nearly parallel with the Merrimac river for the distance of about two miles through to North Andover. The greatest force of the storm was manifest in its course through South Lawrence. Fortunately no very large or heavy buildings were to be found in the district traversed, the great mills and factories being largely on the north side of the river. It contained, however, a large number of pretty cottages, the homes of many of the mill employes and built within the last dozen years.

The storm was as full of freaks as any western hurricane. Some of the houses were almost literally ground to powder. Others, and neighbors, too, were spared for no apparent cause. Some have great holes through the roofs or sides such as a cannon ball might make. Some are perfect on the exterior, aside from a broken window or shattered blind, while within the floors are blown up and broken. The wind, too, seemed to have a penchant for tearing away only one story of a house, sometimes cutting off the top story as with some giant knife, and again sweeping away only the lower, letting the remainder of the house fall a shapeless mass of shingles, lathes, timbers and plaster into the cellar below.

The scene of the storm has been visited by fully 30,000 people. Much of the debris has been cleared away, and the unfortunate ones are being provided for.

Course of the Storm.

The storm seems to have struck first at the cricket grounds in the extreme southwestern section of the city. The damage there was only what might have come from an ordinary high wind, but the tornado soon gave signs of its terrible power, sweeping through the little valley, between the field and the hill, at the foot of Newton street. The houses of Thomas Evans, the Daly family and of James Lyons were turned into kindling wood in an instant. The first fatality occurred in the latter house, which buried in its ruins the wife of its owner, Mary Lyons, who had taken refuge within it at the approach of the storm. Her husband, who had stayed out of doors, escaped, as did a child who was with its mother. Mrs. Lyons was about 40 years old, and was badly crushed and mangled by the falling timbers of her home.

Up Newton street and across Broadway the tornado rushed, damaging houses and trees in its course. The terrible force of the wind was shown by the way a group of oaks and pines were handled by the elements. Great sturdy trees were twisted and shattered and strewn upon the grounds in all directions. Just before leaving this part of the town the storm gave another exhibition of its power, tearing off the roof of one of the transepts of the new St. Patrick's cathedral, started the bricks of some of the buttresses and moved from its foundation St. Patrick's hall, a new and well built wooden structure near by.

In crossing the railroad just north of the South Lawrence station, the tornado overturned two switch-houses, killing Michael Higgins, a switchman, and tearing the railings from the bridge, but not otherwise injuring it. Helen Cutler, a daughter of Deacon W. F. Cutler, who was standing on the bridge, was blown down the embankment, falling between two stones. A piece of timber was thrown upon her, injuring her so that she died a few hours later. The shed of the granite works near by was blown down, and one of the cutters carried some distance in the air, landing safely in a garden patch.

On the corner of Salem and Blanchard streets stood a cottage house belonging to Deacon Cutler. A moment after the wind struck it it lay a mass of ruins, completely wrecked, and with three or four people buried in the debris. One daughter, Flossie, was found lying under a heap of timber, protected by a piano, which, in falling, had braced against the wall, and had not gone to the floor. Mrs. Cutler and another daughter were also in the house, but escaped serious injury.

By one of those strange freaks common to tornadoes the large handsome house of Dr. Birmingham, next door to the Cutlers, escaped with one or two windows broken.

Across Salem Street

and some vacant lots the whirlwind swept, but, as if resolved to pass by no more buildings, smashed the windows and ripped off parts of the roofs of Nos. 1 and 3 Springfield street. It then demolished the cottage of Fred Whittemore, whose wife was injured in the wreck. This house was lifted bodily and a portion of it set down again about fifteen feet away, pretty well torn to pieces.

Louis Hefferner's dwelling in front of Whittemore's was tipped over on to that of John Desmond, crushing it with its gables. A number of people who were in Hefferner's house, including one girl who was sick in bed at the time, crawled out of the windows after the overturn, all escaping without serious injury. How they ever did it is a mystery, for the building is badly wrecked.

Desmond's house was twisted as though a giant had seized it and wrenched its partitions and timbers until everything was all askew. From the latter structure a number of children, led by a woman jumped to the ground from the second story window and escaped.

Eight people were in John Merrigan's cottage, which was blown flat, and although several were hurt, none were seriously. This house and that of Jere O'Connell, next door, were mixed up in one common ruin, it being impossible to distinguish one from the other. The falling walls and roof ground everything within them to bits, and the plaster and timbers are interspered with furniture, crockery and all sorts of household goods. Its fate was that of many others, but fortunately, there were few in which occurred so dreadful a tragedy as that which marked this building's overthrow. Mrs. O'Connell and a daughter were killed outright, and the father now lies very dangerously injured in the hospital. The wonder is not that two were killed, but that any escaped with their lives. There were two tenements in the house, Albert Holdsworth occupying the second one, and his wife is now in the hospital badly hurt. John J. Nugent's shop was on the street, and his little cottage was in the rear. By a strange fatality the shop was passed by and the dwelling taken, it being completely destroyed. Of the eight people within its walls, but two, a boy and a girl, were injured.

At John Lynch's, himself and two children were hurt, but his wife escaped. The

Tornado Played a Curious Trick

with the house belonging to Pat Leary, just beyond, tearing off the upper part of the west wall, the roof and the east side down to the second floor, leaving the upper chambers and attics exposed. A little girl in the second story was blown into the street and a baby was carried into a corner of the room, where it was found with a stick of wood driven fast into its mouth. Strange to say, the child was not dead, and it is thought that it will recover. This was but one of the many narrow escapes that are now coming to light.

Quite a little territory was now passed over with little damage. It then unroofed the dwellings of John McCann, Edward Clark and Mrs. Brenner, and houses numbered 63, 65, 67 and 69 Springfield street, and completely demolished No. 84. The whole street, from sidewalk to sidewalk, is blocked with this four-tenement building and its contents.

Again the storm took a jump, but came down in front of 101 and lifted up a horse and wagon, landing one pair of wheels in one place and another about 100 feet away. The poor horse was stretched out dead. Just beyond this, house 117 and adjoining buildings were completly destroyed and piled in a heap in the street. It was a three-tenement block, and nothing more than kindling wood now remains. Mrs. McLaughlin and two children were injured. Bridget Clark, who also occupied one of the tenements, had her legs broken, and Lizzie Brenner had her back hurt. Peter Dillon's cottage, in the rear of this tenement, was levelled, and he had his shoulder blade broken and his chest badly crushed. The remains of these buildings covered a large area, and it is impossible to tell which is which.

The Greatest Damage

was done along Springfield street, first among the houses on the south side, and later among those to the north, the tornado gradually shifting to the north of the road. The scene along this thoroughfare cannot adequately be described by any words. In some places the damaged building is laid flat upon the ground. The roof and walls remain nearly intact, and cover the contents like a huge blanket. In other cases, buildings are wrenched and twisted, showing plainly the circular motion of the wind. Roofs, doors and stairs have been carried long distances from their original locations and deposited, still intact, but it will be hard work to identify them should their owners be in need of firewood. Some buildings but little injured externally are complete wrecks within, partitions, ceilings and floors having been twisted and thrown from their proper places.

All of the houses still standing along Springfield street are splashed with mud, showing that the storm whirled up the mud from the streets, and very few windows are not broken. In many places the street is blocked with debris, and a large portion is roped off and patroled by police.

Leaving Springfield street, the cyclone crossed Union street to Osgood street, wrecking the house occupied by John Ryan and J. F. McCormick. It was twisted off its foundation and entirely ruined. Opposite, on Osgood street, was the house of William Moore, and his coal and wood yard, occupied by Messrs. Carroll & Casey. These were also destroyed.

On the easterly side of Union street is the South Side common, once a beautifully shaded ground; between it and the railroad on the north was a heavy grove of oaks and maples. The tornado cut a swath 100 yards wide through this forest, tearing and twisting the trees and uprooting a great number. At the railroad crossing on Union street, Mr. Green, the tender, was blown across the track with his hut.

Portland street was next struck, and the house of David Lyons lost roof, windows and partitions. The two upper stories were ruined. Simon Green and Martin Mulochile were his tenants. Mr. Green received a bad gash in the head. Not far away was the house of Mrs. Beatty, where were killed Mrs. Beatty's daughter Julia, and the wife and child of John Collins, a tenant. Mrs. Marsland, a nurse, also received injuries here, a sprained knee, and was taken to the hospital. It was a two-story wooden house, and was swept off its base, leaving the lower floor in place. The sides of the lower story and roof were lifted on to the adjoining lot and set down nearly level. The inmates were crushed amid the splintered lumber. Just beyond, the house of Mrs. Morrison, occupied by herself, Mrs. Dolan and Mrs. Farley, lost chimneys and windows.

A barn and two sheds of Edward Cooper were demolished, but his house was but slightly injured, while vines and shade trees about it were ruined. The house of Joseph Tebo and George Morton, the latter occupied by Henry A. Webster, lost chimneys, windows, etc. Mrs. Tebo was slighly injured by jumping through a window.

This was the final trace of the tornado here, at a point about a quarter of a mile westerly of South Andover station. In this neighborhood the wrecked houses are surrounded with buildings that were untouched, as though the current of air had split into numerous strands, between which there was safety, but in their track was ruin.

SATURDAY'S BALL GAMES.

Boston Brotherhood Men Win a Close Game, but the Nationals Have Their Colors Lowered.

PITTSBURG, July 26.—The Bostons lowered their colors to the Pittsburgs, primarily because they could not hit Gumbert, the Pittsburg pitcher, outside of one inning, and, secondly, because a very unfortunate decision made by Umpire Powers in declaring Miller safe at second base in the eighth inning, when he was caught off the base by at least a foot or more.

Pittsburg	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—4
Boston	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Base hits—Pittsburg 8, Boston 3. Errors—Pittsburg 2. Batteries—Gumbert and Decker, Clarkson and Bennett.

Cincinnati, 5; New York, 1.

Cincinnati	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0		—5
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Base hits—Cincinnati 6, New York 3. Errors—Cincinnati 1, New York 3. Batteries—Mullane and Harrington; Burkett, Rusie and Buckley.

Brooklyn, 10; Chicago, 4.

Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	—10
Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	—4

Base hits—Brooklyn 8, Chicago 4. Errors—Brooklyn 1, Chicago 6. Batteries—Terry and Daly: Luby, Demarest and Kittridge.

Philadelphia, 5; Cleveland, 2.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	—5
Cleveland	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	—2

Base hits—Philadelphia 9, Cleveland 5. Errors—Philadelphia 4, Cleveland 4. Batteries—Vickery and Clements, Smith and Zimmer.

PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

PITTSBURG, July 26.—The Bostons won again to-day, 4 runs to 3, after one of the most exciting finishes one would care to see.

Boston	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	—4
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—3

Base hits—Boston 4, Pittsburg 5. Errors—Boston 2, Pittsburg 3. Batteries—Gumbert and Murphy, Staley and Carroll.

Brooklyn, 13; Buffalo, 9.

Brooklyn	1	0	0	2	0	5	0	5		—13
Buffalo	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	4	—9

Base hits—Brooklyn 12, Buffalo 15. Errors—Brooklyn 1, Buffalo 5. Batteries—Sowders and Cook, Krock and Mack.

Cleveland, 6; New York, 1.

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	1	—6
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Base hits—Cleveland 10, New York 7. Errors—Cleveland 4, New York 5. Batteries—Gruber and Sutcliffe, Keefe and Ewing.

Second Game.

Cleveland	0	3	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	—8
New York	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	—7

Base hits—Cleveland 12, New York 8. Errors—Cleveland 6, New York 2. Batteries—Ewing and Ewing, Gruber and Sutcliffe.

Chicago, 12; Philadelphia, 1.

Chicago	5	0	3	2	1	0	0	0	1	—12
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Base hits—Chicago 11, Philadelphia 6. Errors—Chicago 1, Philadelphia 8. Batteries—Baldwin and Farrell, Sanders and Milligan.

LONG DEBATE PROBABLE.

Tariff Question Will Occupy the Senate's Time This Week.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Tariff will be the principal theme of discussion in the senate this week. So far all the Democratic members of the committee on finance, except Mr. Carlisle, have delivered speeches against the pending bill, and he is expected to address the senate to-day. It is impossible to say how long the general debate will last, as almost every Democratic senator is understood to have a formal speech prepared for delivery. The advocates of the bill to transfer the revenue marine from the treasury to the navy department will call it up in the morning hour, hoping to reach a vote. Although the bill is opposed by some of the most experienced and able senators on the floor, it is conceded that if a vote is reached it will be passed by a decisive majority. Unless the demand for the passage of the river and harbor bill grows stronger than it is at present the managers of that measure will not endeavor to bring it before the senate this week.

If the amendments made by the senate to the sundry civil appropriation bill are disposed of in time to-day, the house may spend a few hours in the consideration of district business, including the Atkinson railroad bill. Tuesday and Wednesday are to be given up to the agricultural committee, which will seek to secure action upon the compound lard and meat inspection bills, if not interfered with by the general deficiency bill. The elections committee is still pushing for the consideration of the Virginia and South Carolina contested election cases and expects to fill in the remainder of the week in that way if opportunity offers.

Attempt to Corner Cotton.

LONDON, July 28.—The Liverpool Journal of Commerce says: New York cotton operators have undertaken to run a corner in Liverpool in autumn deliveries. They have set local houses to buy all spot cotton at the present basis as well as for immediate delivery. They will try to run a corner in New York also.

Victims of Poisonous Ice Cream.

GAINESVILLE, Tex., July 28.—At a picnic given at Pilot Point, a large number of people were poisoned by ice cream, made poisonous by staying too long in the cans. Fifteen persons will die. No names are obtainable.

Perishing of Thirst.

SUAKIM, July 28.—During a hurricane the chimnies of the condenser water works were blown down, causing a partial cessation of the water supply. The natives in the vicinity are perishing for lack of water.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Forecast for Maine: Fair; westerly winds, stationary temperature; warmer Tuesday.

For New Hampshire and Vermont: Warmer; fair; southerly winds; warmer Tuesday.

For Massachusetts: Fair; westerly winds; stationary temperature; warmer Tuesday.

For Rhode Island and Connecticut: Warmer; fair; southerly winds; warmer Tuesday.

MANET STREET RAILWAY.

[ELECTRIC.]

On and after THURSDAY, July 24, Cars will run as follows between

QUINCY AND HOUGHS NECK.

Leave Quincy.		Leave Houghs Neck	
7.30 A. M.	12.30 P. M.	7.00 A.M.	1.00 P.M.
8.30 "	1.30 "	8.00 "	2.00 "
9.30 "	2.30 "	9.00 "	3.00 "
10.30 "	3.30 "	10.00 "	4.00 "
11.30 "	4.30 "	11.00 "	5.00 "
	5.30 "	12.00 M.	6.00 "
	6.30 "		7.00 "
	7.30 "		8.00 "
	8.30 "		9.00 "
	9.30 "		10.00 "
	10.30 "		

SUNDAY TIME.

Leave Quincy.		Leave Houghs Neck	
10.00 A. M.	12.30 P. M.	9.00 A.M.	1.00 P.M.
11.30 "	1.30 "	11.00 "	2.00 "
	2.30 "	12.00 M.	3.00 "
	3.30 "		4.00 "
	4.30 "		5.00 "
	5.30 "		6.00 "
	6.30 "		7.00 "
	7.30 "		8.00 "
	8.30 "		9.00 "
	9.30 "		10.00 "
	10.30 "		

Special arrangements can be made for transportation for late parties or hops.

Fare 10 Cents. Children, 5 Cents.

GEORGE W. MORTON,
Superintendent.

Quincy and Boston Street Railway.

(ELECTRIC.)

Commencing Monday, June 23, 1890, Cars Leave

West Quincy for Neponset.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 8.55, 9.50, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 1.45, 2.20, 3.00, 3.35, 4.00, 4.45, *5.10, 5.30, 6.00, 6.15, 6.55, *7.15, 7.35, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.40, 10.00, †10.45 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.32, 9.18, 10.08, 10.53, 11.38 A. M.; 12.13, 1.03, 1.38, 2.00, 2.38, 3.18, 3.55, 4.17, 5.03, 5.55, 6.17, 6.33, 7.13, 7.53, 8.38, 9.00, 9.35, 10.00, 10.18, †10.42, †11.02 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy Point and West Quincy.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 9.00, 9.45, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.: 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.30, 3.15, 3.55, 4.20, 4.45, 5.55, 6.15, 6.35, 6.50, 7.30, 8.20, 8.55, 9.20, 10.00, *10.25, †10.55 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.33, 9.18, 10.08, 10.56, 11.38 A. M.; 12.15, 1.03, 1.18, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.17, 4.41, 5.09, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 6.48, 7.13, 7.32, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—6.25, 6.55, 7.25, 8.08, 8.35, 9.20, 9.55, 10.25, 11.23 A. M.; 12.15, 1.05, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.41, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 7.00, 7.32, 8.30, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—6.40, 7.10, 7.55, 8.20, 8.50, 9.35, 10.10, 10.40, 11.45 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.40, 3.15, 4.05, 5.00, 5.40, 6.15, 6.47, 7.15, 7.55, 8.45, 9.45, 10.38 P. M.

SUNDAY.

West Quincy for Neponset.—7.50, 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50 A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.55, 2.40, 3.15, 3.45, 4.20, 4.55, 5.40, 6.15, 6.50, 7.25, 7.55, 8.40, 9.15, 10.05, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.47, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.15, 1.37, 2.12, 2.57, 3.32, 4.02, 4.37, 5.12, 5.57, 6.32, 7.07, 7.42, 8.12, 8.57, 9.32, 10.07, 10.30, †10.12, †11.05 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy and West Quincy.—7.50, 8.50, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50, A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.50, 2.20, 2.55, 3.25, 4.00, 4.35, 5.20, 5.55, 6.30, 7.05, 7.35, 8.20, 8.55, 9.30, 10.05, 10.25, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.22, 7.55, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—8.10, 8.56, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.42, 8.12, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—8.20, 9.20, 10.15, 11.00, 11.45 A. M.; 12.30, 1.10, 1.55, 2.25, 2.55, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.15, 5.55, 6.30, 7.10, 8.00, 8.25, 9.00, 9.35, 10.05, 10.45 P. M.

*To Quincy only.
†To Car house only.

At Neponset close connection is made with West End Street Cars to and from Boston.

At Quincy Centre close connection is made with Electric Cars to and from Quincy Point.

Cars are due at Beale street, Wollaston, ten minutes after leaving Neponset and seven minutes after leaving Quincy.

JOHN A. DUGGAN, *Superintendent.*

Old Colony.

On and after June 16, 1890. Trains Leave

QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—4.33, 6.17, 6.55, 7.24, 7.31, 7.37, 7.52, 8.12, 8.34, 8.40, 9.18, 9.59, 10.38, 10.57 A. M.; 12.05, 1.02, 1.20, 1.42, 2.50, 4.00, 4.07, 4.48, 4.55, 5.33, 5.40, 6.20, 7.05, 7.10, 8.10, 9.06, 10.19, 10.33 P. M. SUNDAY—9.21, 9.31 A. M.; 1.46, 5.53, 6.01, 6.15, 8.14, 9.05, 9.16, 10.20, 11.01 P. M.

RETURN.—5.45, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 10.05, 11.02 A. M.; 12.00 M; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.30, 2.35, 3.12, 3.52, 4.18, 4.42, 5.10, 5.33, 6.07, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 8.15, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY—7.30, 8.30, 9.15, 9.30 A. M.; 12.45, 1.30, 5.00, 5.45, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WOLLASTON HEIGHTS FOR BOSTON.—4.36, 6.14, 6.59, 7.28, 7.41, 8.15, 8.46, 9.21, 10.02, 11.00 A. M.; 12.08, 1.05, 1.45, 2.53, 4.10, 4.58, 5.43, 6.23, 7.14, 8.13, 9.09, 10.37 P. M. SUNDAY.—9.34 A. M.; 1.49, 6.19, 9.20, 11.04 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.35, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY.—8.30 A. M., 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR BOSTON.—4.38, 6.19, 7.02, 7.16, 7.44, 8.05, 9.24, 10.04, 11.15 A. M.; 12.11, 1.25, 1.56, 2.56, 4.15, 5.48, 6.31, 7.12, 7.17, 8.18, 9.12, 10.40 P. M. SUNDAY.—9.37 A. M.; 1.52, 6.22, 9.23, 11.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.17, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 12.30, 1.15, 1.55, 2.25, 3.12, 4.18, 4.22, 4.42, 5.33, 5.40, 6.15, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY.—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

QUINCY ADAMS FOR BOSTON.—4.30, 6.07, 6.51, 7.20, 7.34, 8.08, 9.15, 9.56, 10.54 A. M.; 12.02, 1.38, 2.46, 4.03, 5.37, 6.16, 7.07, 8.07, 9.03, 10.30 P. M. SUNDAY.—9.27 A. M.; 1.42, 6.11, 9.12, 10.57 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M., 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY.—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WEST QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—6.08, 7.05, 7.54, 9.11, 11.04 A. M.; 1.46, 3.45, 5.27, 6.20, 10.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

EAST MILTON FOR BOSTON.—6.12, 7.09, 7.58, 9.15, 11.08 A. M.; 1.50, 3.55, 5.31, 6.24, 10.11 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR EAST MILTON AND WEST QUINCY.—6.48, 8.35, 10.40 A. M.; 12.50, 2.40, 4.42, 5.50, 6.42, 8.14 P. M.

GEO. L. CONNOR,
Gen'l Pass'r Agt.

J. R. KENDRICK,
General Manager.

Today's Anniversaries.

Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

WHICH HAPPENED ON JULY 28.

In Quincy and Vicinity—On the Battle Fields—Births and Deaths of the Presidents—Incorporation of Massachusetts' Cities and Norfolk County Towns—Foreign Matters.

1855—House of Levi B. Joseph struck by lightning.

1867—House of Ann Bass and barn of Joseph Hardwick struck by lightning.

World Wide.

MONTEFIORE.

1588—The Spanish armada dispersed by fireships; the next day many vessels were taken or sunk by the English.

1758—Louisburg, Canada, capitulated to the English.

1794—Robespierre guillotined in Paris.

1813—Fort Stevenson, on the lower Sandusky, attacked by British and Indians; the latter defeated.

1813—Wellington defeated Marshal Soult in the Pyrenees and entered France.

1835—The life of Louis Phillipe threatened by Fieschi, who fired an infernal machine at him; subsequently executed.

1844—Death of Joseph Bonaparte, ex-king of Naples and Spain and brother of Napoleon; born 1768.

1859—Mary Anderson, the actress, born in Sacramento, Cal.

1862—The Confederate cruiser Alabama sailed from the Mersey; launched May 15, and sunk by the Kearsarge June 19, 1864.

1864—Hood attacked Gen. O. O. Howard northwest of Atlanta, and was repulsed with heavy loss.

1870—Franco-Prussian war; Napoleon joins the army, leaving Empress Eugenie to act as regent. Surrendered at Sedan.

1885—Died at Ramsgate, England, Sir Moses Montefiore, aged 100; the first Jew knighted in England.

Sweltering Workmen Find a Snow Bank.

While workmen were employed in excavating a cut a short distance above Canfield & Wheeler's mill, in Manistee, Mich., they came upon a thick bed of snow. The mercury was above 90 degs. The snow was covered with several feet of sand. Many persons visited the place to ascertain the truth, and every one returned with large chunks of the "beautiful" to prove the fact of its existence. The presence of the snow will interfere with the grade to some extent, and the engineer was not at all pleased to witness the phenomenon. The men, however, enjoyed drinking the ice water converted from the snow.—Cor. Chicago Tribune.

A Strange Malformation.

Boise county, Idaho, has a sheep that is the property of James Johnston, of Round Valley, and was a year old on the 22d of May. It has but two legs, both on the hinder part of the body, and constantly walks erect, much after the manner of a kangaroo. The legs and tail are smooth as those of a dog, not showing the least trace of wool. The head is woolly and is provided with but one eye, which solitary optic is set in the center of the head. The neck has a good showing of feathers resembling those of the guinea fowl. The shoulders and place where the forelegs should be are as woolly as the head, extending back to where the smooth, doglike hair begins. —St. Louis Republic.

Caught Two Sharks.

A party of gentlemen at Glen Cove went to Matinecock point Tuesday evening and drew a seine net, catching at the first haul a large shovel nose shark, measuring 7 feet 2 inches from tip to tip, and weighing about 250 pounds. His sharkship had to be killed before he could be landed. A second haul was made, when a smaller shark of the same species was captured. The large shark was taken to the village and placed on exhibition near Campbell's hotel, where it was viewed by hundreds of people during Wednesday. It was pronounced one of the largest sharks ever captured in these waters.—Brooklyn Times

No Revision.

Presbyterian Enthusiast—The papers are full of talk about revision. I am unalterably opposed to it.

Ordinary Citizen—So am I. The rules are good enough now. The only trouble is with the umpires. Give us honest umpires and the Giants will win every game.—New York Weekly.

The work of canalizing the Seine, which has been in progress for fifteen years, is still being actively pushed forward. According to the engineer, M. Bouquet de la Grye, the cost will not exceed 135,000,000 francs. The object of the work is to deepen the river so that vessels of 2,000 to 2,500 tons, which at present have to stop at Rouen, may go to Paris.

They are telling of a young man who was graduated at the Harvard Law school this year who has taken the full academic course of four years at Harvard, followed by three years in the Law school, and has supported himself throughout the seven years, coming out with a balance of $5,000 to the good. This is good enough to be true.

M. Eiffel is now utilizing his famous tower and a balloon for aerial telegraph purposes by night. It is intended to ascertain by the experiments at what distance the lights on the tower can be perceived from a balloon, and to what height from the summit of the tower an aerostat can be seen and communicated with by signals.

It has never hitherto been found possible to make a drilling machine which would drill square, hexagonal, oblong and octagonal holes in metal, but such a tool has been devised, and its appearance before the public is promised at no distant date.

OUTLAWED BY INDIANS.

In the fall of 1866, while I was attached to Fort Hays as a government scout and dispatch rider, the Sioux and Cheyennes were consolidating for the war which opened in the spring. Bands of stragglers were riding about the country, stealing and murdering whenever opportunity offered, and one day in October, while returning to the fort from a long ride to the north after some missing horses, I encountered one of these predatory bands. It numbered twelve men, and a son of the Cheyenne chief known as Pawnee Killer was in command. While war had not been declared, and while the Indians did not hesitate to appear at the forts and trading posts, some one was being butchered every day. I had been on the watch for prowlers and was as well prepared as a lone man could be. I had a Winchester and two revolvers, and the only drawback was that I had found two of the horses and had them with me.

I was skirting a long, narrow ridge, badly broken by outcroppings of rock, and the time was 2 o'clock in the afternoon. All of a sudden I caught sight of Indians about half a mile away coming up the same side of the ridge. Indeed I heard them yelling before I saw them, and I turned sharp to the left and forced the horses up the ridge among a mass of bowlders and outcropping. The redskins caught sight of me as I went up. but did not immediately approach. I could see that they were confused, and a dozen or more shots were fired, and I was puzzling over the matter when I heard some one clattering over the stony ground, and next moment a white man jumped down beside me and exclaimed:

"Stranger, for God's sake stand 'em off until I can get my wind. They are Cheyennes, and have killed my brother!"

Three young bucks, on foot, had been in chase of the fugitive, and they were within 200 feet of me as I rose up. The leveled rifle brought them to a sudden halt, and after gazing at me for a moment they turned and descended the ridge to join the rest of the band. My visitor lay down, and it was five minutes before he could get breath to explain.

"We were out looking for cattle which stampeded from our emigrant camp on the Saline Fork. These brutes killed my brother and took me prisoner. That was yesterday, and about a mile below here they had gone into camp and built a fire to torture me when I made a break. Give me your revolver, for they'll be sure to charge us."

I gave him one of the weapons, and soon after an Indian appeared on the foot of the ridge, made signs of peace and asked for a talk. Those on the level below me drew away about forty rods to convince me that they meant fair, and I left my shelter and advanced a few paces to ask the errand of the young warrior. While I was thus engaged the man behind me was rolling the loose rocks together to strengthen the position.

The redskin said he came to demand a prisoner. They had no quarrel with me, but the prisoner had shot one of their number in cold blood and must die. They only asked for justice. I had their word that I might ride away in safety, but the prisoner they would have at any sacrifice. I did not wait an instant before replying that the man would not be given up, and that I was ready for any move on their part to take him. The buck had left his rifle behind him, and I stood there also apparently unarmed. As a matter of fact each of us had a revolver. We were about half a pistol shot apart, and as I gave him my ultimatum he half turned, whipped out a revolver and fired a bullet which passed within an inch of my head. Then he uttered a yell and started to run, but he was too late. My bullet struck him under the right arm and went clear through him, and he fell and curled up by a bowlder to die.

The situation was understood by the Indians below me almost instantly, and the entire crowd dismounted and charged up the ridge. It was a very foolish move on their part and proved the excitability of young bucks. We had them dead under our fire, and we killed three of them with as many bullets. I got a bead on Pawnee Killer's son with my revolver as he urged his hesitating band to push up the ridge, and when he went down I thought I had killed him. With his fall the fighting ceased. The survivors made a rush for their horses and then disappeared to the east, leaving the four dead ones where they fell. I was puzzled at their conduct, and at first regarded it as a ruse, but when I came to stand up and look around I saw a party of thirteen white men—hunters, trappers, stockmen and adventurers—coming up from the north on their way to the fort.

The name of the young man who so cleverly escaped was Austin Brice, and for the next year he was in government employ at the fort. He had not shot an Indian, as stated by the flag of truce bearer, but the murder of his brother was entirely unprovoked and cold blooded, and the Indians meant to torture him to death.

The bullet which struck the young chief did not kill him, as I at first supposed. It struck him alongside the nose, ran down to the corner of his mouth, followed the line of the lips down to the left hand corner, and passed over the chin. The result was to give him a most horrible looking mouth, making him an object of ridicule and contempt; and he not only swore to have my life, but Pawnee Killer proclaimed the fact that he would give five ponies and a revolver to any one who would bring him my scalp. Therefore, while actual hostilities had not yet begun, there was a price set upon my head.

The first attempt was made about two weeks after the fight on the ridge. A Sioux Indian, who claimed to have been outlawed from his tribe because he favored peace with the whites, came into Fort Hays, ostensibly for protection. He had no weapons, seemed to be honest and straightforward, and all the men had a good word for him. On the third day he came to me and asked my assistance to recover his rifle, blanket, a lot of powder and lead and various other articles, which he said he had cached at a spot about twelve miles down the Smoky Hill Fork in a grove. When he described the spot I remembered it very well, and next morning, having permission of the commandant, we set out. I was on horseback and the Indian afoot. I had my usual weapons, while he had an army musket. He gave us his name as Little Smoke, and was a typical warrior in build and demeanor. Before we left the fort an old hunter called me aside and said:

"Do you believe thar' is a cache?"

"Why not?"

"Bekase an Injun says thar' is. Allus take 'em contrary to what they say. Is your scalp nailed on?"

"Do you mistrust the man?"

"Never saw one yit that I didn't. I'm going to bet my rifle agin a keg of powder that you don't come back."

As soon as we were out of sight of the fort I motioned for the Indian to take the lead. He seemed to take it as a matter of course, and he led off with a lope and held it for six or seven miles without a halt. I had not only to keep an eye on him, but scan the country as well. He appeared to be on the lookout, as well he might be if his story was true, and about 11 o'clock we approached the spot where he claimed to have hidden his property. I had kept him in the lead all the time, and we had had more or less shelter along the bank of the stream. Half a mile from the grove I drew rein and said:

"I will wait here while by brother goes forward after his property."

"Is the Swift Rider tired with his ride?" he sarcastically answered.

"One must keep watch for danger. I will do that, for you will be busy."

"If my white brother is afraid he need not go."

"If my red brother has a cache in the grove let him look for it. If not we will return to the fort."

He hesitated a moment, and then, satisfied that I was on my guard, he walked away and soon disappeared in the grove. I had every confidence that the trees sheltered a band of redskins, and it would not have surprised me in the least to have seen a body of them dash out. I was therefore taken aback, at the end of about a quarter of an hour, to see Little Smoke reappear with a backload of stuff from his cache. He came straight toward me, but very slowly, and halted every few yards to adjust his burden. I was carefully watching him when my horse sniffed the air uneasily, and all at once it came to me that I was being stalked. I left the shelter of the cottonwoods for the open ground, and as I rode away two bullets zipped close to my head, having been fired from the opposite bank of the stream. At the same moment Little Smoke dropped his goods and fired on me with his musket. While half a dozen Indians in my rear were yelling and shooting I rode down to within 200 feet of the smooth tongued traitor and dropped him dead in his tracks. There were five Indians in the ambuscade, and they mounted their ponies and pursued me for three or four miles, but I got safely away.

The second attempt was made in December. A half breed Cheyenne—an old man with a very honest face—came into the fort and reported that a white man, a trapper, was in camp on the river above us with a broken leg, and he had volunteered to come in and report the case. The distance was not over five miles, but the snow lay deep on the ground and it was very sharp weather. The old man probably reasoned that I would be sent out to guide the relief party. He was asked to do so, but refused, even under promise of a gallon of whisky. This refusal aroused my suspicions, and instead of going out as a relief corps a dozen men went armed to the teeth. The place designated was a grove, and we approached it as near as possible under cover and then made a sudden dash. Eight mounted Indians rushed out on the other side. There were evidences that they had been there in camp for two or three days.

In the spring, when war had been formally declared, most of my work was along the Smoky Hill stage route. When the stages finally ceased running I carried food and ammunition to the station employes or guided them safely to the posts. Lookout station, twenty miles beyond Fort Hays, was more exposed to attack than any other on the route. The hut for the shelter of the men was half wood, half mud. Two stables filled with hay and oats flanked it and stood dangerously near. While at every other station the men had made dugouts for their protection, this precaution had been neglected at Lookout. Small bands of Indians had appeared and been stood off by the well armed men, and they had come to believe that they could defeat any force likely to appear. On the morning of April 15 I was approaching Lookout with 600 Winchester cartridges for the men, when, just as day fairly broke, I was discovered and pursued by a band of about fifty Indians. I got into the station after a lively chase, and within an hour it was surrounded by over a hundred redskins.

I had been recognized, and they sent a flag of truce to offer the three men their lives if they would hand me over. This offer was twice repeated, and then the Indians settled down to besiege the station. During the day the firing was kept up at long range. All the horses in the stables were killed before noon, but none of us was wounded. As night came I determined to get away, being under orders to report at Hays as soon as possible. The men encouraged me to go, saying they could hold the place until I sent assistance.

At about 9 o'clock I crept out of the hut, crawled on my hands and knees into the darkness, and after twice almost bumping against Indians I got beyond their lines and headed for the fort. I was only three miles away when I saw the glare of the burning stables, which the redskins had crept up to and fired. The hut caught from the stables, and as the three brave fellows were finally driven out they were shot down by the horde in waiting, and thus every vestige of the station was wiped out.—New York Sun.

THE THOUGHTFUL MAN

Reads, Reflects, and Decides

What is the Best Policy

For him to pursue

TO MAKE HIS BUSINESS

A Large and Prosperous One.

THE HEADSTRONG MAN

Thinks He Knows

Just What is Best!

and he pushes ahead,

works hard,

but

FINDS HIS LABOR

does not produce

GOOD RESULTS,

and he is

Obliged to Fail,

OR GIVE UP BUSINESS,

perhaps both.

Let those who wish to succeed, not work so hard; take more notice; see what others do, and try and improve on their ways and on their own in past years.

ADVICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertise regularly in the LEDGER and reach the people who spend their money in Quincy.

Advertise in a judicious manner. The world reads and studies the daily papers, but only a small proportion of the people ever see the issues of the profess onal advertising schemes.

Advertise liberally. Hunt's Merchant's Magazine says on this point: According to the character or extent of your business, set aside a liberal percentage each year for advertising, and do not hesitate. Keep yourself unceasingly before the public, and it matters not what business of utility you may be engaged in, for, if intelligently and industriously pursued, a fortune will be the result.

Advertise truthfully. Let your advertisement, in all cases, exactly correspond with what you really propose to sell. Be prepared to show the customer, who inquires, the identical goods, and let the price and terms tally with your announcements.

Advertise sensibly. Use plain language, easily understood, writing as you would talk to a customer. Slang, vulgar expressions, scriptural quotations, and personalities, ought never to have a place in advertisements. They are sure to offend some one, and are never in good taste.

Advertise modestly. Neither brag nor exaggerate. Tell the truth and prove it; but tell it interestingly and prove it convincingly. Avoid superlatives, since constant use weakens their effect.

Advertise attractively. The fresher, brighter and more interesting you make your advertisements the more they will be read. Indeed, many advertisements afford so much information on current topics of domestic economy that they are read as a matter of news.

Advertise specifically. It is better to name certain lines of goods rather than a general stock. Most people are bargain-hunters, and an advertisement will meet with more responses if it offers a specific bargain.

Advertise persistently. "To discontinue an advertisement," says John Wanamaker, Philadelphia's great merchant, "is like taking down your sign. If you want to do business you must let the public know it. Standing advertisements are better and cheaper than reading notices. They look more substantial and business-like, and inspire confidence. I would as soon think of doing business without clerks as without advertising."

Successful advertisers employ the simplest words and forms of expression. Make lines that will cause your announcement to be talked about among intelligent, well informed and well-to-do people.

APHORISMS.

Lying advertisements are and always will be failures in the long run.—*Printer's Ink.*

The man who does not find advertising profitable, generally finds business unprofitable.

Pay as much attention to your advertising, as you do to your purchases, and you will get equally satisfactory results.—*The Money Maker.*

Many business men who advertise expect to see returns directly, and if they do not, feel it is unprofitable. The indirect benefits derived from keeping the name before the trade are out of all proportion to the direct returns received, and the most successful advertisers are those who keep themselves so constantly before the trade that their names become as familiar as a household word. —*Coal Trade Journal.*

Don't advertise that you are selling an article worth five dollars for twenty-five cents. Such statements emanate either from lying knaves or from fools. The knaves, however, are the ones who advertise such statements, the fools not possessing sufficient sense to appreciate the value of advertising. A truthful, candid statement is the best advertisement of a meritorious article. Learn to regard your advertisement as your bond, and be prepared to fulfil its pledges to the letter.

LAWTON'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND!

—FOR THE—

Blood, Liver and Kidneys.

This great constitutional remedy has been on the European market for over twenty years, is superior to all others, and proven the greatest Blood Purifier and System Renovator ever compounded by medical skill. Nothing can equal it for putting the vital portions of the body in condition. If your liver is affected do you stop to think how or what your liver is? The liver is subject to more or less little pains or aches. This organ is the sponge of the body, and is continually soaked full of blood rich in poison. Its purpose is the secretion of certain digestive and cathartic elements known as bile, and the transformation of those products of digestion which are absorbed into the blood and carried into the liver before they enter the general circulation and assist in nourishing the body. Inactivity, then, produces numerous diseases. So by using LAWTON'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND, your liver will be free from all diseases. It is also absolutely necessary to know what and where are your kidneys. There are two kidneys, one on each side of the backbone. They are the only organs that purify the blood of the uric acid waste in the system. Every drop of blood courses through a great many times a day, just as through the heart. The waste matter which they should take away contains deadly poison which, if retained, causes fatal results. Sixty-five gallons of blood per hour, in the average man, passes through the kidneys, and to purify it they must be in perfect health. The kidneys are filled with many thousand hair-like tubes. These tubes run into every part of the kidney and, as the blood flows through that organ, the urine passes into these tubes, and is drained into the bladder. If these little tubes are diseased, the uric acid is not removed, and, instead of this poison coming through the blood, the albumen, which is really the life of the blood, comes through these walls and escapes with the urine; in other words, the nerve action is entirely wrong, and instead of taking the poison out of the blood, the life of the blood is taken out and the poison remains.

LAWTON'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND,

By its immediate action upon these vital organs thoroughly cleanses, renovates and restores them to their normal condition.

PALATABLE AS MILK. PLEASANT TO THE TASTE. NO NAUSEA.

100 DOSES,—$1.00

LAWTON COMPOUND COMPANY,

235 Washington Street, Boston,

Male and Female Agents Wanted. Sent to any address on receipt of price, $1, or 6 Bottles for $5.

For Sale at all Drug Stores.

June 6. 3m

TWO DOROTHYS.

A little maid with downcast eyes,
And folded hands, and serious face,
Who walks sedately down the street,
Her dainty dress all smooth and neat,
Each curl and ribbon in its place.

A dovelike maid with brow demure
Beneath her bonnet's shady brim,
Who quiet sits within the pew,
And gravely reads the service through,
And joins in every hymn.

The sweetest maid that could be found
From Cuba to the Bay of Fundy;
A flower, the loveliest that springs,
A saint, an angel without wings—
That's Dorothy on Sunday.

A little maid, in breathless haste,
With glowing cheeks and tangled hair,
Who races up and down the street,
And with her skipping, tripping feet
Is here and there and everywhere.

A saucy maid, with cap askew
Upon her rumpled yellow curls,
With twinkling feet and chattering tongue
And breezy skirts about her swung
In swift, ecstatic whirls.

The merriest maid that ever shocked
The servile slaves of Mrs. Grundy;
A bird, a spark of dawning light,
A romp, a rogue, a witch, a sprite—
That's Dorothy on Monday.
—Margaret Johnson in St. Nicholas.

Get Shoes After Noon.

The best time to get fitted to shoes is in the latter part of the day. The feet then are at their maximum of size and sensitiveness. Activity measurably enlarges them. When the muscles are in play the flow of blood in the arteries is increased and the joints also; consequently they are more tender. Even gravity affects the venous circulation, so that standing on the feet alone tends to enlarge these members. It is gravity that produces varicose veins in the legs and feet of persons of relaxing fibre who are required to be much in the erect position.

Hence when healthy persons lie down at night their feet, being relieved from the weight of the body, resume their normal size. Try on the new shoes with moderately thick stockings, too, and you then have a margin of room by putting on thinner ones when the feet are ill at ease. For tender feet fit them late in the day with the aid of heavy stockings, and the next morning, clad in thinner stockings, those feet will rest in the new almost as comfortably as they would in old shoes.—Herald of Health.

Poor One Minute, Rich the Next.

One minute with poverty staring him in the face; the next a rich man for life. That was the actual experience of S. P. Armstrong, who died of heart disease at Butler, Pa. He had invested all his funds in sinking a well in the Thorn Creek oil region of Pennsylvania. It was thought to be dry, and as a sort of farewell protest against his ill luck the explorer fired a torpedo in its depths. Immediately after its explosion the well began to flow at a tremendous rate, a volume of oil being lifted into the air to a height of at least one hundred feet. Not having expected a big well no connections had been made to the tanks, and the oil flowed on the ground, completely deluging the entire neighborhood. After several hours the oil was turned into tanks with great personal risk to the workmen, and the first day's production was 10,000 barrels, the largest well ever opened in the oil county It was a mine of wealth to Mr. Armstrong, and developed a large scope of rich territory.—New York Press.

Our Flag Abroad.

"Here, for the first time since leaving New York, I saw the Stars and Stripes. It was floating over the gateway to the American consulate. It is a strange fact that the further one goes from home the more loyal one becomes. I felt that I was a long ways off from my own dear land; it was Christmas day, and I had seen many different flags since last I gazed upon our own. The moment I saw it floating there in the soft, lazy breeze I took off my cap and said: 'That is the most beautiful flag in the world, and I am ready to whip any one who says it isn't.'

"No one said a word. Everybody was afraid. I saw an Englishman in the party glance furtively toward the Union Jack, which was floating over the English consulate, but in a hesitating manner, as if he feared to let me see."—Nellie Bly's Book.

Gymnastics.

Uncle Enoch, from Oldboro, was visiting his daughter in New York, and one evening she took him to a concert at which Sig. Bangelli was to play a piano solo.

The signor has a peculiar way of playing chords. After each one he gives a sort of spring into the air, which enables him to attack the next one with great vigor.

"My stars!" Uncle Enoch was heard to whisper confidentially after the first "chord passage," "he struck them notes so hard they fotched him clean off his seat!"—Exchange.

Swapping Horses in Maine.

A new kind of swindling or of horse stealing is reported by The Kennebec Journal. While Mr. Charles F. Thaxter, of South Gardiner, was at work a stranger called at his house and told Mrs. Thaxter that her husband had sent him to swap horses and that she was to pay him $15 to boot, and that he would leave his horse. Mrs. Thaxter carried out the instructions and received in exchange a white horse which has since proved utterly worthless. Mr. Thaxter's horse was a handsome and valuable red bay.

Wanted the Job.

Woman—I want this room whitewashed, but I dread the muss of it all.

Uncle Pete—Guess you'se had sum ob dese here cheap whitewashers at wuk. I'se very 'ticular, ma'am. I'se whitewashed sum ob de finest fences in de city. Whitewash am too 'spensive ter spill 'roun' on furniture.—Epoch.

Mr. Henderson is a punctilious man, with a special antipathy against nicknames and pet abbreviations. The other day, after much fruitless running about the city on some errand, he declared that he had traveled "from Daniel to Beersheba."

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

FOR SALE BY NEWSBOYS,

and at the following places:

Old Colony Depot,	Boston
Ledger Office,	115 Hancock Street, Quincy
Souther's Store,	Adams Building, Quincy
McGovern Bros.' Store,	Plumer's Block, Quincy
Coram's Store,	Copeland Street, West Quincy
Miss Bartlett's Store,	Jones' Corner
Post Office,	Quincy Point
Depot,	Wollaston Heights
Henry B. Vinton,	Braintree
M. K. Pratt,	Weymouth
Post Office,	Houghs Neck

NEWS COLLECTIONS.

QUINCY, at Depot, at 9 A. M.
ATLANTIC, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WOLLASTON, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WEST QUINCY, at Post Office, at 7.30 A. M.
SOUTH QUINCY, at Depot, at 8.30 A. M.
QUINCY POINT, at Post Office, at 8 A. M.

News and advertisements dropped in boxes at the above locations will be collected at the specified times, in season for that day's issue of THE LEDGER. Anonymous articles will not receive consideration.

Today's Almanac.—July 28.

High water at 7.45 A. M. and 8.00 P. M.
Sun rises at 4.33; Sets at 7.08.
Moon sets 12.47 A. M.
Full Moon July 31.

THE DAY BOOK.

Interesting Brief Locals Gathered by Ledger Reporters.

Rev. D. M. Wilson left this morning for the Weirs, N. H.

Among the dogs recently licensed in this city is one by the name of Mugo.

The Quincy Yacht Club will hold a social meeting on Wednesday evening.

The Sweedish camp meeting will open at Merry Mount Park on Thursday.

Mrs. A. A. Holt and daughter of New York are visiting at Mrs. Albert Holt's.

Mr. Paul R. Blackmur has been spending a week at Siasconset and Nantucket.

Miss Annie L. Prescott has gone to Melvin Village, N. H., for a two weeks' sojourn.

The Manet Land Company has sold several lots at Houghs Neck since the auction sale.

Clan McGregor, O. S. C., will hold its annual picnic at Melville Gardens, Downer Landing, Saturday, Aug. 16.

The Wollaston Unitarian Society will have a lawn party this evening at the residence of Mr. Edmund F. Taylor.

Miss Jennie R. Randall, book-keeper at the Quincy Electric Light and Power Company, has gone to Nantasket for two weeks.

Let your friends know when you are away on your vacation and help the DAILY LEDGER by forwarding the item to this office.

The Merry Mounts and Glovers of Atlantic play ball at the Park grounds this afternoon at 3.

Miss Minnie Litchfield, who has been enjoying the past two weeks in Scituate and Norwell, returned home on Sunday.

The little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter B. Elcock who died in Boston Saturday will be brought to West Quincy for burial this afternoon.

City Council meeting this evening, and it is probable that it will be fully as interesting as the others recently held. See Tuesday's DAILY LEDGER for best report.

Mayor Porter has not signed the order granting the Manet Street Railway a location for poles on Hancock street. He is endeavoring to arrange some consolidation. All other orders have been signed.

Thomas & Miller of South Quincy Mass. have just shipped a large Quincy granite monument to Trura, Nova Scotia. They have a fine display of large work in their yard, and from appearances, work is rushing.

It is some years since bluefish have visited these shores, but Quincy gentlemen are reported to have caught several recently. They desired to keep it secret but it has leaked out, and fishing excursions will be more frequent.

All the owners and those having the care of horses are invited to call at the LEDGER office and get a copy of Black Beauty. Every one who has read the book, pronounces it to be interesting and instructive ; one lady says she always took pleasure in petting her horse, but since she has read Black Beauty she feels as if the noble animal understands all she says.

Street Car Accommodation.

An extra car should be run Sundays on the 1.20 trip from West Quincy. Large numbers take that car to connect with the Nantasket train which leaves Quincy at 1.51, and also to go to the other beaches. Yesterday the car on that trip was loaded before it got to the Willard schoolhouse, and more than fifty who were waiting were obliged to walk. On nearly every other trip two cars were sent.

Probably it was a mistake, as Supt. Duggan tries, as everybody knows, to accommodate all patrons, as was shown on the last trip Sunday evening, when he ran three cars to Ward Four.

The Woburn Assessors have established the tax rate for the current year at $16.50 on $1000. This is a reduction of 70 cents from last year.

Africa and the Africans.

Mr. Thos. E. Besolow, a native of Bendoo, Upper Guinea, Africa, and the son of an African chief, will deliver a lecture on "Africa and the Africans" in the M. E. church, Wollaston, on Tuesday evening, at 7.45. He portrays with wonderful vividness and power the lights and shadows of the "Dark Continent," to which the eyes of the whole world are now turned. Come and hear him.

No admission will be charged, but a collection will be taken at the close of the lecture for his benefit, as he is paying his way through Wilbraham Academy in this manner.

Catboat Eureka Beaten.

The first of a series of races, best two out of three, between the Eureka of Boston and the Rival of Bridgeport, Conn., was sailed Saturday off Bridgeport. It was won by the Rival. Today the second race will be sailed.

The Baby Chewed a Cartridge.

A colored picnic excursion boarded a train on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad on Sunday.

The chattering, perspiring, gayly dressed picnickers crowded the seats and aisles of the smoker and first class cars and the overflow even flooded the parlor car despite protest. The clamor and babel incident to such affairs rose above the clatter of car wheels and made ordinary railroad conversation impossible. But at a stoppage at one of the little railway stations there was a lull. A poorly clad old negro of solemn visage came up to a car window and said to an elderly colored passenger:

"Sis Sue, I's 'stonished to see you hyar gwine off picnicin' Sunday when yo' cousin's baby's bein' buried dis hyar very day."

"Law, you don' tell me! Well, I did hear de baby was dead, but den I didn't look for such a suddent funeral. What ail'm, anyhow?"

"Well, I tell you, I don' know 'zactly, but dere war some dinalemeet cartridges roun' de house, and dey s'pose de chile bit off de de een o' one of the cartridges; leastways dey found his head mos' blowed off an' one cartridge done gone."

There was a moan of sympathy from the carload of listeners, and when the train moved on a hush of horror held the picnickers silent almost to the next station.—Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.

Mr. Flagler's Floating Palace.

This year every man who lives near the Sound and who can afford the luxury is investing in a yacht. The craft range in every conceivable variety, from catboats to Mr. Flagler's new floating palace, the Alicia, which, by the way, is the sensation of the yachting world just at present. She is lying off Larchmont with a big crew of men aboard. Everything about the new boat is spick and span new. Mr. Flagler has had a large office fitted up aboard the Alicia, where he can transact some of the business of the Standard Oil company on his way to and from New York when he feels in the humor. There is a typewriter in the cabin and a commodious desk for the use of the millionaire's secretary. The spectacle of a Standard Oil magnate starting the business of the day while taking his daily trip from Larchmont to New York in his yacht belongs to the latter day history of New York.—New York Sun.

Travel in the Southwest.

A railroad man who is an agent for an eastern road doing business with all the western, southwestern and northwestern trunk lines says that 70 per cent. of the emigrant travel goes to the northwest. About a month from now the bulk of this business will have been done for the calendar year. From that time until next spring the travel will be chiefly for business or pleasure. This same observer estimates that of the citizens of the United States fully 60 per cent. of those moving from their old eastern homes go to the new northwest in preference to the middle and southwest. In general the southwest seems to be preferred to the middle west. The migration to the southwest and the south is more largely from the central western states than from the east and New England.—New York Sun.

Columbia College's President.

Seth Low is putting new life into the venerable machinery of Columbia college. He has no respect for an old rule that does not reasonably provide for a new contingency. For instance, a young man not overburdened with wealth entered the law school, paying what was for him quite a fee. After attending two or three lectures business exigencies forbade his continuance at study. He applied to the treasurer for a rebate on his cash payment, only to meet with a delay and hear a rule recited against such a demand. Then he dropped President Low a line. Within four hours the postoffice brought a courteous reply and a check.—Chatter.

The tax rate at Athol, Mass., is $19 on $1000 with a 5 per cent. discount if paid be- Oct. 1, The assessed valuation is $3,000,000, an increase of $150,000 over last year; number of polls 1710, a gain of over 100.

New York has, according to its supervisor of census, a population of 1,513,501.

BORN.

FULLER—In West Quincy, July 2, Muriel, daughter to Mr. and Mrs. F. Wesley Fuller.

DIED.

MCDONALD—In West Quincy, July 26, William H., son of Mr. George and Mrs. Jane McDonald, aged 1 year and 4 months.

FREDETTE—In South Quincy, July 26, Mrs. Matilda Fredette aged 67 years.

ELCOCK—In South Boston, July 26, Regenia L., daughter of Mr. Walter B. and Mrs. Catherine Elcock, aged 3 years and 10 months.

THE SUGAR QUESTION

As Viewed from a Business Man's Standpoint.

IT IS NOW TIME FOR ACTION.

Troubles Which Threaten Brazil Would Be Solved Through a Reciprocity Treaty with the United States.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Charles R. Flint, a member of the late Pan-American conference, and whose twenty years' experience in South American trade, financial and mercantile. gives weight to his views, spoke yesterday upon the subject of inter American reciprocity.

On the question of a commercial treaty with Brazil, Mr. Flint says the question now before congress is whether we can afford to admit sugar free for fifteen years (the term proposed in the treaty) and thus lose the import duties, amounting to over $900,000,000, and perhaps have to pay Brazil an export duty on sugar, as was the case with coffee, on which commodity Brazil has collected over $100,000,000 export tax since we admitted it duty free. Brazil has at Washington a specal envoy duly authorized to offer in exchange for our admitting sugar free a market for the product of our farms, forests and factories. It would be the veriest folly, he thinks, for congress to thus throw away this opportunity. He further says:

Unfortunately a simple business proposition has become complicated with other interests not directly bearing on it and involved with partisan politics and personal ambitions. If the farmers, merchants and manufacturers would call meetings of their trade associations and discuss this question it would be treated as it should be, in a purely practical basis. The farmers who come into town to buy coffee, sugar and other supplies prefers to pay for them in what he raises, rather than draw gold from his bank. The manufacturer who must have South American products to run his factory prefers to send in exchange cotton and woolen goods, machinery, hardware, implements, woodware and leather goods rather than paying for the raw material as at present principally in gold.

Their practical views on these matters should be transmitted to their representatives in congress; under our constitution, we cannot, if we would, put an export tax on what we raise; we want to provide against their putting an export tax on what they send to us. Before throwing our sugar market open to Spain, while she is putting a prohibitory duty on our flour, let us fix a basis for fair trade. To-day we buy from the countries south of us sugar, coffee and rubber to the amount $200,000,000.

Largely owing the fact of our neglecting to negotiate treaties of reciprocity in the past we sell them less than $80,000,000, leaving a balance of over $120,000,000, forcing gold shipments to Europe which at times endanger the industrial interests of this country and force high rates of interest against our farmers and manufacturers. The farmers, mechanics and merchants would not spend their time discussing whether reciprocity is a step in the direction of free trade or whether it is in widening of the field of protection.

They would look at it from a purely business standpoint and would recommend a position being taken against putting it in the power of the sugar producing countries to put on between the sugar plantations and consumer of the United States an export tax to take the place of the tax we remove, and to protest against giving away the duty on sugar while the government of Brazil stands ready through its representative at Washington to open the markets of the great republic of South America to our products in exchange for the free admission of Brazilian sugar, and the other republics have shown a desire to enter into treaties of reciprocity with us.

It happens that the time is most favorable for negotiating such a treaty with Brazil. Not only is there a feeling against England, owing to her high-handed course with the Portuguese, from whom the Brazilians descend, not owing to the sympathy that exists on the part of the new republic of South America for ours, after which she has modeled her constitution and forms of government. but the only serious internal political question that threatens the new republic would be solved through a treaty of reciprocity with the United States, by giving a new impetus to the sugar industry of the northern provinces.

At present those provinces are somewhat disaffected in their relation to the central government. There is a growing discontent, as they do not feel that they are receiving a proper equivalent for the large amount of taxes which they are weekly remitting to Rio de Janeiro. If, however, the central government at Rio opens the whole market of Brazil to the produce and manufactures of the United States, and the northern provinces thus secure the free admission of their sugar into the United States, it could bind the sugar producing provinces of the north to the central government for a period of years until the new government could be firmly established, and the province of Brazil be bound together by railroads and telegraphs, such as now unite the different sections of this country.

UNDESIRABLE PASSENGERS

Cut a Series of Wicked Capers on Board the Steamship Chicago.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Twenty-seven cattlemen on board the steamship Chicago, which came into port yesterday from London, made the voyage an interesting one for Capt. Morgan and his crew of twelve men. The fun began the second day out, when the men broke down the cattle pens on deck. Being remonstrated with, they threatened to take possession of the ship. Some days later they broke into the hold and took out a quantity of Bass' ale, which served to keep them drunk and quarrelsome for some days. Two of them took up quarters in the captain's cabin, but were driven out after some trouble. Capt. Morgan handed three of his unruly passengers to the police authorities upon his arrival, and preferred formal charges against them of intimidating the crew, insulting him, and of rifling the cargo.

Picked Up at Sea.

BOSTON, July 28.—The steamer D. H. Miller, Capt. Phillips, at this port from Baltimore, reports that on the 26th, picked up two boats containing, twenty men, the crew of the British steamship Charles Morand, Capt. Marshall, which sailed from New York for Vera Cruz last week, with a cargo of oil. The Charles Morand was run into and sunk by an unknown schooner, on the 26th. The two boats and the crew were brought to this city.

Cyclone in Ontario.

HAMILTON, Ont., July 28.—A cyclone near here did much damage. Several barns were unroofed, and one barn was taken up bodily and dropped a wreck on an adjoining farm. Large trees were uprooted, and all the crops, fences and trees in a district half a mile wide and a mile long were prostrated.

WEATHER-CROP BULLETIN.

Rain Has Helped the Farmers, but It Came Rather Late—Corn Doing Fairly Well—Potato Beetle Abroad.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 28.—The New England Meteorological Society issues the following report: The average temperature for New England for the past week has been slightly below the normal. The days have generally been warm and pleasant, but the nights have been cool and damp. At Newport, N. H., the thermometer registered 36 degrees on the morning of the 22d, and at Kingston, R. I., 48 degrees on the 20th and 21st. At Blandford, Hampden county, Mass., a frost occurred on low land on the 21st, which was severe enough to seriously injure vines and to nip corn.

Except light showers in some localities on the 19th and 20th, no rain has fallen during the week till the evening of the 24th in western Massachusetts and Connecticut and the early morning of the 25th in other sections. The rain since then has been generally steady and quite heavy in places in Massachusetts and New Hampshire. There the total fall for the week has been at or above the average, but generally it is slightly below. At Newport, N. H., and Clark's Falls, Conn., the shower on the 10th was accompanied by hail, which did considerable damage in the latter section to corn, beans and gardens. At West Simsbury, Conn., hail fell on the 20th, doing slight damage.

The sunshine has been in excess throughout the section, Some fog was reported from Jonesport, Me., during the first of the week, and the last two days have been generally cloudy.

The rain of the last part of the week has been doing a great deal of good, although many farmers say that it is too late to benefit potatoes or second crops, and some pieces of corn are nearly, if not quite ruined. The latter crop has stood the drought the best of any, and though it is small in the northern section, owing to late planting, it is generally looking well, and the outlook for it is encouraging. The general report is that potatoes will be very light, but where they are being dug in Rhode Island they are large and of fine yield, and in Massachusetts one observer says: "Potatoes are fielding finely, smoothly and free from rust; no blight." The potato beetle is eating the undug potatoes in eastern Massachusetts, while the stalks are being injured by the rose bug. The tobacco plant in Connecticut is mentioned as very uneven. A severe frost occurred in central New Hampshire on the morning of the 22d.

BIG SCHEME SUBMITTED

For Utilizing the Lake Front Site at Chicago for the World's Fair.

CHICAGO, July 28.—The plan of division of the World's fair, which will be presented by the directors to the legislature, is to place the art gallery, the government building and another building containing a fine electrical display, on the land reclaimed from Lake Michigan, and use the present lake front grounds as an entrance ground. At Jackson park will be placed the big machinery hall, the stock show, a mineral palace, an underground mining exhibit, a glass factory, the several state exhibits, oriental villas, and such other novel and beautiful displays as may be offered later on.

Gen. Fitzsommons, the contractor, and J. T. Doughine, first vice-president of the National Association of American Investors, has submitted a new proposition for utilizing the lake front. Their scheme involves the building of a coffer dam from Thirteenth street to Randolph with concrete and stone work, making it safe and water tight. They then propose to pump out the water, leaving a basin containing about 300 acres of land, including the forty-five acres which are now there. This will leave ground on which the structure can be erected.

At the water edge the surface of the ground will be thirteen feet below the water surface and gradually slope to the shore. This new land will be approached by ten or more subways running to the Illinois Central tracks. The top of the coffer dam will be forty-five feet wide, and can be used for an extensive driveway, The base of this structure will be eighty feet in width. Messrs. Fitzsommons and Doughine say they are willing to put up the pumping works to do the work and give bonds in the sum of $1,000,000 for the performance and maintenance of the same.

Signs of Progress.

NEW YORK, July 28.—At the Church of the Strangers last night a sermon was preached in good English by a native Chinaman, dressed in full Oriental costume. His Chinese name is Tsche She Dge, and that given in baptism twenty years ago is Charles W. Marshall. He has since done effective missionary work in China, and last night he gave a brief history of his labors. He prophesied the embracing of Christianity by the Chinese people at no distant day.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Jake Gaudaur won the single scull race at Duluth.

The Earl of Jersey has been appointed governor of New South Wales.

Young Sanders has confessed that he robbed the bank at Woodstock, N. B.

The Crown Princess of Greece, who recently gave birth to a son, has had a relapse.

Employes of the Barnard mill, Fall River, complain of poor stock and threaten a strike.

Five Roman Catholic academies are to be admitted to the state university of New York.

Congressman Holman says bills are rushed through the house which have never been read.

Rev. Dr. Burtsell yesterday said farewell to his congregation of the Church of the Epiphany, New York.

There is a reported scheme to purchase the Mexican National railroad and make it a standard gauge line.

The business portion of Creighton, Neb., was destroyed by fire. Loss $20,000. The town had no water to fight fire.

John D. Fiske, lawyer and opera house manager, of Fresno, Cal., was killed by Joseph T. Sillman, an inventor.

The Moorish government has assured the Spanish government of the prompt punishment of the Melilla raiders.

While the Prince Regent of Germany was out driving in the suburbs his carriage collided with a tram car, and the prince was thrown out and badly bruised.

The committee of the Irish National league appeals to all branches to thoroughly reorganize and to contribute to the central funds, upon which heavy calls are made.

The Russian minister of the interior has ordered the local authorities to prevent foreign missionaries from carrying on their religious propaganda among the Jews to the detriment of the exclusive right of conversion possessed by the Orthodox church.

TROOPS AND POLICE

Engage in Battle in Streets of Buenos Ayres.

THE DEAD LYING IN HEAPS.

Guatemala Has Thousands More Men Than San Salvador and Will Fight It Out—Bulgaria's Stroke for Freedom.

LONDON, July 28.—A dispatch to The Times from Buenos Ayres says: Early on Saturday the artillery, joined by some civilians, took the first steps to overthrow the government. The troops and the police parleyed. Fire was opened at Palermo and soon extended to the Plaza Lavalle, The infantry and artillery, with Mitraeleaues, kept up heavy firing all the morning. The police fired at and dispersed a crowd around the government house, but the people kept firing from houses. A determined group of forty men stood pluckily to their arms, in front of the government house, while the roar of the artillery and the roll of the musketry came nearer and nearer.

A policeman in mere wantonness split an Englishman's head open with his saber, and a bystander shot the polceman down.

In the afternoon the revolutionary government issued its first decree. This ordered the mobilization of the national guard and appointed Nicolas Menales chief of police. At 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon two attacks were made by the government. Troops charged on citizen batallions. The troops were repulsed both times. Policemen and artillerymen are lying dead in heaps. The chief of police, Capde Vila, is wounded. The minister of war is reported killed. Sharp firing continues around the artillery barracks. [Here the cable dispatch to The Times abruptly closes.]

BUENOS AYRES, July 28.—Gens. Campos and Arrendontio, commanding the insurgents, have seized the arsenal, barracks and Plaza Lavalle. Their forces include five military and two citizen batallions and the cadet corps. The government commands seven batallions and expects reinforcements from Zaratt. The street conflicts on Saturday were adverse to the government. The losses on both sides were heavy. Many buildings were destroyed. The navy remains neutral. Senor Pellegrini, the vice president, has assumed the presidency.

Another battallion of troops, with arms and baggage, has joined the insurgents. The populance support the revolution, which has extended to the provinces. The authorities are negotiating with the insurgents.

WILL FIGHT IT OUT.

The Guatemalan Side of the Story of the Revolution.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y., July 28.—A cipher dispatch received here by an official of the Guatemalan government says that Guatemala accepts the war provoked by San Salvador and will continue it until San Salvador elects a legitimate president in place of Ezetan. The battle fought on the 23d inst., the same dispatch recites, resulted in the rout of the San Salvadorians, but as Salvador commands the cable to Central America the government only allows dispatches favorable to itself to be sent abroad. The telegram further asserts that the arms taken from the steamer Colima were taken with the consent of the Pacific Mail agent and the American minister by virtue of article 17 of the Pacific Mail contract.

Honduras, the dispatch further says, will remain neutral for the present, but may join Guatemala if events require her, Guatemala has 40,000 men under arms and Hunduras 6000, while San Salvador has only about 10,000.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 28.—Both Gautemala and San Salvador are trying to mass troops with the utmost haste, but Guatemala finds difficulty in the dissatisfaction of her soldiers. A Guatemala dispatch claims that the Guatemalan forces so greatly outnumber the San Salvadorians that in the present week the tables will be turned.

WILL THROW OFF THE YOKE.

Bulgaria Will Proclaim Independence and Ferdinand Be Made King.

LONDON, July 28.—A dispatch from Vienna to The Daily News says that M. Stambuloff, the Bulgarian prime minister, will assemble the colonels of all the Bulgarian regiments and the deputies of the leading towns at Sofia on Aug. 3, when Bulgaria will be proclaimed independent and Prince Ferdinand be declared king.

WHOLE FAMILY KILLED.

While Watching One Engine, They are Hurled to Death by Another.

GRAFTON, W. Va., July 28.—About the time the west bound accommodation train was due, William Golden, his wife and three children, started to cross the tracks of the Baltimore and Ohio road near the railroad, but seeing a yard engine coming up the road they stopped to let it pass. Mr. Golden was holding his 2-year old boy in his arms and his wife a 3-months-old baby. When watching the engine, the passenger train struck the family, instantly killing the husband, wife and two children and fatally injuring the boy who was in his father's arms, the little fellow dying in an hour, The engineer of the train signalled, but the noise of the yard engine prevented the approach of the train being heard.

Sealers Doing Well.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28.—The schooner Dashing Wave has arrived here from Sand Point, Alaska, bringing news of the sealing fleet. The sealing vessels have all done well, having caught from 600 to 1200 seals each. All the sealers, seventeen in number, have left for Behring Sea. The British schooner Lily did not appear and fears are entertained for her safety. The revenue cutter Richard Rush arrived at Sand Point on July 10 and left two days later for Ounalaska.

Mexican News.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 28.—Senor Castillanos, the spanish minister here, has been informed that two Spanish warships have been ordered to Central America.

A large amount of counterfeit silver is in circulation here.

Several revolutionary bands are marauding near the Mexican frontier in Guatemalan territory.

Iron Works Wrecked.

ST. LOUIS, July 28.—A flue in the Tudor iron works of East St. Louis exploded, killing one man and seriously wounding five others. The immense smoke stack fell and completely wrecked the building.

FAIR DRINKERS OF GOTHAM.

Vanilla Soda, Pop, Vichy and Lime Juice Have Their Votaries.

The New York girl is a hard but harmless drinker. For some unknown reason she is always thirsty, and the character of her beverage depends on the locality in which she happens to be. Take the Bowery belle, for instance, and nothing suits her better than a bumper of ginger pop. She drinks it whenever she can get it, regardless of the weather, a longing for more heightening her enjoyment. Ask the druggists in Center street and Park row what the favorite drink is with the blithesome young women who come from the mercantile offices in Nassau, Wall and Fulton streets at noon and night, and they will tell you root beer. About the Battery the fair tippler's first choice is sarsaparilla pop and lemon soda second.

A druggist in lower Broadway, not far from St. Paul's, who slacks the thirst of the cosmopolitan girl, says that her preference is divided among three distinct drinks, viz., vanilla soda, lime juice and cocoa malt. Of the trio vanilla is most popular, but it is a remarkable fact that the lover of lime juice distinguishes the brainy young women, and the malt the women who are in training. The lime drinkers wear glasses as a rule and silver watches; they are quiet, quick, preoccupied and self assertive, without being audacious. The girls who call for malt are square shouldered, bright eyed, nimble footed and alert young women, who breathe away down in the belt region and swing their arms when they walk; while the vanilla girl is a jockey sort of a creature, partial to the shirt and blazer, who wears a four-in-hand, carries her gloves in her left hand and elbows her way up to the fountain no matter how many men encircle it. She is cheery and chic, has a spare smile for the soda clerk and a jaunty way of flipping the check on the glass plate of the cashier's desk.

In West Fourteenth street the feminine drink is chocolate soda, with plenty of ice cream, while the damsel who sips at the fountains about Union square bravely calls for milk punch "and plenty of nutmeg," with the accent on the "plenty." The Sixth avenue angels run to ice cream soda, flavored with vanilla, pineapple or chocolate, while the Madison square girls will be satisfied with nothing meaner than an ice cup. This ambrosial is ordered in the Brunswick or Delmonico restaurant.

The advanced drinkers of Central Park and Madison avenue call for mineral water—the former vichy and the avenue maiden seltzer. Clubwomen drink a great deal of apollinaris, and the Sorosis set take half claret with the water. Parenthetically, the Sorosis girls are not as fond of icewater as they pretend to be, and, if an old member can be credited, every annual dinner is followed by an epidemic of colic, the result of drinking cold croton to the toasts.—New York World.

Mrs. Blaine's Health.

Mrs. James G. Blaine, Jr., has gone to Saratoga, and will spend the remainder of the season there. She has recovered from the operation to which she submitted two weeks ago, and her leg has been taken out of the splints that were used at the time. The operation was undertaken with the idea of bringing the leg which was so affected with rheumatism down into place. It was some two inches shorter than it should be. The operation was practically successful, and Mrs. Blaine's physicians hope in time that she will be able to walk as well as ever. She goes to Saratoga under the advice of her physicians. She will be at the United States hotel and will have her child with her.

Mrs. Blaine's rheumatic trouble was contracted at Long Branch last summer, and this year the idea is of course to keep her as far away from the salt water as possible. Saratoga air is very dry and very bracing, and Mrs. Blaine's friends hope it will have the effect of restoring her to her wonted health and vigor. She looks exceedingly well and is in excellent spirits, which in view of her marvelous recovery from a serious illness is scarcely to be wondered at.—Exchange.

Fans Create Trouble in Church.

The ladies of the M. E. church at Meanicsburg, O., are in a dilemma. It is rather warm out there and they have been taking their fans to church Sundays. Now the minister objects to their use and claims that the force of his sermon is lost in their use and in the flirting with them. One night last week he delivered a special sermon on a topic of great profundity. A large audience was present, and he started out to make one of the great efforts of his life. The ceaseless movement of the fans annoyed him, and he cast nervous glances around every now and then. Finally he stopped and broke forth: "I want you to quit using those fans. It is impossible to preach with any effect while they are in operation. Think of the North pole and icebergs and look at me." The congregation, it is understood, is deliberating on the advisability of asking for his resignation.—Exchange.

To Clean and Polish Russet Shoes.

There is a preparation in the market for redressing tan or russet shoes, but it does not clean them; it simply puts on the polish which has been worn off. Shoe dealers assert that these shoes, light as they are, do not become soiled until this polish has been worn off. The shoes could probably be cleaned with benzine or gasoline. An old fashioned method of cleaning gloves is with a crust of stale though not dry bread. Possibly spots on the tan or russet shoes could be rubbed off by this means. The dressing should always be applied after the cleaning, as in the nature of it any process of cleaning tends to remove the dressing.—New York Tribune.

Olive Logan, the pioneer of newspaper women, has the honor of being elected a member of the Incorporated Society of Authors, of which Lord Tennyson is president and Walter Besant the secretary.

Marked Down Sale

— IN THE —

City of Quincy,

— IN ORDER TO —

Compete with the Times,

AM CATERING FOR THE

City of Quincy

— TO KEEP THE —

PEOPLE AT HOME.

We keep all Styles of

Ranges,

— BUT THE —

Breeze and the Berlins,

which I have manufactured expressly for me, cannot be beat, as I have more than 100 different families in the City of Quincy, that will testify in their favor.

All other Goods equally low in Price.

The Strike

Is virtually to be settled satisfactorily to all Parties. In order to give those who have lost time and money a

Good Bargain

for the next thirty days, I am about to place my Entire Stock of

Woolen Carpets

at such Prices that all who want may not hesitate to purchase.

You have heard of people advertising the Great Gigantic Sales; this I shall call the

GREAT

Gigantic Sale.

1200 yds. of Straw Matting

will be offered from the Lowest Price to the highest grade of

English Straw Matting.

In this Sale you will find

3000 Yards

WOOLEN, TAPESTRY,

— AND —

Brussels

of all Shades and Qualities, and the Prices will be very low, and the Quality cannot be beat for the Prices.

We are right at home on the

Imperial Ice-Chests

— AND —

Refrigerators,

and the Prices can't be beat in Boston or out of Boston.

J. W. Lombard,

PANTON'S BLOCK.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1. NO. 92. QUINCY, MASS., TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1890. PRICE 2 CENTS.

WANTS.

WANTED—A situation to do general work in small family, or second work and sewing. Inquire of MR. WILLIAM MORRILL, Bates avenue, West Quincy.
July 29. 4t*

WANTED—Two Boarders in a private family, at 1 Penn street, South Quincy.
July 29. 6t*

WANTED.—A strong capable girl; good washer and ironer. Understands plain cooking. Call at the LEDGER office.
July 28. tf

WANTED.—A boy, 15 or 16 years old, to work in shoe factory. One who is naturally mechanical. Address "A., LEDGER office, in own handwriting.
Quincy, July 28. tf

WANTED.—Ten good Paving Cutters at A. R. BLETHEN & CO'S. Granite Quarries. Steady work on Boston blocks. Lynn, Mass. July 22—9t

WANTED.—People to know that it costs but 25 cents the first day and 75 cents a week, for four lines in this column. tf

TO LETS.

TO LET.—Four rooms on Wilson street, West Quincy. Apply to GUS FROLUND, 5 Wilson street. July 28—6t

TO LET.—Easterly half of double house, corner Brook and Safford streets, Wollaston. Possession given August 1st. Rent moderate. Apply to Capt. Whiting on the premises. July 26—6t ptf

TO LET.—A pleasant and convenient tenement of six rooms on Spear street, near the Public Library. A dry cellar and an excellent well of water. Apply to GEO. W. PRESCOTT. July 25—tf

TO LET.—In French's building, Chestnut St., opposite the Congregational church, desirable rooms up one flight. Suitable for Dressmaker, Tailor or Barber. Apply at Bussell's Studio, Adams building. 11-tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Quarrying implements, etc. Also transfer of lease. Quarry located near McKenzie & Paterson's, and lately worked by the firm of Everson & Co. For particulars inquire at the LEDGER office. July 28.—12t p2w

FOR SALE.

The well-known EXPRESS ROUTE of James C. White, West Quincy. Lots of business. Owner wishes to sell to embark in other business. For terms, etc., apply to

JAMES C. WHITE,
Larry Place, West Quincy.

July 16. 12t

RAYMOND'S VACATION EXCURSIONS.

All Travelling Expenses Included.

A party will leave **Boston, Thursday, September 11, for a Grand Tour of 66 days** through the

Yellowstone National Park

—AND—

ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

The trip includes, besides a Week's Tour through the Great American Wonderland, a journey over the **Entire Line of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Puget Sound, the Columbia River, the Magnificent Mount Shasta Route, Central and Southern California,** and a return through Arizona, New Mexico, etc., by the **Santa Fe Route.** Return tickets good for six months.

Thursday, September 11.—Fifth and Last Excursion to the Yellowstone National Park and Return.

Monday, October 13.—Excursion direct to Southern California (via Kansas City and the Santa Fe Route); also Tour Through the Pacific Northwest and California.

September and October.—A magnificent list of Autumn Trips through New England, Canada, the Middle States, and South.

W. RAYMOND. I. A. WHITCOMB.

☞ Send for descriptive circulars, designating the particular trip desired.

W. RAYMOND,
296 Washington Street, opposite School Street,
BOSTON, MASS.

July 26. 13t p2w

Quincy City Grain Store.

BEST GRADES OF

FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY AND STRAW,

Brick, Lime, Cement and Drain Pipe.

Agent for the Celebrated

Bowker's Fertilizer.

Superior to all others.

Edward Russell.

PROPRIETOR.

24 Washington St., cor. Coddington

Branch store at South Quincy, near Railroad Station.

☞ Telephone Connections.

April 8 1—3m

CITY COUNCIL.

The Hancock Street Loan Again.

Change Proposed and Debated at Length.

Paved Road is What the City Wants

And It Expects to Get It for $40,000 too, Mr. Commissioner.

The Specifications Drawn Severely Criticised---Ask Too Much.

Commissioner Requested to Modify and Advertise for New Bids.

An Opinion from the City Solicitor on Putting the Fences Back.

Deficiencies for the Wollaston Schoolhouse and Atlantic Engine House Discussed.

A Long, Business Like and Interesting Meeting to Spectators.

An Adjournment Made for Seven Weeks—To Sept. 15.

Those citizens who did not attend the City Council meeting last evening missed a rich treat. The session was one of the longest ever held but every minute was interesting. It was business like too. Everything was ventilated, and the Mayor, Commissioner and others were criticised in turn. The absentees were Councilmen Fallon and Morton. The reading of the records were suspended.

Steamer as Good as New.

A communication was received from the Mayor relative to the Quincy Steamer which has just returned from the repair shop. It is pronounced as good as new. Received and placed on file.

Clerk to Commissioner.

The Mayor set forth in a communication that it was "absolutely necessary" that provisions be made for a clerk in the office of the Commissioner of Public Works. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

City Surveyor Wanted.

Mayor Porter believed the time had come when the office of City Surveyor should be established. His communication was referred to the joint Committee on Salaries and Ordinance.

City Employes Cause Damage.

Thomas Duffy presented a claim of $25 for damages caused to grass lot corner of Adams and Common streets by city employes. Referred to Committee on Claims.

Widening Hancock Street.

The Mayor submitted an opinion from the City Solicitor relative to setting the fences on Hancock street back on the line.

The communication was laid on the table. It will appear in full in the DAILY LEDGER of Wednesday.

Licenses.

Patrick Perkins made application for license for scipio table and Charles Lee for tent show exhibit. Orders authorizing the City Clerk to issue the same were adopted.

The Beale-Street Wall.

The Committee on Streets reported an amendment to the order appropriating $300 to point the Beale-street retaining wall, making it $200. The amendment was adopted and the order passed to be engrossed.

Regrading Sea Street.

The Committee on Streets reported no legislation necessary on the petition to regrade Sea street as Manet Street Railway had abandoned project. Report accepted.

Relocating Railroad.

The Committee on Streets recommended no action on the order to relocate street railway on Hancock street, as the City Solicitor had given his opinion that the hearing was illegal. Report accepted.

Cross Street.

The Committee on Streets said it was unable to report relative to retaining wall on Cross street, until lines of street had been defined. Recommended that that be done. Report accepted.

City Finances.

The Committee on Finance reported the statements of the Treasurer and Auditor for June to be correct, and they were adopted.

Play Grounds.

The Committee on Public Grounds reported in favor of a hearing to be given the petitioners for play grounds the first Monday in October. Report adopted.

Hancock Street.

Councilman Duffield offered an order amending the order of May 5, providing for a $40,000 loan for the rebuilding of Hancock street, so that the new road should be what is known as a Telford road rather than a composite of paved and Macadam.

After the order had been received and referred to the Committee on Streets, Councilman Green moved that the order be not received. President Fairbanks ruled the motion too late.

Councilman Duffield moved a suspension of the rules requiring the order to go to the Committee on Streets.

Councilman Shea hoped the Council would have more light before voting to amend the order.

Councilman Thompson was of the same mind.

Councilman Duffield had learned that the composite road according to the specifications and bids would cost $70,000 to $80,000. But $40,000 was appropriated and it was foolish to attempt to do what we couldn't do. The Council learning these facts should make a change before it was too late. He understood the Committee on Streets were not now unanimous for a paved street.

Councilman Jones of said committee did not propose to go back on the vote. Believed the paved and Macadam road could be had for the $40,000 but not under the specifications as drawn. Could not understand why the work on Hancock street had been delayed so long.

Councilman Green did not believe in a Telford road. Wished it was all to be paved. A few had favored a Telford road at first and he believed the proceedings now were only a scheme of those few to secure it.

Councilman Slade then interrogated Commissioner Alexander, and learned that he had originally favored a Telford road. That a Telford road was capable of holding up any load which horses could draw. That it was no mystery.

To Councilman Jones Mr. Commissioner said there would not be much difference in repairs in Telford and paved road.

Councilman Jones cited the little stretch of paved road on Water street as an economical job on the part of the city. It was done perhaps five years ago and had required no repairs. He believed he knew as much as the Commissioner as to what kind of a road would hold up stone teams.

Councilman Duffield said the best roads in the world were in England, France, and Spain. They were not paved, but Telford and Macadam.

Councilman Jones knew there were paved streets in Liverpool.

Councilman Souther of the Committee on Streets did not know of a member of said committee who had changed to a Telford road. He certainly favored paving.

Commissioner Alexander said he had not favored a composite road. If Hancock street was to be paved the whole width it might do.

Councilman Burke thought it very queer if Quincy could not build paved roads.

Councilman Thompson wanted the Commissioner to show the Council wherein the bids differed from his original estimates.

Commissioner Alexander had not the papers with him, and refused to answer unless the questions were put in writing.

Councilman Thompson was sorry to see the Commissioner thus delay action. An expert as he was supposed to be should have no hesitancy in giving the information.

Councilman Duffield had brought out just what he wanted to. He had taken it for granted that there was a perfect agreement in the spring between the Committee on Streets and the Commissioner, but such did not appear to be the facts now.

Councilman Shea was surprised for the Commissioner had united with the Committee in recommending a composite road. Paving he said had advanced but a dollar a thousand this year. He did not know much about foreign roads, but did know what paved roads were. Boston did not have her principal streets Telford roads but paved them. Neponset avenue a continuation of Hancock street which had to take the same traffic, had been paved by the city of Boston with stone costing $35 a thousand. He was interested in having Hancock street built immediately. When Brockton recently advertised for bids for paving, thirty-eight were received and it was strange Quincy, where pavings were manufactured, should receive but one. Knew the best quality of Quincy paving could be secured for less than $40 per thousand. Understood it was $30 paving which the Commissioner had originally estimated upon.

Councilman Duffield would accept the Commissioner's statement in preference for he had spent ten years in learning the business.

Councilman Newcomb queried if a Telford road could be built as cheaply as paved. Criticising the specifications he said the edgestones called for was good enough for cemetery work. Whoever heard of such specifications. Believed they were written to repel bids. The edgestone being put on Common street were good enough for Hancock street. The whole thing was a sham and a conspiracy to get Telford road.

Commissioner Alexander queried if the councilman knew the difference in the price of the edgestone used on Common street and that proposed for Hancock.

Councilman Slade said a Telford road was no theory, and cited Elizabeth, N. J., which was bankrupt because it built so many miles. Telford road were to be found in New York, Cincinnati, Chicago, Albany and elsewhere. Paved roads were better if city can afford them, but Telford was more economical. While he favored all Telford road he would accept what he could get and consequently favored half Telford.

Councilman Jones did not want to see Quincy bankrupt. Granite was just what was wanted. Believed there was a pet scheme to get a Telford road.

Councilman Green said Telford roads could be found in Boston, but not on the business streets. Favored suspending the rules and then rejecting the order.

Councilman Duffield said he was no conspirator and wished it so understood. The amendment had originated in his own brain. He had voted for the original order under a misunderstanding and wished now to recall his vote.

Councilman Sherman thought if a mistake had been made now was the time to rectify it. He called for the reading of the Mayor's communication received at the last meeting.

Councilman Burke did not want a Telfor road. Believed specifications should be revised. It was time to know whether Quincy could afford to have paved streets. Edgestone good enough for Common street were good enough for Hancock. A saving of $1200 could here be effected.

In answer to Councilman Hall the Commissioner said from 500,000 to 600,000 pavings were required.

Councilman Jones also believed the specifications should be modified.

In answer to Councilman Slade the Commissioner said the specifications varied but little from those of other cities. A more favorable bid had been received since the last meeting, $40 per thousand.

Councilman Thompson gave some figures, saying there should be no mystery. It was proposed, he believed to build 6700 feet long and have 20 feet wide. This would be 134,000 square feet or 14,900 square yards. Reckoning 24 paving stones to a yard it would require 506,000. At $35 per thousand the cost would be $17,731. It cost to manufacture $24 per thousand. Allowing $6 for carting, he thought they ought to be secured for $35 at the outside. The bid of 52 cents for such edgestone was very low.

Only three members favored a suspension of the rules and the motion was lost.

Councilman Green moved to reconsider the vote. He wanted the work on Hancock street to proceed and to do this the rule should be suspended and the new order killed.

Councilman Shea moved that the presence of Mayor Porter be requested.

Councilman Jones hoped the Hancock street matter would not be left unsettled and favored reconsideration.

Mayor Porter responded to the request. He said he was not willing to enter upon any contract where he knew at the start that the appropriation was not sufficient. For this reason he had submitted the facts to the Council. It was for the Council to say whether the plans should be changed or the street should be rebuilt as far as the $40,000 would go.

Councilman Shea queried how much the $40,000 would build.

The Mayor said it was now estimated that to complete the street would cost $47,500; that all but about 800 feet could be done with the $40,000.

The motion to reconsider prevailed. The rule was suspended requiring Councilman Duffield's order to go to the Committee on Streets. The Council then refused to order the order to a second reading, thereby rejecting it.

Wollaston School Deficiency.

The order appropriating $1,215.66 for deficiency in enlarging the Wollaston schoolhouse was passed to be engrossed.

Councilman Hall asked for a suspension of the rules that it might be put on its final passage.

Councilman Green opposed. Thought citizens were tired of deficiencies. Under the town government it had been considered a disgrace to exceed appropriations. Thought order should be investigated.

Councilman Jones coincided.

The Mayor said he was ready to answer all questions and invited the Council to fire away.

Councilman Hall said the Committee on Public Building had examined into the matter and favored paying the bills.

Councilman Faunce said all disputes were to be settled by the architect. He had decided that the claims were extras and should be paid. Therefore the city must pay.

Councilman Thompson quoted from the city charter, Section 48: "No expenditure shall be made nor liability incurred by or in behalf of the city until an appropriation had been duly voted by the City Council." He queried if there was any other power over that.

The Mayor explained the deficiency. He believed the gratings should be put on, the drains made, etc., and that then was the proper time, and acting for the best interests of the city he had ordered them done.

Councilman Slade believed the Mayor had overstepped his authority. That he should have come to the Council for an additional appropriation. Favored referring to the Committee on Finance and hoped an ordinance would be drawn to meet these cases in the future.

Councilman Green did not believe it right to let architect decide disputes.

A suspension of the rules was refused and the order went to the Committee on Finance.

Atlantic Engine House.

The order appropriating $550 additional for the Atlantic engine house took its second reading.

Councilman Souther queried if $2500 would complete the building. Whether changes had been made in the specifications since estimates. If an opportunity was not offered the proposed contractor who was the architect to "skin" the job, interpreting the specifications as he saw fit.

Councilman Hall said the lowest bid was $2595; that additions had since been made, including cells, and an offer received to build complete for $2500. The architect was a public spirited citizen who was working for the interests of Ward Six.

Councilman Faunce thought the bid low.

The order was passed to be engrossed.

Councilman Hall asked suspension of the rules.

Councilman Thompson opposed, saying there was no hurry as Ward Six had best engine house in the city, was sorry to hear present house had been sold for so low a figure.

Councilman Hall said a better house was templated than at first, upon recommendation of the Chief Engineer.

Mayor Porter regarded the sale as an extremely good one.

Councilman Wilde favored suspension of rules.

Rule suspended and order passed to be ordained by unanimous vote.

Whitwell Street.

The order appropriating $200 for deficiency on Whitwell street was passed to be ordained.

Betterment Act.

The sections of the betterment act were adopted by a vote of 17 to 3, viz.:

YEAS—Bass, Burke, Duffield, Ewell Faunce, Graham, Green, Hall, Kapples, Lovett, Newcomb, Read, Shea, Sherman, Souther, Warner, and Wilde—17.

NAYS—Jones, Slade, and Thompson—3.

New Bid for Hancock Street.

Councilman Burke offered the following motion which was adopted:

That His Honor the Mayor be requested to instruct the Commissioner of Public Works to advertise for bids for the rebuilding of Hancock street as per plans, and that the specifications be revised in the matter of Edgestones, and Granite Paving, and that all bids now received by the Commissioner be considered as rejected.

Adjournment.

Councilman Green moved to suspend Rule 1 which requires the Council to meet on the first and third Mondays of each month. It was so voted.

Councilman Thompson called for the report of the Committee on Brooks on the petition from residents of Ward Three.

Councilman Burke said progress had been made, and that the matter was now in charge of the Commissioner.

Commissioner Alexander said the survey of Town brook was complete, and an early report would be made.

The motion of Councilman Green to adjourn to the second regular meeting in September, prevailed at 10.30.

The Enumerator's Pay.

A dispatch from Washington regarding the pay of the census enumerators says it will be some time before any large proportion of the entire number of enumerators receive their pay for their part of the work of taking the census.

The work of determining how much is due to each, is one of some magnitude. In the population districts of the census office there is a force of clerks who do nothing else but determine how much is due the enumerators.

Their compensation is fixed by law, two cents for each name enumerated, five cents for each soldier and sailor, but the clerks are obliged to examine every schedule and make a computation as to the number of persons enumerated and the different classes, and in this way the amount due to each enumerator is determined.

As the schedules are in the hands of the clerks who are making the count of the population, and as this work takes precedence over everything else the enumerators' accounts have to wait.

Arrangements have been made to pay about 500 enumerators per day, but as there are about 50,000 of these individuals it will take from three to four months to reach the last accounts.

Population Estimates.

Census Supervisor Wadlin has made these additional estimates of population: Grafton, 4989; Holliston, 2616; Westboro, 5263; Blackstone, 6065; Northbridge, 4595; Uxbridge, 3386; Millis, 781; Bellingham, 1334; Franklin, 4721; Southbridge, 2088; Upton, 1881; Shrewsbury, 1438; Mendom, 919; Sherborne, 1096; Milford, 9717.

A field of wild oats near Santa Maria, Cal., stands 6 feet 2 inches high.

LAWN PARTY.

Held at Residence of Edmund Taylor Wollaston—A Grand Success.

Never in the history of Wollaston Heights has there been scored a greater success than was the lawn party, held by the Unitarian Society last evening, on the beautiful grounds of Mr. and Mrs. Edmund F. Taylor, Hancock street. The host of ladies and gentlemen who promenaded over the well kept lawns, or sat beneath the luxuriant fruit trees, numbered about if not over 500 including the young folks. The grounds had a fascinating and inviting appearance for several hundred of Chinese lanterns were strung in long and graceful festoons, from one end of the grounds to the other, while Mr. Taylor's residence and farm buildings, were literally buried in bunting.

A splendid supper was served on flower bedecked tables in the barn, which for the nonce, had been transformed into an elegantly decorated dining hall. In a tent on the lawn, ice cream and cake was supplied while near at hand was an abundant supply of lemonade.

The Wollaston Band numbering 13 pieces, under the able leadership of Mr. A. C. Raleigh, delighted every one the entire evening by their choice selections, which were played in fine style, this being the first public appearance of the excellent orchestra.

There was lots of lawn tennis, shooting ranges and other amusements, including dancing on the green in which many couples joined.

The weather was delightfully fine, being a moonlight evening, and from opening to closing, the occasion was an unqualified success, and a time long to be remembered.

MALDEN AND QUINCY.

The Former's Start Between 1870 and 1875 Gave Her a Good Lead.

Malden is a city where the growth in population has been more rapid than Quincy. By the summary below, Quincy was nearly 100 larger in 1870, twenty years ago, but from 1870 to 1875 Malden added 3,476 against 1713 for Quincy and left us behind. The percentage of increase in Malden has been remarkable, perhaps the largest among the cities of the commonwealth. What Malden is today, Quincy expects to be five years hence.

	Malden.	Quincy.
1865	6,840	6,718
1870	7,367	7,442
1875	10,843	9,155
1880	12,017	10,529
1885	16,407	12,145
1890	23,103	16,666

Thirty Per Cent. Dividend Only.

The Quincy Mutual and other mutual fire insurance companies of the State have entered into an agreement to take place August 1, to unite upon mercantile buildings for terms of not exceeding three years at tariff rates for that term, in locations where the by-laws of the local board allow them to be written for more than one year, provided, that the dividend, if any, payable at the expiration of such policies shall not exceed thirty per cent. of the premiums paid. Any building the lower floor of which is occupied for store purposes shall be considered a mercantile building within the above agreement, and as such, is not to be written for over three years term.

JOSEPH W. LOMBARD, - Auctioneer,
Office, Panton's Block, Hancock St.,
Quincy, Mass.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

WILL be sold at public auction, at the residence of MRS. NORTHEY, 69 Granite Street, Quincy, on **Wednesday, July 30th, 1890,** at 2 o'clock P. M., all the Furniture in said house, which has hardly been used, consisting of 1 Cherry Chamber Set, 1 large double oven Range, 1 Sofa, 2 Mattresses, 1 dark Bedstead, 1 Extension Table, 1 Kitchen Table, all the Curtains in the house, Glassware, Bowl and Pitcher, Dining Chairs, and a number of articles too numerous to mention.

The goods are new and must be sold in order that the lady may start for England. Sale Wednesday at 2 o'clock P. M.

Quincy, July 29. 1t

Boots and Shoes.

BOOTS AND SHOES!

FOR THE THOUSANDS.

The Best Goods to be found at D. B. STETSON'S. They are all WARRANTED to do Good Service, at the Lowest Prices.

D. B. Stetson,

54 WASHINGTON ST., QUINCY.

SAVILLE & JONES,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Adams Building.

OLD PAPERS

—FOR SALE—

10 cts. a Hundred,

At the LEDGER OFFICE.

Flour at Wholesale

—IS—

50 Cents Per Barrel Higher.

Owing to the fact of our having a Large Stock of Flour bought at the Lowest point, we will FOR A LIMITED TIME ONLY, offer our

IMPERIAL BREAD FLOUR

—AT—

$6.00 Per Barrel,

Delivered FREE to any part of the City. We guarantee this Flour to be equal in bread making qualities to any Flour offered in Quincy.

We are the largest direct receivers of Flour south of Boston.
Orders by Mail or Telephone promptly filled.

Boston Branch Grocery,

DURGIN & MERRILL'S BLOCK, QUINCY.

BEST IN THE MARKET!

FOR $6.50 CASH

WE SELL A TON OF THE

WEBSTER NUT COAL,

It is the most Economical Coal sold.

C. PATCH & SON.

[FRANK S. PATCH.]

Quincy, July 9. tf

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)
— BY —
GREEN & PRESCOTT,
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JAMES E. WODDICK, JAMES S. WHITING,
MISS FREEMAN.

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One inch, one insertion, 50 cents; one week, $1.50; one month, $5.00.
Short advertisements, such as Lost, Found, Wanted, For Sale, To Let, etc., not exceeding four lines in length, 25 cents first insertion; 10 cents each additional insertion.
Births, deaths and marriages free.
Funeral notices 25 cents each; obituary and reading notices 10 cents per line.

TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

The present century will, without doubt, witness wonderful developments in the electrical world. Not only will carriage riding be by means of electricity, but all kinds of motive power will be through this mysterious agency. An exchange considers seriously the question of the coming time when horses will be lacking in the stables of the more fortunate classes of citizens. The reasoning for this is thus given:

It is estimated that at least 50,000 horses now in use will be thrown upon the market presently, owing to the rapid development of electricity as a motive power. The exactness of this estimate does not matter, but it is a fact from which there is no getting away that soon the horse-breeding industry will be seriously disturbed by the encroachment of the electric motor, the use of which will eventually become universal. The carriage of the future, both public and private, will be moved by the electric motor, the power to operate which will be furnished by a light and efficient storage battery. Electricity will be the motive power of the future because it will be cheaper than horse-flesh. An electric motor has only to be fed when working; a horse's digestive organs have to be kept in food at all times, whether working or not.

Residents of Fort Point, on the Weymouth shore, purpose a line of steam barges to Houghs Neck but one which would please Houghs Neck and the city generally would be such a line between Houghs Neck and Nantasket or Hull. It would shortern the distance between Quincy and Nantasket and via Manet Street Railway would make a delightful day's trip for Quincy and Houghs Neck people, and also for the citizens of Dorchester, Milton, Braintree and the Weymouths.

Down in Maine the Supreme Court has decided that a boy who "hollers" so as to startle horses into a run and frighten women into convulsions "is not a nuisance." This is all right in a state where the population is thinning out and boys possess a prospective value. Indeed a Maine boy never becomes a nuisance so long as he does not say a word about what the old man has hid away in the cellar.—Fall River Globe.

Says the Stoughton Record, there is no fountain in town so generously patronized or so heartily appreciated as the town pump. Here the thirsty frequently find their way and refresh themselves with a cooling draught. The water from this well is cold, clear, and invigorating. The same can be said of the pump in front of the Quincy post office, and hundreds partake of it every day.

Attleborough's population is put down at 7,770, and North Attleboro at 6,748. These two towns were one at the last census and had a population of 13,175; now they have together 14,518. In 1885 the population was over 1000 more than Quincy; now the two foot up 2000 less. Query—What booms a place most; a city or division?

Mrs. Stanley is to accompany the explorer on his coming lecture tour in this country. Mr. Stanley will do his lecturing in public, says the Fall River Tribune, but Mrs. Stanley will follow the time-honored customs and do hers in private.

The prison population of England has fallen off so much of late years, that out of 113 prisons, fifty-seven have been altogether closed.

AT BUENOS AYRES.

Report of More Bloodshed in the Streets.

REGIMENT'S AWFUL MISTAKE.

They Had Friendly Intentions, but Were Mowed Down Like Grain—Salvadorians Win Another Victory.

LONDON, July 29.—The Times has the following from Buenos Ayres, dated July 37: Noon—Fighting began yesterday at dawn and ceased at dark, both sides maintaining their positions.

Celman's police and cavalry suffered terribly in attacking the civicas and troops. The provisionals were intrenched in the artillery barracks. The city during the night was like a city of the dead, but behind their shutters the citizens were on the alert armed with rifles. After nightfall the civicas advanced two blocks. The provisionals reopened with heavy artillery fire at dawn on the troops under Vice President Pellegrini.

A terrible mistake occurred during the fighting. The Eleventh regiment, suddenly turning in favor of the provisional government, approaching the artillery, and before they could make their friendly intentions known to the insurgents, they were mown down within a narrow street. The minister of war was wounded and the minister of finance was taken prisoner. Col. Marmendia, Maj. Campos and many other officers were killed, and the commander of the firemen was shot by his own men.

A short armistice was held at noon and an effort was made to stop the butchery. The armistice lasted one hour. At 1 o'clock the ships began firing on the government house, Pellegrini having refused to accept the terms of the provisional government. The Civica Union seized twenty tug boats and the gunboats Chacabuco, Mespu, Cannonade and Retiro. The British gunboats Beagle and Pramble have arrived to protect the English inhabitants.

3 p. m.—The whole navy has declared in favor of the provisional government. The Patagana is bombarding the government house and the Parana is shelling President Celman's residence. Gunboats command the railways from the north.

4 p. m.—The warships have ceased bombarding. Bulletins announce that the revolution has triumphed. It is certain that the provisionals up to the present have got the best of the fighting. The armistice negotiations continue at the government house. The adherents of Celman are positive that 3000 troops and forty pieces of artillery are ready when the armistice is over to attack the civicas.

Monday, 9 a. m.—President Celman's troops have occupied the houses around the plaza Mayo and have placed light artillery in the plaza. The demands of the Civica union have been reduced to request that President Celman resign. The fleet lies a good way out with steam up. The armistice has been extended until 2 o'clock.

3 p. m.—The government troops have resumed firing. The streets leading to the plaza Mayo are blockaded with bales of hay. Coleman offered terms to the civicas promising not proceed against civilians surrendering and to permit officers supporting the civicas to resign. The troops of the civicas show no signs of yielding. Celman's troops tried to carry the artillery position of the civicas, but were repulsed with heavy loss.

5:30 p. m.—The chiefs of the union civicas have rejected Celman's terms. The troops hailed the decision with vivas. Firing has been resumed.

PARIS, July 29.—A dispatch from Buenos Ayres, sent at 10 a. m., says that the government troops have been largely re-enforced and that President Celman has returned.

STILL ADVANCING.

Rumors of Another Victory of the Salvadorians in Guatemala.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 29.—La Libertad says that the censorship over telegrams only refers to the Guatemalan goverment and that other dispatches are allowed a free course.

The Guatemalan authorities have cut the land lines connecting with the outside.

There is the greatest enthusiasm among the Salvadorians. Gen. Rivas, with 6000 Indians from Cojutepeque, has re-enforced Ezetas' army.

There are rumors of another defeat of the Guatemalans, who are still retreating. The Salvadorians are advancing.

Thieves to Be Extradited.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The three cattlemen who were taken from the British steamer Chicago by the police boat charged with stealing Bass' ale from the cargo of the steamer, were arraigned by the United States commissioner and remanded on the demand of the British consul for extradition. This is the first case, in which, under the new treaty with England, larceny or robbery on board of a British vessel is extraditable.

Sad Case of Neglect.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., July 29.—Officer Manchester of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children visited a family named Bingham, living in Haughtonville. He found one child, 9 months old, dead from neglect, and another child dying. The mother is away all day in Adams, and the father is away in Vermont. There was nothing to eat in the house. The mother will be brought before the court.

Ten Eyck Wins the Consolation.

DULUTH, Minn., July 29.—After a delay of two hours on account of rough water the following got in position for the professional consolation race: Ten Eyck, Hamm, Wise and McKay. The race was an interesting one. The time was as follows: Ten Eyck, 21:20; Hamm, 21:23; Wise, 21:24; McKay being distanced. The course was three miles with a turn.

Making Business for the Courts.

BOSTON, July 29.—There was another electric car accident on Shawmut avenue yesterday. Two boys were seriously injured while hanging on the rear of a coal cart that came into collision with a car. The driver was hurled from his seat and seriously injured. Two deaths may result.

Steamer Ashore.

FERNANDINA, Fla., July 29.—The steamer Franconia, from New York for Fernandina, went ashore on the north breaker while coming into port without a pilot. No particulars are obtainable as to the condition of the vessel.

New Hampshire's Population.

CONCORD, N. H., July 29.—Census Supervisor Huse has completed the computation on the population of the state and finds it to be 377,000, a gain of upwards of 30,000.

New Outing Flannels

FINE QUALITY,

At 10 Cents per Yard,

— AT —

Miss C. S. Hubbard's,

158 Hancock St.,

Quincy, - - Mass.

For Sale and To Let.

For Sale. A large variety of residences and choice building lots in all parts of the city at prices to suit.

To Let. New house, 10 rooms, all modern conveniences, in Quincy Centre.

Elegant new residence, 11 rooms, on Lincoln avenue, Wollaston.

House, 6 rooms, No. 7 Spear street, Quincy.
Also stores and tenements in all parts of the city.

Agents for the Greenleaf Land Associates.

Care of property and collection of rents a specialty.

Geo. H. Brown & Co.,

Insurance, Real Estate and Mortgages,

Adams Building, Quincy.

Branch Office at Williams' Jewelry Store, West Quincy.

To the People of Quincy.

GREETING:

Having opened a first-class Furnace and Plumbing establishment in Pierce's Block, cor. of Hancock and Washington Sts. We are prepared to do all kinds of Furnace and Plumbing work in all its branches, either New work or Repairing by Contract or by the Day.

If you have a Furnace and cannot heat certain rooms, we can heat them for you. If you have a Plumbing job that the circulation is poor, water cannot be heated or the sanitary condition is defective, or otherwise poor, as practical experts in our profession, we can obviate those defects.

We have not come among you as itinerant botches, but as thorough, practical mechanics on Heating and Plumbing. We propose to make Quincy our home, as we have come to stay, and by square dealing and strict attention to business, we desire a share of your patronage, and in order to expediate a better acquaintance with you as to our ability, will say that we have for years and are today performing the work at our other store for many of the leading citizens and corporations of Weymouth and Braintree, a few of which we will name:

A. S. Morrison & Bros., Jenkins' Manufacturing Co., Columbia Rubber Co., Allen Fan Co., Fore River Engine Works, Ambler & Hobart, Hon. Edward Avery, A. E. Avery, Col. A. C. Drinkwater, Joshua Wilkins, T. A. Watson, Dr. G. W. Tinkham, Dr. F. F. Forsaith, Dr. T. H. Dearing, I. Morrison, Horace Abercrombie, Hon. F. A. Hobart, Aubrey Hilliard, C. N. Wallace, A. J. Bates, N. F. Hunt, O. W. Allen, Mrs. B. T. Loring, Mrs. Ellen Stetson, Haywood Bros., Geo. H. Holbrook, Thomas Penniman, William Penniman, Elmer Morrison, and many others. We also carry a full line of Rogers' Oil Stove, Agate and Tin Ware.

We are agents for Magee Furnaces and Ranges, and welcome you one and all to visit our establishment, inpect our goods, compare our prices and find that you can do better at home than you can in Boston.

Respectfully yours,

G. B. BATES, Hancock St., Quincy.
May 27. tf

SEASONABLE GOODS

— AT —

BOSTON BRANCH GROCERY.

CANNED MEATS,

Fruits and Vegetables,

of every kind. Only Good Qualities kept in Stock.

Dried Fruits,

including Evaporated Apples, Peaches, Apricots, etc. Prunes of all Sizes. Raisins, Currants, Figs, Dates, etc.

BUTTER.

All Grades are Cheaper and Quality is Excellent.

Coffees and Teas

are always in order and everyone knows we sell the Best!

FLOUR

is one of our great Specialties, and our Sales are Large because we give the Best at Low Prices.

J. F. MERRILL,

Durgin & Merrill's Block, Quincy

April 17. 9—tf

MARTS FOR THIEVES.

JEWELRY "FENCES" WHERE PLUNDER IS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Prices for Diamonds Are Lower Than in Reputable Stores—How the Business Is Conducted—What Inspector Byrnes Says About the Subject.

"I would like to know how some jewelry store keepers manage to sell their wares so much cheaper than others," was the remark that a man heard the other day in a famous jewelry shop not far from Union square.

The speaker was a pretty young lady who held in her dainty right hand a beautiful solitaire diamond ring not less than a carat in weight.

"This ring," she continued to the clerk, "you ask $110 for. You say there is an actual market value for pure white stones of this weight, and that no retailer can sell it for less and still make a profit.

"How is it, then," she continued, "that at ——," and she mentioned the name of a well known place near Madison square, "they offer me a ring with exactly this size of stone for $85? The diamond was warranted absolutely pure and flawless and to weigh a carat."

The clerk to whom this question was put wore a peculiar smile as he uttered the two words "jewelry fences."

Then he went on to explain to the lady certain facts that very few New Yorkers know of, but which have been very apparent to reputable jewelers for several years past.

ADVANTAGES OF THE "FENCES."

There are half a dozen large and fashionable jewelry stores on Broadway and the adjoining streets between Tenth and Thirty-fifth streets which are nothing more than repositories for stolen articles of jewelry. These people, of course, preserve a respectable appearance, even toward their questionable patrons.

These fashionable "fences" do an immense business, amounting to thousands of dollars every month, in this way. They have a prestige over the ordinary pawnshop, for the reason that in nine cases out of ten they buy the goods outright, and pay 20 per cent. nearer the market value than the others. Of course many of them do a legitimate pawn business, and in this way also are enabled to sell their wares at much lower figures than the square up and down jeweler.

But the main attraction these places have for the gentlemanly sneak thief is the protection they offer against detection by the police. The latter in hunting for stolen goods seldom if ever invade these places, whose great show of plate glass, hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of stock and outward effusion of respectability seem to present perpetual barriers against fraud of any description.

Said a well known jeweler in speaking of the matter:

"There are scores of robberies committed every day by sneak thieves of which the public never hear at all. These robberies of jewelry are reported to the police, but they seldom get into the newspapers, as it is the policy of the men at headquarters to place the thieves on their guard by announcing the fact that the police are close on their trail."

WHAT INSPECTOR BYRNES SAYS.

When Inspector Byrnes was asked about these "fences" he said that while they may exist he has serious doubts of their doing a regular business of this kind to any magnitude.

Several times, in tracing up stolen jewelry, especially diamonds, he said his detectives have found the goods in one of the swell Broadway stores. When the proprietor in one instance was asked how he came by a certain pair of diamond solitaire earrings worth between $900 and $1,000 he said that a well dressed, middle aged man brought them to the place. He was attired in deep mourning, and explained in doleful voice that his wife had but recently died and that he had no use at all for the earrings. He asked if the proprietor would purchase them, and on being answered in the affirmative asked how much he would give. On being told $700 he handed them over, and on getting the money left the store and that was the last seen of him.

This was the proprietor's story. How much truth there was in it the police could only conjecture.

In another instance where the police were hunting for several ladies' rings, a diamond lacepin and a diamond bracelet, they were found in a Broadway jewelry store a few blocks above Madison square.

The person who sold them, according to the proprietor, was a young lady who had every appearance of respectability and refinement. She told the owner that she was an English woman recently arrived in the country. Her funds had become exhausted sooner than she expected, and it was positively necessary for her to begin a western journey at once. It would take her some time to communicate with her friends at home to obtain the necessary money. So she had no other alternative but to realize on her jewels. She was given $1,200 for the jewels, but although she was particular to request the proprietor to keep them, as she wished to redeem them, she had never shown up.

The police subsequently discovered that the woman was under the protection of a well known thief, who had committed the burglary.—New York Journal.

The Greendale Oak.

A curious historic interest attaches to the great Greendale oak of Walbeck Abbey. One hundred and seventy-six years ago the Duke of Portland made a wager that he could drive a coach and four through the hole made in the trunk. He won his bet and ruined the tree. Measured above the duke's arch it is 35 feet 3 inches in circumference. The arch is 10 feet 3 inches in height, with a width above the middle of 6 feet 3 inches. The height of the top of the branches is 54 feet.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

TWO CLOSE GAMES.

Boston Scores Two Runs to Cincinnati's One.

GOOD START FOR PITTSBURG.

Four Runs in the First Inning, and That Was All—Both Chicago Clubs Win—New York Players Whitewashed.

CINCINNATI, July 28.—The lucky bunching of hits in the sixth inning of to-day's game, gave the Bostons a victory over the Cincinnatis. Nichols pitched a magnificent game for the visitors, and was well supported, save in one inning, when two errors gave the Reds a run. Kid Baldwin was to-day given his unconditional release by the Cincinnatis. Attendance 2055.

BOSTON	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Long, ss	4	0	0	0	0	2	6	1
Tucker, 1b	4	1	1	1	0	15	1	1
Sullivan, lf	4	1	2	2	0	2	0	0
Brodie, rf	4	0	2	4	1	0	0	0
Hines, cf	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
McGarr, 3b	3	0	0	0	0	1	5	0
Bennett, c	2	0	0	0	0	4	3	0
Smith, 2b	2	0	1	1	0	3	1	0
Nichols, p	3	0	1	1	0	0	4	1
Totals	29	2	8	10	1	27	29	3

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
McPhee, 2b	4	0	0	0	0	3	3	0
Beard, ss	4	1	0	0	0	2	5	0
Marr, 3b	4	0	3	3	0	1	2	0
Holliday, cf	4	0	0	0	1	4	0	0
Reilly, 1b	2	0	0	0	1	8	0	0
Knight, lf	3	0	1	1	0	2	0	0
Mullane, rf	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harrington, c	3	0	0	0	0	3	1	1
Rhines, p	3	0	1	1	0	0	2	2
Total	30	1	5	5	2	24	13	3

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0		—2
Cincinnati	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Three-base hit—Brodie. Base on balls—Boston 2. Struck out—Cincinnati 4, Boston 2. Double plays—Beard and Reilly, McPhee, Beard, Reilly, McGarr, Tucker.

Cleveland, 8; Brooklyn, 4.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 28.—The Clevelands and Brooklyns played the first of the transferred games from Cleveland here today. The game was full of excitement and sparkled throughout with brilliant fielding. The Clevelands outbatted their opponents.

Cleveland	1	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	1	—8
Brooklyn	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4

Earned runs—Cleveland 2. Base hits—Cleveland 12, Brooklyn 5. Errors—Cleveland 4, Brooklyn 2. Batteries—Beatin and Zimmer; Caruthers and Smith.

New York; 4; Pittsburg, 2.

PITTSBURG, July 28.—Welch proved a stumbling block in the path of the Alleghenies, while the New Yorks batted hard at the proper time.

New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	—4
Pittsburg	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Earned runs—New York 3, Pittsburg 2. Base hits—New York 10, Pittsburg 5. Errors—New York 1. Batteries—Welch and Clark, Baker and Decker.

Chicago, 12; Philadelphia, 4.

CHICAGO, July 28.—The Chicagos pounded Gleason to-day and won as they pleased. Hutchinson was very effective.

Chicago	1	2	3	1	2	1	0	2	0	—12
Philadelphia	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—4

Earned runs—Chicago 9, Philadelphia 9. Base hits—Chicago 19, Philadelphia 7. Errors—Chicago 4, Philadelphia 4. Batteries—Hutchinson and Kittredge; Gleason, Clements and Schriver.

PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

Four Runs for Pittsburg in the First Inning, Then Blanks.

CLEVELAND, July 28.—The Cleveland club had one inning with Radbourn today, in which they managed to score four runs, on some hits and assisted by errors. After that they could not touch him. Boston won very easily in the ninth inning on three hits and a sacrifice. Attendance 1634. Ladies admitted free to all Boston games. Score:

BOSTON	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Brown, cf	5	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Stovey, rf	4	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Kelly, ss	4	2	2	3	0	3	6	1
Brouthers, 1b	2	0	1	1	0	11	0	0
Richardson, lf	4	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Nash, 3b	4	0	0	0	0	1	5	1
Quinn, 2b	4	1	2	2	0	4	2	0
Murphy, c	4	0	1	1	0	6	2	1
Radbourn, p	4	1	1	1	1	0	4	2
Totals	35	5	9	10	2	27	19	5

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Stricker, ss	4	0	0	0	0	1	7	1
Delahanty, 2b	4	1	1	1	0	3	4	2
Browning, lf	3	1	1	1	0	2	0	0
Larkin, 1b	3	1	1	1	0	14	0	0
Brennan, 3b	4	1	0	0	1	1	2	0
McAleer, cf	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Radford, rf	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Sutcliffe, c	4	0	0	0	1	2	1	1
O'Brien, p	4	0	1	1	0	1	3	2
Total	34	4	6	6	2	25	17	6

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	—5
Cleveland	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4

Earned runs—Boston 2, Cleveland 1. Two-base hits—Kelly. Stolen bases—Boston 5, Cleveland 2. Base on balls—Boston 2, Cleveland 2. Base on errors—Boston 1, Cleveland 2. Struck out—Boston 2, Cleveland 3. Umpires—Ferguson and Holbert.

Buffalo, 12; Philadelphia, 9.

BUFFALO, June 28.—To the grand astonishment of 1162 spectators, the Bisons succeeded in winning a game from the Phillies to-day. It was the first victory in 11 games and the crowd was correspondingly jubilant. Cunningham and Twitchell made their first appearance as Bisons, though the victory could not be ascribed to this fact. Timely hitting and costly errors on the part of the Phillies gave the home team the game in the fifth.

Buffalo	0	1	0	0	8	1	2	0	0	—12
Philadelphia	3	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	—9

Earned runs—Buffalo 4, Philadelphia 2. Base hits—Buffalo 10, Philadelphia 9. Errors—Buffalo 7, Philadelphia 8. Batteries—Cunningham, Halligan and Mack; Knell and Hallman.

Chicago, 7; Brooklyn, 6.

CHICAGO, July 28.—The Chicagos defeated the Brooklyns in an eleven-inning game. Ward left the field in the eighth inning on account of a decision of Umpire Snyder.

Chicago	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	—7
Brooklyn	0	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	—6

Earned runs—Chicago 2. Base hits—Chicago 11, Brooklyn 11. Errors—Chicago 6, Brooklyn 6. Batteries—King and Farrell; Wehying and Kinslow.

Pittsburg, 4; New York, 0.

PITTSBURG, July 28.—It was a contest of pitchers between the Pittsburg and New York teams, but the home team won by heavy hitting.

Pittsburg	0	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	—4
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned runs—Pittsburg 1. Base hits—Pittsburg 6, New York 5. Errors—Pittsburg 2, New York 2. Batteries—Morris and Fields; O'Day and Ewing.

Other Games.

At New York—Brooklyn, 6; Columbus, 2.
At Philadelphia—Toledo, 7; Athletics, 6.
At Rochester—Louisville, 12; Rochester, 2.
At Syracuse—St. Louis, 12; Syracuse, 1.
At Worcester—Worcester, 6; Hartford, 3.
At Wilmington—Harrisburg, 2; Wilmington, 1.
At Newark—New Haven, 1; Newark, 0.

Changes in the Buffalo Club.

BUFFALO, July 29.—The Buffalo Base Ball club directors decided to release Pitcher Krock, Right Fielder Rainey and Pitcher Buckley. Secretary Brunell also gives official notice of the release of Umpire Leach. Mr. Brunell told a reporter that the disputed Boston-Pittsburg games will be thrown out of the record and the team will be allowed to play them off on Oct. 6, 7, and 8, after the championship season. Unless the war is over by that time all the Players' League clubs will be allowed to play off postponed games until Oct. 15, as salaries run to the end of that month. The stock of Secretary Fitzgerald of the Buffalo club has been transferred to the Brotherhood and Mr. Fitzgerald will retire.

THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

Tariff Bill to Be Pushed as Rapidly as Possible—No Decision as to Election Bill.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The Republican senatorial caucus last night was attended by about thirty members. Senator Sherman presided and was made the official medium of communication to the press. His statement was that the caucus had determined to fix the hour of meeting of the senate after to-day, and until further ordered, at 10 o'clock and continue the session as long as possible, no hour for adjournment being fixed, the tariff bill alone to be considered for several days and then displaced for a time at least by the river and harbor bill. From senators it was learned that the object of this policy is to endeavor to force the Democrats to show their purpose toward the bill, whether or not it is to be one of delay. The Republicans hope by this movement to tire out the Democrats, who are to be left to do all the talking except when it is considered necessary to answer some point made in a speech on that side.

The only other measures to be considered are the appropriation bills. The river and harbor bill may be taken up before the close of the week, should Senator Frye, chairman of the committee on commerce, who will be in charge of the measure, consider that it is best to do so. The same policy will be observed with respect to that bill as toward the tariff bill—the Democrats will be permitted to do most of the talking.

The bill to transfer the revenue marine from the treasury to the navy department, which has occupied the morning hours for several days past, under the arrangements agreed upon last night, will be postponed until after the tariff bill is out of the way.

According to all reports the election bill, as prepared by the committee on privileges and elections, was discussed only incidentally. Messrs. Hoar and Spooner, it is said, spoke of the necessity of taking action on that subject, but nothing was done. In all that was said by senators there was no announcement by any of them whether or not they would support the bill in the senate.

Upon the subject of the proposed rule to limit debate the general expression of opinion is said to have been that as yet the Democrats have manifested no purpose to filibuster, and the necessity for the enforcement of such a rule has not yet arisen. It is expected that other caucuses will be held as the necessity for them occurs.

THE WRECKED IDAHO.

Danger Attends the Unloading of the Steamer—A Cruiser On Hand.

MONTREAL, July 29.—The work of unloading the wrecked steamer Idaho on Anticosti is proceeding as rapidly as possible. The crews of several schooners, numbering twenty-five men in all, are at work on the wreck. Tugs which were sent out from Quebec refused to go alongside the wreck, so dangerous looked the shoal upon which the Idaho has been cast. The sailors and firemen have gone ashore and absolutely refuse to go on board the wreck again. Three of the holds are full of water. Fifty-eight head of cattle were lost when being taken ashore. The grain portion of the cargo will be ruined. A telegram from South Point says the bulk of the general cargo will be saved.

The underwriters have telegraphed to the government asking for protection to the property being taken from the wreck, and the cruiser Wareham has gone to the spot. This precaution has been found necessary owing to the previous experience with vessels in that quarter.

They Stuck to Their Pews.

FORT [illegible], Ia., July 29.—When the contribution plate was passed at the dedication services of the new Congregational church at Moorland, not a single person arose to leave his seat. The principal reason was because the varnish on the seats was not sufficiently dried, and the entire congregation were tightly glued down. At the close of the services it took three-quarters of an hour to free all the prisoners. All the ladies' dresses were ruined.

Leprosy in Gotham.

NEW YORK, July 29.—A young Mexican named Garatu was found suffering with leprosy at his house, 105 East Twenty-Eighth street. He was removed to the reception hospital on North Brothers Island. He is 30 years old, the scion of a noble family in Spain, and has been attending a military academy at Chester, Pa. For a week he has been stopping at a Spanish-American boarding house.

The Westboro Shooting Affair.

WESTBORO, Mass., July 29.—For the first time since the shooting of Frank Martin by John Cruse the physician speaks quite hopefully of Martin's recovery, although there is still great danger of blood poisoning, sephcalmia and abscesses. His respiration and pulse are still dangerously high.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Latest Quotations of the New York and Boston Stock Markets—July 28.

The New York stock market was not quite so dull to-day as last week, but prices were weaker. The Boston stock market was weak. Atchison led in point of activity.

The New York Market.

Atchison	43¾	Nor Pac. pref	81¼
Central Pacific	32⅜	Oregon Navi	102½
Chi & Northwest	111½	Oregon Trans	46⅝
Del Lack & West	147½	Pacific Mail	45⅞
Del & Hudson	167⅜	Reading	45⅞
Illinois Central	116	Texas Pacific	20¼
Lake Shore	109⅝	Union Pacific	62¼
Missouri Pacific	73¼	Wabash St. L. & P.	12½
N. J. Central	....	do pref	25⅞
N. Y. Central	107½	Wheel & Lake Erie	38⅜
Northern Pacific	35⅝	Western Union	83⅞

The Boston Market.

Aspinwall Land	8⅝	Fitchburg pref	....
Frem'ns Bay Land	6⅝	Flint & Pere Mar	30
Newport Land	3½	Maine Central	....
West End Land	28¼	Mexican Central	25⅝
Atchison	43⅜	N Y & N E	48
Atlantic & Pacific	....	do pref	120
Boston & Lowell	175½	Old Colony	173¼
Boston & Maine	205	Union Pacific	62⅝
Boston & Prov	258	Wisconsin Central	28⅝
Chicago, B & Q	....	American Bell	228½
Central Mass	21⅝	New England Tel	54½
do pref	44	Erie Tel	51
Eastern	....	Mexican Tel	1

The Produce Market.

NEW YORK, July 28.—FLOUR — Moderate: city mills $4 60 to 4 85; city mills patents $5.00 to 5 4; winter wheat, low grades, $2 75 to 3 35; do fair to fancy, 3 45 to 5 00; do patents $4 70 to 5 40; Minnesota clear $4 00 to 4 65; do straights 4 10 to 5 5.

WHEAT—Steady; No 2 red 99c to $1 elevator; No 3 red 95c.

CORN—Firm; No. 2, 52 to 52½c elevator; steamer mixed 52 to 52½c.

OATS—Quiet; No 3, 40c; mixed western, 39 to 42c.

COFFEE—Firmer; fair cargoes 20c.

SUGAR—Raw firm; refined quiet; granulated 6 3-16c, cubes 6 5-16c.

MANET STREET RAILWAY.

[ELECTRIC.]

On and after THURSDAY, July 24, Cars will run as follows between

QUINCY AND HOUGHS NECK.

Leave Quincy.		Leave Houghs Neck	
7.30 A. M.	12.30 P. M.	7.00 A.M.	1.00 P.M.
8.30 "	1.30 "	8.00 "	2.00 "
9.30 "	2.30 "	9.00 "	3.00 "
10.30 "	3.30 "	10.00 "	4.00 "
11.30 "	4.30 "	11.00 "	5.00 "
	5.30 "	12.00 M.	6.00 "
	6.30 "		7.00 "
	7.30 "		8.00 "
	8.30 "		9.00 "
	9.30 "		10.00 "
	10.30 "		

SUNDAY TIME.

Leave Quincy.		Leave Houghs Neck	
10.00 A. M.	12.30 P. M.	9.00 A.M.	1.00 P.M.
11.30 "	1.30 "	11.00 "	2.00 "
	2.30 "	12.00 M.	3.00 "
	3.30 "		4.00 "
	4.30 "		5.00 "
	5.30 "		6.00 "
	6.30 "		7.00 "
	7.30 "		8.00 "
	8.30 "		9.00 "
	9.30 "		10.00 "
	10.30 "		

Special arrangements can be made for transportation for late parties or hops.

Fare 10 Cents. Children, 5 Cents.

GEORGE W. MORTON,
Superintendent.

Quincy and Boston Street Railway.

(ELECTRIC.)

Commencing Monday, June 23, 1890, Cars Leave

West Quincy for Neponset.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 8.55, 9.50, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 1.45, 2.20, 3.00, 3.35, 4.00, 4.45, *5.10, 5.30, 6.00, 6.15, 6.55, *7.15, 7.35, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.40, 10.00, †10.45 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.32, 9.18, 10.08, 10.53, 11.38 A. M.; 12.13, 1.03, 1.38, 2.00, 2.38, 3.18, 3.55, 4.17, 5.03, 5.55, 6.17, 6.33, 7.13, 7.53, 8.38, 9.00, 9.35, 10.00, 10.18, †10.42, †11.02 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy Point and West Quincy.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 9.00, 9.45, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.30, 3.15, 3.55, 4.20, 4.45, 5.55, 6.15, 6.35, 6.50, 7.30, 8.20, 8.55, 9.20, 10.00, *10.25, †10.35 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.33, 9.18, 10.08, 10.56, 11.38 A. M.; 12.15, 1.03, 1.18, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.17, 4.41, 5.09, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 6.48, 7.13, 7.32, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—6.25, 6.55, 7.25, 8.08, 8.35, 9.20, 9.55, 10.25, 11.23 A. M.; 12.15, 1.05, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.41, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 7.00, 7.32, 8.50, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—6.40, 7.10, 7.55, 8.20, 8.50, 9.35, 10.10, 10.40, 11.45 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.40, 3.15, 4.05, 5.00, 5.40, 6.15, 6.47, 7.15, 7.55, 8.45, 9.45, 10.38 P. M.

SUNDAY.

West Quincy for Neponset.—7.50, 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50 A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.55, 2.40, 3.15, 3.45, 4.20, 4.55, 5.40, 6.15, 6.50, 7.25, 7.55, 8.40, 9.15, 10.05, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.47, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.15, 1.37, 2.12, 2.57, 3.32, 4.02, 4.37, 5.12, 5.57, 6.32, 7.07, 7.42, 8.12, 8.57, 9.32, 10.07, 10.30, †10.12, †11.05 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy and West Quincy.—7.50, 8.40, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50, A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.50, 2.20, 2.55, 3.25, 4.00, 4.35, 5.20, 5.55, 6.30, 7.05, 7.35, 8.20, 8.55, 9.30, 10.05, 10.25, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.22, 7.55, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—8.10, 8.56, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.42, 8.12, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—8.30, 9.20, 10.15, 11.00, 11.45 A. M.; 12.30, 1.10, 1.55, 2.25, 2.55, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.15, 5.55, 6.30, 7.10, 8.00, 8.25, 9.00, 9.35, 10.05, 10.45 P. M.

*To Quincy only.
†To Car house only.

At Neponset close connection is made with West End Street Cars to and from Boston.

At Quincy Centre close connection is made with Electric Cars to and from Quincy Point.

Cars are due at Beale street, Wollaston, ten minutes after leaving Neponset and seven minutes after leaving Quincy.

JOHN A. DUGGAN, *Superintendent.*

Old Colony.

On and after June 16, 1890. Trains Leave

QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—4.33, 6.11, 6.55, 7.24, 7.31, 7.37, 7.52, 8.12, 8.34, 8.40, 9.18, 9.59, 10.38, 10.57 A. M.; 12.05, 1.02, 1.20, 1.42, 2.50, 4.00, 4.07, 4.48, 4.55, 5.33, 5.40, 6.20, 7.05, 7.10, 8.10, 9.06, 10.19, 10.33 P. M. SUNDAY—9.21, 9.31 A. M.; 1.46, 5.53, 6.01, 6.15, 8.14, 9.05, 9.16, 10.20, 11.01 P. M.

RETURN.—5.45, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 10.05, 11.02 A. M.; 12.00 M; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.30, 2.35, 3.12, 3.52, 4.18, 4.42, 5.10, 5.33, 6.07, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 8.15, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY—7.30, 8.30, 9.15, 9.30 A. M.; 12.45, 1.30, 5.00, 5.45, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WOLLASTON HEIGHTS FOR BOSTON.—4.36, 6.14, 6.59, 7.28, 7.41, 8.15, 8.46, 9.21, 10.02, 11.00 A. M.; 12.08, 1.05, 1.45, 2.53, 4.10, 4.58, 5.43, 6.23, 7.14, 8.13, 9.09, 10.37 P. M. SUNDAY.—9.34 A. M.; 1.49, 6.19, 9.20, 11.04 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.35, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY.—8.30 A. M., 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR BOSTON.—4.38, 6.19, 7.02, 7.16, 7.44, 8.05, 9.24, 10.04, 11.15 A. M.; 12.11, 1.25, 1.56, 2.56, 4.15, 5.48, 6.31, 7.12, 7.17, 8.18, 9.12, 10.40 P. M. SUNDAY.—9.37 A. M.; 1.52, 6.22, 9.23, 11.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.17, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 12.30, 1.15, 1.55, 2.25, 3.12, 4.18, 4.22, 4.42, 5.33, 5.40, 6.15, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY.—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

QUINCY ADAMS FOR BOSTON.—4.30, 6.07, 6.51, 7.20, 7.34, 8.08, 9.15, 9.56, 10.54 A. M.; 12.02, 1.38, 2.46, 4.03, 5.37, 6.16, 7.07, 8.07, 9.03, 10.30 P. M. SUNDAY.—9.27 A. M.; 1.42, 6.11, 9.12, 10.57 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M., 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY.—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WEST QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—6.08, 7.05, 7.54, 9.11, 11.04 A. M.; 1.46, 3.45, 5.27, 6.20, 10.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

EAST MILTON FOR BOSTON.—6.12, 7.09, 7.58, 9.15, 11.08 A. M.; 1.50, 3.35, 5.31, 6.24, 10.11 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR EAST MILTON AND WEST QUINCY.—6.48, 8.35, 10.0 A. M.; 12.50, 2.40, 4.42, 5.50, 6.42, 8.14 P. M.

GEO. L. CONNOR,
Gen'l Pass'r Agt.

J. R. KENDRICK,
General Manager.

Today's Anniversaries.

Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

WHICH HAPPENED ON JULY 29.

In Quincy and Vicinity—On the Battle Field—Births and Deaths of the Presidents—Incorporation of Massachusetts' Cities and Norfolk County Towns—Foreign Matters.

1641—Some of "the commons" in Quincy sold for benefit of Rev. Henry Flint.

1858—Town Hall in Braintree dedicated; address by Mr. C. F. Adams.

1887—Depot at Braintree burned.

World Wide.

1108—Death of Philip I, king of France.

1833—Death of William Wilberforce, philanthropist, aged 81.

1846—The seventh attempt was made to assassinate Louis Phillipe, of France.

1859—Gen. Ward, the American envoy to China, refused to submit to degrading ceremonies and was not permitted to see the emperor.

1870—Louis Napoleon joined the army at Metz, proclaiming that the approaching war against Prussia would be long and severe.

1878—The Austrians entered Bosnia and war ensued.

1889—The five alleged murderers of Dr. Cronin, a prominent Irishman, were arraigned in Chicago.

1889—The U. S. revenue cutter Rush seized the Canadian sealer Black Diamond in Canadian waters for violating the law.

A Gold Brick Swindle.

An unusual settlement of a criminal case was effected June 30 in the superior court at East Cambridge. It was the famous gold brick bunco case which occurred in Lowell in 1888, by which two New York swindlers and a local accomplice euchred Mr. George F. Penniman out of $9,000. The accomplice, named Chester A. Grinnell, was captured, but his confederates escaped. Grinnell was subsequently released on $18,000 bail, which was furnished by Isador J. and Isaac Klous. When the case was called in court the defendant failed to put in an appearance. His bondsmen were indicted by the grand jury in June, and appeared in court with two certified checks of $9,000 each, with one of which they offered to reimburse Mr. Penniman and the other they tendered to the court in settlement of the case against them. Justice Bishop took the proposition under consideration and rendered his decision by the following order:

"In the above action the penalty named in the recognizance is adjudged forfeited and judgment entered for $18,000, the amount stated in said recognizance. Execution is to be stayed until July 15, 1890, and shall then issue for said sum, without interest or costs; provided, however, that an acknowledgment for the sum of $9,000, signed by George F. Penniman for account of his claim against Chester A. Grinnell, one of the defendants, by way of satisfaction, shall be filed with the clerk of the court in this cause before said day; execution shall issue for the sum of $9,000 only."—Boston Journal.

What Ladies Talk About.

When two or three or more married ladies are gathered together in a confidential way they almost invariably talk about servants, babies, and sometimes husbands are discussed; but cooks and chambermaids and waiters are, upon the whole, safer subjects. Differences of opinion have always existed and always will exist in mixed society as to the merits of infant prodigies and model spouses, but in relation to the shortcomings of domestics the ladies are all but unanimous.

Now the eyes of servants may be full of motes, but are those of their employers free from beams? It must be confessed that the majority of ladies do not treat their domestics on the "Do-unto-others-as-you-would-they-should-do-unto you" principle. If there is any ground for the saying that good husbands make good wives, there is certainly equal reason to expect that just and considerate employers will be faithfully served. In the treatment of domestics the familiarity that breeds contempt should be carefully avoided; but it is quite possible to make those who do your behests your friends without making them your confidants. Be thoughtful for their comfort and welfare. Do not require too much of them. Fancy yourselves servants now and then, ladies, in order to realize how they feel.—New York Ledger.

A Young Dromedary.

A female dromedary was born in Capt. Cassell's stable Wednesday evening, about fifteen minutes before 7 o'clock. The proud mother is Druid. The little lady stands about three feet high and has a slender body, but very long legs. This is the fourth dromedary born at the park. The first, Horace, died in infancy. His hide, hump and all, Capt. Cassell has mounted. It is now in the captain's parlor. The second, Kate, was sold to the circus with the grandmother of the baby just arrived. The third, another Horace, still lives. He, with Druid and the baby, compose the drove now at the park.—Baltimore Sun.

A Connecting Link Gone.

The late Hon. Samuel Adams Turner, of Norwell, possessed a unique interest to the student of our early history. His death removes the last link of a very short chain which connected us with the pilgrims. Mr. Turner, who was born in 1792, remembered Ebenezer Cobb—"Father Cobb," as he was called—who died in the first year of this century, at the age of 107, and who knew the children of the passengers of the Mayflower. So in three lives—Peregrine White, Ebenezer Cobb and Samuel Adams Turner—the entire 270 years of New England's existence was represented.—Boston Journal.

WOMAN'S WORLD.

SOME OF THE FATALITIES RESULTANT FROM TIGHT LACING.

Founder of the King's Daughters—Ladies' Night Robes—A Monument to Miss Anthony—Don't Like the Divided Skirt. Author of "Bootles' Baby."

Although the subject of tight lacing is worn threadbare the evil has not been overcome. The sudden death of one of the actresses in a Berlin theatre was attributed to extreme and habitual tight lacing. At the beginning of the evening performance the lady seemed perfectly well and made her appearance on the stage with her usual vivacity. Before the third act was finished she was obliged to retire to her dressing room and died before morning of systole, a contraction of the arteries of the heart, caused by the intense pressure of whalebone.

Just why women of this age will endanger life and ruin health by tight clothes is a mystery. Previously fashion justified in a measure this foolish habit, but now that it is no longer the style to be wasp waisted it is impossible to find an excuse. Every 15-year-old girl learns at school that the laboring capacity of the heart is reduced and the circulation of the blood impeded by tight bandage, whether in the form of a corset, bodice or waist. And still the lacing goes on; comfort is ruined and health injured, not only by the corset, but the dressmaker as well, who to fit a basque will make a vice of it.

We have reached a point in the history of fashion where it is not possible to have a nice fit without suffering for it. At the Savarin cafe in this city there are from ten to fifty ladies who go into the retiring room after lunch ostensibly to powder, but in reality to open their dress waists to assist digestion and relieve the strain of the system. These are all women of wealth, taste, culture and superior education. Remonstrate with any of them and she will dismiss the subject with some such remark as, "Have to stand it or wear a misfit," and so they stand it as long as they are on parade.

The stout woman who tightens her corset or wears a tight dress makes a fatal mistake, for aside from giving her the appearance of an apple dumpling she is rendered not only awkward, but helpless. She could not jump two feet to save her life, and in a moving car or a jolting stage she has to depend on the conductor or the kindness of a male traveler for her equilibrium. Another result of this tight dressing is the intense redness of the nose and hands, the imprisonment of the vital organs forcing the blood to the extremities.—New York World.

Founder of the King's Daughters.

It is announced that St. John's school, which was founded a good many years ago by Dr. Theodore Irving, a nephew of Washington Irving, is to be removed to "The Castle," at Tarrytown, in sight of Sunnyside and the Sleepy Hollow cemetery, and very near to the old church where Washington Irving used to worship and where he is buried.

"The Castle" is a lovely place, and Mrs. Theodore Irving, who has conducted the school since her husband's death, will be a charming chatelaine. Mrs. Irving, by the way, was the founder of the original order of King's Daughters, that great Christian organization which has literally spread over all the earth.

It began as a little society among the girls in Dr. Irving's school in Canada seventeen years ago, and membership in it was a strong tie, binding them to old associations in after years when they left their alma mater and went their several ways in the world. They adopted the little silver cross for their badge, and their motto was, "In His Name."

The name, symbol and watchword were not copyrighted any more than the good works which these first King's Daughters were pledged to, and so when the larger organization was projected, a few years ago, and they were casting about for a suitable designation, emblem and phrase to express their spirit, somebody at the first meeting held to determine upon these points suggested Mrs. Irving's Girls' society as a model. It had then a membership of about 500.

Mrs. Irving has been one of the central council of the King's Daughters, but when a controversy arose touching the expediency of calling it a Christian order—which it was believed would give offense to the Unitarian contingent—three of the council, one of whom was Mrs. Irving, resigned for conscience sake. Mrs. Irving is also the president of the New York branch of the United States Indian association.—Exchange.

Miss Anthony's Monument.

At the birthday party of Miss Susan B. Anthony last February, when books, kisses and gifts in blocks of seventy were proffered, Miss Willard, the apostle of white ribbon and cold water, assured the pioneer suffragist that some day she would have a statue in the Capitol at Washington, adding, "Your best monument is already built in the hearts of your grateful countrywomen." There is reason for believing that Miss Anthony will see the monument in Washington, if not in the Capitol, for measures are on foot to raise a fund for that tribute. The money will be collected by women from women, the plans will be made by women, a committee of women will superintend the erection of the monument, and at the dedication only women will be permitted to participate in the programme of exercises. It has not been decided whether the memorial will take the place of a monument, statue or building. Although in excellent health Miss Anthony is not leading a very active life.

Her time is largely taken up writing letters to distant friends, making acknowledgments of greetings from women's clubs of America and Europe, and furnishing data relative to her life work. An ardent reader, she is debarred to an extent by failing sight from gratifying that taste, but takes great delight in making new acquaintances, especially among specialists of any subject, from whom she gets in a condensed form the "pith of the subject," thus keeping pace, as she says, without the labor of much travel. She rarely ever looks at a newspaper. Her friends are legion, and knowing her tastes inclose in their letters clippings from local and foreign papers. These in turn she posts to other friends, and in that way keeps up the mental circulation. Miss Anthony was wise enough to lay aside a sufficiency for her old age, and now that the resting days are upon her she has enough to live comfortably and pay for a few delicate laces and black silks, and provide the sweet flowers and simple favors she has always delighted to bestow on friends.—Washington Letter.

About the Divided Skirt.

"Oh, that it might be given me to tell the exact truth about the divided skirt!" wailed a charming woman the other day.

"When I bought one, certainly the fool and her money parted—like the bifurcated garment I acquired by the purchase. Polite language fails to do justice to what I have endured since I donned it. Talk about a divided skirt being easy to walk in and not impeding one's movements! Why, its the clumsiest, floppiest, most draggley article that a woman can put on. Each section gets wrapped round and round like a loose sail winding about a boat's mast. When you go up and down stairs it sags down until you tread on the hem and trip up if you're not careful.

The fullness is set on to a circular yoke, which is forever hunching up about your waist. And then the ugliness of the garment! Venus herself would scare crows clad in its ungainly volume of silk or cotton that hangs without form, and might as well be void, since it obliterates all distinction of beauty, a woman with the most exquisitely molded limbs and an old girl with props like kite sticks being alike hideous when enveloped in it.

"Since the first time I caught sight of myself in the horrid thing I have always sent my maid out of the room when I put it on or off, and I've never had the courage to take a second look at it in the glass. Why do I continue to wear it? Because I am resolved to get my $7 worth out of that bad bargain, and at the same time teach myself not to run after strange gods in the matter of 'so called dress reform.'"—New York World.

Author of "Bootles' Baby."

Mrs. Arthur Stannard, the English novelist and the author of "Bootles' Baby," writes for three hours a day in a little room which, with a bookcase, a table and three or four chairs, leaves little space for intruders upon the sanctity of an author's den. At one time she had a passion for china, and by the bookcase there is some valuable crown Derby and blue white. With the flotsam and jetsam of friendship and acquaintance—photos and autographs, drawings and cards—the mantelpiece is crowded, while on the walls are some clever sketches of soldiers in the various uniforms of British regiments. In a small cardboard box is placed the manuscript of the novel Mrs. Stannard is now writing, some of the thick foolscap sheets having just been filled up by her neat flowing caligraphy.

On the average Mrs. Stannard writes about three pages a day, and several odd sheets of paper lying on the table give indications of her method of work. She never corrects a faulty sheet, but always rewrites it. Before beginning a story the plot is briefly written out, while on another sheet Mrs. Stannard makes experiments with the names of characters, those names being finally chosen which are most expressive and euphonious. At Mrs. Stannard's elbow as she writes are placed two well used volumes of Tennyson and Longfellow, her favorite poets. With almost every line of the bard of "Hiawatha" she is familiar, and for every feeling of depression she always finds the antidote in his pages.—Exchange.

Severely Made Night Robes.

Another levy on the masculine wardrobe! This time it is the night robe which has been used as a model for a severe style of night wear that has met with immense success. While there is no prettier garment in her trousseau than a feminine robe de nuit, there are many women, especially of limited means, who will rejoice in the replica. It means small laundry bills, better service, fewer holes to mend and greater comfort. The lace embellished, ribbon run and yoke waisted robe, while a pretty thing to look at, is far from the ideal garment.

In the first place it is always ready for repair after the initial wash, and it is not every woman who can mend lace, even when she has the time. Embroideries wear little better, and it only takes a couple of washes of this delicate but holey finery to give a woman the reputation of being a slattern. And then the yoke. It rarely fits, and if too tight it binds the shoulders and keeps the occupant in a night struggle to free herself.

Now comes the masculine model, with its deep collar and cuffs, its roomy pocket, its box plaited back, the stout button piece, and, best of all, the simple trimming of needle stitched braid. Made of the very best cambric these "flat robes," as they are called, are only $3 each, and one will outlast three fancy gowns befrilled and inserted with Valenciennes lace or Hamburg embroidery. Only a fine quality of material is used, and only half as much will it cost to laundry them.—New York Letter.

Faithful Lady Burton.

A few days ago a "London correspondent" announced that Sir Richard Burton was "lying very dangerously ill, neglected and alone in a London lodging, while Stanley was being feted." The statement was absolutely untrue, but it has had the effect of drawing the following interesting letter from Lady Burton, who is with Sir Richard at Trieste:

"Sir Richard will never be neglected nor alone while I am alive. I have been married to him for nearly thirty years, besides a five years' engagement, and during all those thirty-five years I have never been absent from him one day that I was allowed to be with him—in other words, I have never been absent except to execute his orders. For the last seven years we have hardly been a day apart, and for the last three and a half years that he has been ailing never one hour away out of the twenty-four. During these three years and a half we have, in consequence of the weakness of his health, sacrificed everything to have a resident English doctor (who was looking for such a berth) living and traveling with us. And instead of a London lodging we have a beautiful and romantic home (with every comfort for him that our means allow) at the very head of the Adriatic. Next year his term of service expires (forty-nine years actual service), and then we shall both be, if alive, 'in a London lodging neglected and alone.' But to state that now is what the Americans would call 'a little previous.'"—Pall Mall Gazette.

A Widow's Generous Action.

It is learned that S. Quale, who died at Eau Claire a few weeks ago and left a wish, but no will, that when his estate reached the value of $1,000,000 it should be used in erecting and maintaining in Madison a hospital for cripples, said a short time before his death that he then owned property which, if he could only live to dispose of it, would net him $1,100,000, but that if sold by others would probably not bring more than $800,000. Thus it seems that some years are likely to elapse before the cherished hope of the dead humanitarian will be realized. Mr. Quale's wife voluntarily and with a perfect understanding signed the deed before the death of her husband, by which he conveyed all his property to three trustees for management in accordance with his known wishes, and it is given out that not only she but the other relatives are earnest in their intention to see that the desires of Quale are carried out.—Milwaukee Wisconsin.

Mrs. Noble's Rare Table.

Mrs. Noble, wife of the secretary of the interior, has among other veritables of French art a miniature table cabinet of mahogany, which she uses for her spoon collection. The table is a low stand delicately constructed, with slender legs, Mosaic finish, ormolu trimmings and a polish like a mirror. Beneath the glass top is a velvet bed containing shallow depressions or compartments, in which, like jewels, repose the wonderful spoons so highly prized and greatly admired. One of the famous spoons was brought from Moscow and represents the Russian chalice spoon used in the Greek church by the nobility at the communion service.—Washington Letter.

Exercise in Housework.

Housework is healthy, and many physicians recommend it to women who need exercise. Walking is not enough; it exercises only the legs, while dusting and sweeping bring an entirely different set of muscles into play. Many girls take more interest in their homes if encouraged to assist in the care of them. Household duties, if properly planned, need take but little time out of a long day. To be systematic in the discharge of such duties is the only way to properly accomplish the right amount of work.—New York Journal.

Mrs. Leslie and the Marquis de Leuville.

I will not say anything which may cause the marquis pain. He blames me for all his troubles, perhaps justly. Five years ago I promised to marry him, but it is impossible for me to do so now. Although he is handsome, accomplished and clever I shall never see him again.

I am going to America to lecture, and I shall never return to Europe until the marquis is either dead or married to some one else.

If I ever marry again I shall marry a journalist.—Interview with Mrs. Frank Leslie.

Mrs. Lucy Parsons, wife of the intrepid anarchist who died on the gallows, still lives in Chicago, in the vicinity of Milwaukee avenue and May street. She is very poor, and supports herself and children by teaching the little boys and girls about her home to read and write. Her contributions to the socialistic press, while numerous and forcible, scarcely pay for the rent of her humble abode.

The little granddaughter of Maj. Knox-Holmes, of London, who is well known in the tricycling world, is already distinguishing herself in the same pastime. She is only 7, but she already owns a safety, and on that and the tandem with the major she has ridden over 200 miles since the 1st of January.

Among those who attended Mr. Stanley's wedding reception on Saturday was a wealthy widow named Hotchard. While there she stole several silver spoons from the room in which the wedding gifts were displayed. She was seen by a detective who was on duty in the room and was arrested.

Miss M. M. Eager, of Newburg, N. Y., who managed the kirmess in Syracuse for the Women's Educational and Industrial union, cleared $5,000 from the dance. This will be applied to the support of the kindergarten and industrial school work, in which the union is interested.

Another woman who has made her mark as a lawyer is Mrs. Ada Bittenbender, of Osceola, Neb. She has tried many cases before the supreme court of Nebraska and has not lost one. Mary L. McGindly, of Detroit, was also admitted recently to practice law.

Anna Katharine Green (Mrs. Rohlfs) is now in Europe. She received $5,000 for her last novel, "The Forsaken Inn," from Robert Bonner's Sons, and $10,000 for another story which they hold in reserve. The stories were written within six months' time.

Prior to marriage Sir Walter Scott's wife was a wild, gay girl, "fond of show," but when her husband's circumstances were narrow she conformed to them with excellent good sense.

THE THOUGHTFUL MAN

Reads, Reflects, and Decides

What is the Best Policy

For him to pursue

TO MAKE HIS BUSINESS

A Large and Prosperous One.

THE HEADSTRONG MAN

Thinks He Knows

Just What is Best!

and he pushes ahead,

works hard,

but

FINDS HIS LABOR

does not produce

GOOD RESULTS,

and he is

Obliged to Fail,

OR GIVE UP BUSINESS,

perhaps both.

Let those who wish to succeed, not work so hard; take more notice; see what others do, and try and improve on their ways and on their own in past years.

ADVICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertise regularly in the LEDGER and reach the people who spend their money in Quincy.

Advertise in a judicious manner. The world reads and studies the daily papers, but only a small proportion of the people ever see the issues of the professional advertising schemes.

Advertise liberally. Hunt's Merchant's Magazine says on this point: According to the character or extent of your business, set aside a liberal percentage each year for advertising, and do not hesitate. Keep yourself unceasingly before the public, and it matters not what business of utility you may be engaged in, for, if intelligently and industriously pursued, a fortune will be the result.

Advertise truthfully. Let your advertisement, in all cases, exactly correspond with what you really propose to sell. Be prepared to show the customer, who inquires, the identical goods, and let the price and terms tally with your announcements.

Advertise sensibly. Use plain language, easily understood, writing as you would talk to a customer. Slang, vulgar expressions, scriptural quotations, and personalities, ought never to have a place in advertisements. They are sure to offend some one, and are never in good taste.

Advertise modestly. Neither brag nor exaggerate. Tell the truth and prove it; but tell it interestingly and prove it convincingly. Avoid superlatives, since constant use weakens their effect.

Advertise attractively. The fresher, brighter and more interesting you make your advertisements the more they will be read. Indeed, many advertisements afford so much information on current topics of domestic economy that they are read as a matter of news.

Advertise specifically. It is better to name certain lines of goods rather than a general stock. Most people are bargain-hunters, and an advertisement will meet with more responses if it offers a specific bargain.

Advertise persistently. "To discontinue an advertisement," says John Wanamaker, Philadelphia's great merchant, "is like taking down your sign. If you want to do business you must let the public know it. Standing advertisements are better and cheaper than reading notices, They look more substantial and business-like, and inspire confidence. I would as soon think of doing business without clerks as without advertising."

Successful advertisers employ the simplest words and forms of expression. Make lines that will cause your announcement to be talked about among intelligent, well informed and well-to-do people.

APHORISMS.

Lying advertisements are and always will be failures in the long run.—*Printer's Ink.*

The man who does not find advertising profitable, generally finds business unprofitable.

Pay as much attention to your advertising, as you do to your purchases, and you will get equally satisfactory results.—*The Money Maker.*

Many business men who advertise expect to see returns directly, and if they do not, feel it is unprofitable. The indirect benefits derived from keeping the name before the trade are out of all proportion to the direct returns received, and the most successful advertisers are those who keep themselves so constantly before the trade that their names become as familiar as a household word. —*Coal Trade Journal.*

Don't advertise that you are selling an article worth five dollars for twenty-five cents. Such statements emanate either from lying knaves or from fools. The knaves, however, are the ones who advertise such statements, the fools not possessing sufficient sense to appreciate the value of advertising. A truthful, candid statement is the best advertisement of a meritorious article. Learn to regard your advertisement as your bond, and be prepared to fulfil its pledges to the letter.

LAWTON'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND!

—FOR THE—

Blood, Liver and Kidneys.

This great constitutional remedy has been on the European market for over twenty years, is superior to all others, and proven the greatest Blood Purifier and System Renovator ever compounded by medical skill. Nothing can equal it for putting the vital portions of the body in condition. If your liver is affected do you stop to think how or what your liver is? The liver is subject to more or less little pains or aches. This organ is the sponge of the body, and is continually soaked full of blood rich in poison. Its purpose is the secretion of certain digestive and cathartic elements known as bile, and the transformation of those products of digestion which are absorbed into the blood and carried into the liver before they enter the general circulation and assist in nourishing the body. Inactivity, then, produces numerous diseases. So by using LAWTON'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND, your liver will be free from all diseases. It is also absolutely necessary to know what and where are your kidneys. There are two kidneys, one on each side of the backbone. They are the only organs that purify the blood of the uric acid waste in the system. Every drop of blood courses through a great many times a day, just as through the heart. The waste matter which they should take away contains deadly poison which, if retained, causes fatal results. Sixty-five gallons of blood per hour, in the average man, passes through the kidneys, and to purify it they must be in perfect health. The kidneys are filled with many thousand hair-like tubes. These tubes run into every part of the kidney and, as the blood flows through that organ, the urine passes into these tubes, and is drained into the bladder. If these little tubes are diseased, the uric acid is not removed, and; instead of this poison coming through the blood, the albumen, which is really the life of the blood, comes through these walls and escapes with the urine; in other words, the nerve action is entirely wrong, and instead of taking the poison out of the blood, the life of the blood is taken out and the poison remains.

LAWTON'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND,

By its immediate action upon these vital organs thoroughly cleanses, renovates and restores them to their normal condition.

PALATABLE AS MILK. PLEASANT TO THE TASTE. NO NAUSEA.

100 DOSES,—$1.00

LAWTON COMPOUND COMPANY,

235 Washington Street, Boston,

Male and Female Agents Wanted. Sent to any address on receipt of price, $1, or 6 Bottles for $5.

For Sale at all Drug Stores.

June 6. 3m

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

FOR SALE BY NEWSBOYS,

and at the following places:

Old Colony Depot,	Boston
Ledger Office,	115 Hancock Street, Quincy
Souther's Store,	Adams Building, Quincy
McGovern Bros.' Store,	Plumer's Block, Quincy
Coram's Store,	Copeland Street, West Quincy
Miss Bartlett's Store,	Jones' Corner
Post Office,	Quincy Point
Depot,	Wollaston Heights
Henry B. Vinton,	Braintree
M. K. Pratt,	Weymouth
Post Office,	Houghs Neck

NEWS COLLECTIONS.

QUINCY, at Depot, at 9 A. M.
ATLANTIC, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WOLLASTON, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WEST QUINCY, at Post Office, at 7.30 A. M.
SOUTH QUINCY, at Depot, at 8.30 A. M.
QUINCY POINT, at Post Office, at 8 A. M.

News and advertisements dropped in boxes at the above locations will be collected at the specified times, in season for that day's issue of THE LEDGER. Anonymous articles will not receive consideration.

Today's Almanac.—July 29.

High water at 8.45 A. M. and 8.†5 P. M.
Sun rises at 4.34; Sets at 7.07.
Moon sets 1.37 A. M.
Full Moon July 31.

THE DAY BOOK.

Interesting Brief Locals Gathered by Ledger Reporters.

Mr. Geo. Maybury caught a bluefish off the Quincy Point bridge yesterday.

Master Thomas Brown of Quincy Point, is visiting at East Bridgewater, Mass.

Mrs. Hope and family have returned to Atlantic to live again from Pope's Hill.

Mrs. S. B. Duffield and Master Guy Duffield are visiting in Northford, Conn.

Miss May Tingley of Brockton is visiting at Mrs. H. M. Dean's, on Washington street.

Mr. James Burnie and wife left Monday for Deer Isle, Me., for a vacation of two weeks.

Mrs. Patrick Duggan of Walnut street Atlantic, had her foot badly scalded last Saturday.

Mr. George Kelley one of the clerks at Pratt & Curtis' is spending his vacation at Marlboro.

The Atlantics and St. Marys of West Quincy could not play on account of rain last Saturday.

Mr. Harris Farnum is loading a car with live stock which he proposes to ship to the far west.

Mrs. Henry E. Hardwick and two sons, and mother, Mrs. Rideout, have gone to Onset for two weeks.

A party of young ladies from South Quincy left Monday for a two weeks' sojourn at Houghs Neck.

Miss Josie Meaney, of West Quincy, is spending her vacation of two weeks with her sister in Gloucester.

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Sheppard have been enjoying a few days at the Norcross House, Monument beach.

Miss Fowler of Boston and Dr. Dunham of Baltimore, Md., are spending a week at Mr. Alfred Thayer's, at Atlantic.

A young mink was killed in the brook back of Pratt & Curtis' store this morning. S. F. Willard has the animal and will have it mounted.

Mrs. Charles H. Bingham and Miss Lulu and Master Allie Bingham and Miss Bertha Allen of Westboro are the guests of Mrs. A. Bingham, Quincy Point.

Mr. and Mrs. John F. Cole of West Quincy, mourn the loss of their eight year old daughter who died last night. They have the sympathy of their friends.

The new club house at Hull, which was dedicated on Thursday last and was the leading social event of the season, cost between $1200 and $1500. The contractor was Mr. George Crane of this city.

Tomorrow (Wednesday) afternoon will be sold a lot of furniture, nearly new, at the residence of Mrs. Northey, of Granite street. Mr. Lombard will sell the goods to the highest bidders, as the owner leaves for England.

A. T. Newcomb clerk at Timberlake & Small's, left Monday on his vacation. He will be gone two weeks and will spend the time at Nantasket and other watering places. Webster S. Hayden formerly of this city will take his place while he is gone.

We learn that there is to be another sale of beach lots at Houghs Neck, on the 23d of August next. There has been quite a demand for lots since the last sale, and urgent requests made for another auction, and the association has decided to have one more. The sale will be kept up all day, and Mr. Nash will serve one of his famous clam-bakes.

West Quincy Postoffice.

List of advertised letters July 28.

Mrs. L. Anderson,
Mrs. Maria K. Anderson,
Thomas Carroll,
Toney Canterlope,
John O'Conner,
Joseph Deiver,
Patrick Danahy,
Patrick Divire,
Philip Deering,
Joseph Dever,
Mary Flaherty,
Erick Gustapson,
Maise Genereuse,
John Gilmore,
J. Hannigan,
Daniel Hagerty,
Mary Mahoney,
John Murphy,
M. O'Sullivan,
C. J. Olsen,
Baptiste Paradis,
Thomas Paradis,
W. Reynolds,
John Ricehard,
John Rennie,
Mary F. Sullivan,
Michael Traverse.

HOUGHS NECK.

The electric cars made the trips this morning very successfully.

Mr. J. L. Harvey carried over one hundred passengers to the Quincy station in his barges on Sunday last.

Over forty dozen perch were cooked at the Linden House on Sunday.

Mrs. H. G. Pratt and Mrs. C. E. Woodbury with her child are occupying one of the tenements over the post office.

Mrs. John Curtis and children are located in rooms in the post office building.

A pleasant party of young ladies have taken the new cottage on Bayside avenue adjoining Mrs. Hanlon's for a short time. They are Miss Nora Monyhan, Miss M. Agnes Deasy, Miss Annie Friguglietti, Miss Josie Kelley, Miss Alice Gavin and Miss Mary Gavin of Quincy, Miss Mary Mohan of Braintree and Miss Nellie Murphy of Boston. They are chaperoned by Mrs. D. J. Padula of Worcester.

After the break in the trolly near Mt. Wollaston farm was repaired yesterday, everything went smoothly on the Manet railroad.

The cars ran splendidly yesterday, not jumping the track, and running on time the entire day.

Superintendent Morton had a gang of men at work all day and far into the night strengthening the spots which gave trouble on Sunday, and in laying guard rails on many of the curves. Patrons of the road may be assured that everything is being done to remedy the annoyances experienced Sunday, and very little trouble may be expected henceforth.

The Sunday School connected with the Presbyterian church of Water street hold their annual picnic at this place Thursday. The cars will undoubtedly be taxed to their utmost to accommodate all who wish to attend it. The Linden Pavillion has been secured by that society for the accommodation of those who wish to attend.

The Linden is just now crowded with guests, every room being engaged up to the middle of August.

Among those now enjoying Lanlord Taber's hospitality are, F. M. Libby wife and three children, Mrs. A. B. Glines, Mrs. J. H. Storrs, Miss Mabel Storrs, Miss Mary Storrs, Mrs. H. O. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Ainsworth, Miss Bessie I. Ainsworth, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Cummings all of Ware, Mass; Mr. Isaac Hartwell Brockton, and Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Burt of Boston.

The party of young men who have occupied Mr. Taber's cottage, Henry Moynihan, William Dacey, William Parker, John Harkins, Henry McDonald of Quincy and J. A. Crowley of Whitman, returned yesterday after two weeks of pleasure.

Sixteen of the guests of the Linden enjoyed a trip to Provencetown on the Steamer Longfellow Monday.

Mrs. J. H. Mannes and child who have been spending the last three weeks at the Loretto returned Monday to their homes in New York city. They spend the remainder of the season at Long Branch.

Mr. and Mrs. Wiles Randolph, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Warren, Rosindale Mrs. G. E. Lewis and child are recent arrivals at the Loretto.

Mr. and Mrs. John Pierce of Milton are guests of Mrs. John Vogel.

MERRY MOUNTS WIN.

The Glovers Make But Two Hits And Many Errors.

At the Meryr Mount Park yesterday, there was a one-sided game between the Merry Mounts of Quincy and Glovers of Atlantic. The former fielded finely and their battery, the Porter boys was too much for the Glovers. The summary:

Merry Mounts.

	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	PO.	A.	E.
R. Porter, c., p.,	5	4	2	3	2	12	3
Slade, c.f.,	4	2	1	1	1	0	0
Barker, 1b.,	6	0	0	0	14	0	0
Hirtle, s.s.,	4	4	2	4	2	2	1
Ring, 3b.,	4	1	2	2	2	3	0
Gavin, l.f.,	4	2	0	0	0	0	0
Farrington, 2b.,	6	2	1	1	1	1	0
H. Porter, p., c.,	5	2	1	1	5	5	0
Howland, r.f.,	4	1	1	1	0	0	0
Totals,	42	18	10	13	27	23	4

Glovers.

	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	PO.	A.	E.
Aulback, s.s.,	3	0	0	0	2	3	2
Coombs, p.,	3	0	0	0	3	9	9
Cunningham, 2b.,	4	0	1	1	3	2	0
Gardiner, c.,	3	1	0	0	3	0	1
Welch, 3b.,	4	0	0	0	2	1	2
G. Dunn, 1b.,	4	0	0	0	11	0	0
Collagan, l.f.,	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mitchell, c.f.,	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
W. Dunn, c.f.,	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Clifford, r.f.,	2	0	1	1	0	0	0
Total,	29	1	2	2	24	15	18

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Merry Mounts,	2	3	0	0	1	4	8	0	—	18
Glovers,	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Two base hit, R. Porter; three base hit, Hirtle. Bases on balls, by R. Porter, 2; by Coombs, 9. Hit by pitched ball, by H. Porter 1. Passed balls, R. Porter 1; Gardiner 3. Wild pitches, by Coombs, 3. Struck out, by H. Porter 1; by R. Porter 4; by Coombs 1. Umpire Bailey.

TODAY'S COURT.

James Flanagan of Wobun for being drunk, fined $5 and cost, was committed.

John C. Gilligan of South Weymouth for keeping a liquor nuisance fined $50 and costs. Applealed.

Turkish women eat rose leaves with butter to secure plumpness.

The duty of every mother is to obtain a food which will insure the life and health of her little one. Mellin's Food has been prepared to meet this demand, and forms the best substitute for mother's milk that has ever been produced. It contains all the elements which are needed for the growth and development of an infant.

MARRIED.

MITCHELL—MILNE—In Quincy, July 26, by George L. Gill, J. P., Mr. Thomas Mitchell to Miss Charlotte Milne both of Quincy.

WORK IN THE RUINS

Being Rapidly Pushed in Cyclone-Stricken Lawrence.

A CROWDED RELIEF MEETING

At Which Nearly $8000 Was Subscribed on the Spot—No Outside Aid Needed—Funerals of Victims.

LAWRENCE, Mass., July 29.—That portion of this busy and pleasant city on the Merrimack ravaged by the tornado of Saturday is slowly recovering from the effects of the awful visitation, and it is not too much to predict that in a few months almost the only traces of the storm will be the broken and twisted trees and the other damage to the works of nature rather than to those of man. Carpenters and masons are already busy with the work of repair on those houses which admit of repairing, while for those destroyed such substantial measures of relief are under way as will undoubtedly enable the owners to rebuild as good as new. The impulse to aid the afflicted ones seems general and spontaneous, and is not confined to this city alone, for offers of assistance, financial and otherwise, have already come with gratifying rapidity from other cities, as well as from firms, associations and individuals therein.

Lawrence's citizens hope, however, to do without this outside aid, so freely proffered, and show that within their own city there is generous wealth sufficient for all needs. And indeed the response to the call for a popular subscription seems to warrant this hope, and the fund is growing in a way to surprise those in charge of it. The wealthy mill corporations are yet to be heard from in the subscriptions, but the people, by small gifts, are rolling up a big total, and no one doubts but that the corporations will join as soon as suitable action can be taken. On the whole the outlook is most encouraging. The wounded are doing well, and the probabilities are that the death list will not be increased, while for those rendered homeless everything possible will be done.

Though the first shock and excitement of the catastrophe are over, yesterday in the city proper and on the south side was by no means an uneventful one. There were curious visitors enough to make the maintenance of the police and military lines a necessity and to give to the city a look of more than usual activity. The work of cleaning the streets of debris was completed early in the day and teams can now be driven where on Sunday large piles of wreckage blocked the way. In more than a dozen houses the sound of the hammer has rung, and as a result these dwellings will soon be fit for habitation. The work of placing the others back upon their foundations has also been vigorously pushed, while in many of the completely wrecked ones no little progress has been made in clearing away the rubbish, preparatory to rebuilding.

Still there are many wrecks of what once were houses on which no work has been done, and the curiosity seeker can find enough to satisfy himself for days to come. The funerals of five of the victims in the forenoon were largely attended, and there were many affecting scenes. At police headquarters, at the corner of Foster and Springfield streets, Mayor Crawford and City Clerk Kimball were busy during the day in assigning quarters to the homeless ones, and in doing all in their power to forward the work of relief. City Marshal Vose was also on hand, and though far from well, stuck manfully to his post and kept a general supervision of the care of property in the devastated district. Military and police did cheerful guard duty in the face of the blazing sun and torrid heat, and nowhere was there any shirking of the responsibilities so suddenly laid upon the citizens. In the evening the relief meeting at the city hall was a large and enthusiastic one and a promise of what will follow.

Burial Services.

The funerals of five of the victims of the tornado occurred in the forenoon, and were attended by hundreds of mourners, who seemed deeply impressed with the solemnity of the services. At St. Patrick's church was held the funeral of Mrs. Lizzie Collins and her daughter Annie, and an hour later in the same edifice the funeral of Mrs. O'Connell and her daughter Elizabeth. Rev. Fr. McManus celebrated requium mass at both of the sad ceremonies, while many beautiful floral tributes testified to the esteem in which the ones so suddenly called away were held. Interment of the bodies was made in Immaculate Conception cemetery.

The funeral of Michael Higgins, the switchman killed while at his post of duty, took place at St. Mary's church, and was attended in addition to friends and relatives by a large delegation of the labor assembly to which he belonged, and many associates in the Boston and Maine's employ, Rev. Fr. O'Reilly conducted the impressive services of the church, the responses being by a select choir under the leadership of Organist Thomas F. Lennon. Interment was made in Immaculate Conception cemetery.

The funeral of the eighth victim of the disaster, little Helen Cutler, will be held this afternoon from the residence of John Smith on Mt. Vernon street, where Mr. Cutler and his family are now staying.

Plans for Relief.

In the work of relief for the sufferers by the storm two problems confront the mayor and his assistants—the first the relief of immediate necessities, and the second the restoring as far as possible of the property owners to their original condition. The first problem is being met by the assignment of homeless families to vacant tenements in the city as fast as such can be found, but the second presents greater difficulties. Many plans have been discussed, but none have been settled on as yet. The principle to be carried out, however, was undoubtedly marked out by Mayor Crawford when he said in connection with the matter:

"We shall endeavor to aid those to rebuild whose little all was invested in their houses. Large property owners who can better afford the loss we do not deem the ones to receive assistance at our hands. It is the industrial people who were owning, or in a fair way to own, their homes that aid is due, as well as to those whose only dependence was on their property."

Mayor Crawford has received offers of assistance from Lynn, Haverhill, Lowell, Manchester, Salem and other places, but hopes that he will not have to accept, believing strongly as he does that Lawrence will respond to all calls. No stone will be left unturned to swell the subscription list, which is already reaching well up into the thousands, and in justice to the people it should be said that they are responding cheerfully. Churches and the operatives in many mills have been heard from and the fund is constantly growing. One notably generous offer is that of Lee, Higginson & Co. of Boston of $1000 if necessary, the offer being made through the Board of Trade.

An Enthusiastic Meeting.

A largely attended meeting for the purpose of devising means to aid the sufferers ing from the tempest was held last evening in city hall, Mayor Crawford presiding. Many prominent citizens occupied seats on the platform.

The meeting was a decidedly enthsiastic one, and applause for the speakers and for different contributions as announced was frequent and hearty. Five-minute speeches were in order, and the speaking was opened by Mayor Crawford, who said that the catastrophe by its suddenness and nearness had been brought home to every heart. He trusted that this would arouse the spirit of giving, and that all would bear in mind that he who gives quickly gives twice. For the 100 families homeless and thrown upon the charity of the citizens, he hoped for such a response as would do away with the necessity of calling for outside aid. Lawrence had never been backward in sending aid to other communities, and he hoped to see the same generous response to a call within her own borders.

Notable subscriptions during the evening were $1100 from the Arlington mill operatives, $200 from the Board of Trade, $500 from A. W. Stearns, $325 from the Catholic churches and $100 each from Lawrence Lodge of Elks, Merrimac Valley Horse Railroad company, Hon. John Breen, Mrs. John Breen, William Oswald, W. E. Parker, Byron Truell, Patrick Sweeney, Robert Radford and the Merchants' bank. The Lawrence Caledonian club gave $25. Treasurer H. L. Sherman, reported the total amount of the fund up to date as reported to him to be $7507.60, with more in the hands of the collectors.

COLLISION OF STEAMBOATS.

The Virginia Runs Into the Louise, Loaded with Excursionists—At Least Five Persons Killed.

BALTIMORE, July 29.—The steamer Virginia, of the Old Bay line, which left Baltimore at 7 o'clock last evening for Norfolk, Va., on her regular trip, collided with the steamer Louise, on her way from Baltimore, from Tolchester beach on the Chesapeake Bay, with 1500 excursionists. The collision occurred off Fort Carroll, about five miles from Baltimore. It is said to have resulted from the efforts of the steamers to avoid a schooner in tow of a tug boat. The weather was thick and rainy. The Virginia struck the Louise on the starboard side aft of the wheel, cutting away the outer woodwork and crashing into the saloon. The Virginia's stem was badly twisted and her bow stove. Many excursionists are missing. Three bodies have been recovered up to 11 o'clock. It is supposed others have been lost. The steamers came to Baltimore under their own steam.

The demolished part of the Louise extended inboard to the hull eight or nine feet. Camp stools, seats, cushions and the debris were stained with the blood of the killed and injured. The officers of the Louise found immediately alongside the demolished part of the boat the body of a dead boy. Directly opposite was the mangled body of a dead woman. The bodice of her dress had been torn off. The dead known are; Catherine Kaiser, William Biegal, Daniel Gaup, Charles Grenser. These were killed in the crash. A number of people are missing.

ARNAUT DEPREDATIONS.

Slaughter and Outrages Perpetrated Upon Christians by Outlaws.

LONDON, July 29.—A correspondent of The Daily News, who is making a tour of Macedonia, describes the province as in the possession of the Arnauts. The officials, he says, are leagued with brigands and share their booty, and the lives of Christians are held as nothing. He instances a number of outrages by Arnauts. At Pristina a party of Arnauts entered a school of Servian Christians, maltreated the three masters, violated the school mistress and closed the school. The owner of a farm at Pristina and his three sons were murdered by Arnaut raiders, and on another farm at Prisiend the inmates were cut to pieces. The correspondent declares that there are a hundred cases similar to those recited.

A Farmer's Awful Death.

BANGOR, Me., July 29.—A shocking story of death by lightning is reported from Whitneyville. Ambrose Amber was struck by a bolt on top of the head. He was instantly killed. A gash three or four inches in length was made in his head, and the flesh was burned from the body. His clothing and shoes were torn into shreds. There was a hole in the ball of the right foot the size of an ounce bullet, and cuts and bruises on his limbs which resembled those made by small fragments of exploded shell. He had been making hay in the field.

Two Chicago Failures.

CHICAGO, July 29.—Ernest Hess, formerly of the E. Hess Elevator company and a member of the Board of Trade since its formation, has failed. He was short about 2,000,000 bushels of oats, and the recent rapid rise in the price of that cereal forced him to the wall. His liabilities are estimated at $150,000 and he had about $30,000 up in margins. B. G. Tennant, a small trader in provisions, chiefly, was also forced to order his trades closed. He at times traded very heavily and was supposed to be acting for a well-known banking firm.

Fitz Simmons an Easy Winner.

NEW ORLEANS, July 29.—Arthur Upham of New London, Conn., and Bob Fitz Simmons, the New Zealander, fought four rounds before the Audobon Athletic association for a $1200 purse. The big, awkward, loose-jointed, long-armed Australian was not feeling well, but after his right and left had played upon Upham's neck, jaw and stomach a little, Upham was at his mercy. The fight could have been finished in the second round, but Fitz Simmons took matters easy.

A Much-Married Man.

NEW HAVEN, July 29.—James McDowell of Fair Haven has deserted his pretty wife and two small children. The wife has made inyestigation and has learned that McDowell deserted a wife in England some years since, and later one who is now living in Roxbury, Mass. She has also learned that her husband's real name is Dowell. He was last seen June 23. The wife has secured a detective to hunt for her runaway husband.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Forecast for Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair; southwesterly winds; stationary temperature.

For Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Showers; southerly winds; stationary temperature.

THE GRAND ARMY PARADE.

President Harrison Signifies His Intention of Witnessing It—Government Employes May Attend the Encampment.

BOSTON, July 29.—Governor Brackett has received a letter from President Harrison, who says that he hopes to be in Boston, Tuesday, Aug. 12 (the day of the Grand Army parade), and that he will accept such hospitality on the part of the state as his brief stay here and the exercises of the occasion will permit. A refusal of the presidential suite at the Hotel Vendome has already been obtained.

The executive committee of the encampment recently wrote to the president, asking that all veteran soldiers and sailors in the employ of the government who desire to attend the encampment, who can be spared for that period without injury to to the public service, be permitted to do so, and that the time between Aug. 11 and 17 inclusive be granted them in addition to the usual vacation allowed by the various departments.

The following letter has been been received:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27, 1890.

To the Chairman Executive Committee National Encampment, G. A. R.: My Dear Sir—The matter referred to in your letter of the 19th inst. has already been brought to attention by the commander of the G. A. R. post for this district, and those desiring to attend the encampment who can be spared at that time can make satisfactory arrangements with their chiefs or superior officers. A like rule will be observed by others in the employ of the government not in Washington.

Very truly yours,
E. W. HALFORD, Private Secretary.

The work of erecting an observation stand in Copley square for the use of the executive committee on the occasion of the Grand Army parade on Aug. 12, has begun. The stand will face Trinity church and Art museum, with a length on Huntington avenue of 270 feet and a curved length into Boylston street of 70 feet. The main stand will have eighteen tiers of seats, and its whole seating capacity will be from 2800 to 3000 people. Work has also begun on observation stands in Franklin and Adams squares.

Hon. Henry C. Caldwell, United States circuit judge of the Eighth circuit, and assistant inspector general on the staff of the commander-in-chief of the Grand Army, is in the city arranging for quarters for himself and others during the Grand Army reunion.

In regard to the request of Grand Army authorities for the closing of the custom house, so as to enable the veterans who are employes to take part in the parade, Collector Beard states that he has transmitted the communication to Washington, and expects that authority will be given similar to that allowed in the postoffice department to permit suspension to such an extent as will not stop certain necessary business.

NEW TURN OF AFFAIRS.

Chairman of the Cloak Cutters' Union Arrested, Charged with Conspiracy.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Arthur Dale, chairman of the Cloak Cutters' union, was arrested for conspiracy in trying to have non-union men discharged from the manufactories when both work together. He was brought before Judge Duffy, who very severely lectured Dale on the right of every man to earn his living. A meeting of the cloak cutters' was held last night and they agreed to support Dale. In an interview Dale says that he is not acting the role of a conspirator, but claims the privilege for his men to leave if they don't wish to work with non-union men. The strike is not really settled yet.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Miss Eastlake was robbed on an Atlantic steamship.

Crop reports from North Dakota are very promising.

The National Bar association will meet in Indianapolis Aug. 6.

German Catholic societies of Connecticut have formed a state league.

The Heligoland bill passed the third reading in the house of commons.

Erastus Wiman favors the appointment of a Canadian agent at Washington.

The "shorts" in corn and wheat got a hard squeezing on the New York Produce Exchange.

Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien will start on a tour of America about the middle of September.

Half of the business portion of Minden, Ont., was wiped out by fire. Loss, $27,000; insurance, $12,000.

C. M. Johnson's sash and door factory at Tacoma, Wash., was burned. Loss, $75,000; partly insured.

Women clerks in the Ludgate Hill postal station, London, have been dismissed and men clerks substituted.

The tariff debate in the senate was continued. A motion to recommit the bill was defeated by a strict party vote.

Governor Ross of Texas pronounces the proposed southern boycott of the north utterly impracticable, indefensible and unwise.

Wallace, the most flourishing mining town in Idaho, has been nearly totally destroyed by fire, 1500 people being rendered homeless.

Willie Lowell, 7 years old, was drowned at Orono, Me., while playing on the logs in the river. His body has not yet been recovered.

The loss of his titles by Count Pappenheim, rumor says, may lead to attempt by the relatives of his American wife to annul the marriage.

A Victoria (B. C.) dispatch says there will be no seizures in Behring Sea this season, as the British fleet would take a hand in on news of the first one.

The plant of the Monitor plow works in Minneapolis was burned. Loss $115,000, of which $75,000 is on the buildings and $40,000 on the stock; fully insured.

The village of Brec, in Switzerland, has been visited by a very disastrous fire. Many buildings were destroyed and four women were killed and many persons were injured.

The state department is still without information regarding the situation in Central America, and the indications point to a suppression by Guatemala of dispatches to Minister Mizner.

The west Scotland steel manufacturers have announced their intention of reducing wages 10 per cent., the decrease to go into effect in August. The workmen threaten to go on a strike.

Edward Leclare of Manville, R. I., was walking home from Woonsocket on the New York, Providence and Boston railroad tracks and stepped from one line to the other in front of a train and was killed.

Rev. Robert Laird Collier, formerly of Chicago, died at his residence near Salisbury, Md., where he was born Aug. 7, 1835. He married a daughter of ex-Congressman H. Price. He was a man of brilliant literary abilities and has published several volumes.

BISONIC FETE DAYS.

What the Antiquarian of 2,000 Years Hence Will Think of the Present.

Imagine a cultivated person from Hindostan, or say the heart of Australia—a man who knew the English language thoroughly, but who by sad fate had never heard of a baseball game—sitting down to read a skillfully written account of a great contest like that between the Buffalos and the New Yorks. To make the point plainer yet imagine this scholarly gentleman as living 2,000 years hence, and as having dug up from the ruins of Buffalo a perfectly preserved newspaper of the date June 21, 1890. In archæological ecstasy he seats himself amid the ruins of the soldiers' monument—looking just as they do now—and proceeds to read:

"Giants jumped on. Buffalo wipes the diamond with New York's pets. Buck Ewing told the mighty pitcher to gather up his loins and mow down the Bisons. When the Bisons put on a clincher in the ninth Buck took off his red overshirt, donned a black and white blazer and packed up the Giants' traps, vowing that he and Keefe would kill the Bisons to-morrow. Crane soaked one man. White was nailed between second and third," etc.

Now this naturally will puzzle the scholarly gentleman; nor will he receive light from other copies of other papers of the same period. He will read how one mighty man "fanned the air," how another "died at third," and how several were "sacrificed" amid great rejoicing. In his erudite history of "The Ancient American Republics and the Causes Which Led to Their Decay" we would find some such paragraphs as these:

"From the perfectly preserved record of their sports it may be asserted without qualification that the Americans were the most brutalized and bloodthirsty people who ever laid claim to any degree of enlightenment. The arenic sports of Rome were less debasing, and showed far greater regard for human life. In the priceless Ancient Print collection made by the author is a perfect record of one of the Bisonic fete days. It is matter of fact in tone, yet the old chronicler was gifted with rare skill, for, like Homer, he pictures the most thrilling events in the simplest language.

"Here, too, is undisputable proof that there were giants in those days. They were so large and savage that the spectators sat in iron cages, and the young men who did combat with them, sometimes riding or possibly driving wild bisons, braved death for victory. Often at these so called games, the contestants in which sought to pitch each other out of the arena, the overwrought men would often die while running (evidently pursuing or fleeing from the giants). Those who survived were often sacrificed on a hot plate, while the populace, safe in their cages, would howl with bloodthirsty rage of delight.

"Frequent allusions to 'soaking'—probably in boiling oil—and to the contestants being 'nailed' show that these horrible diversions combined the hazards of a Roman arena with the fiendish atrocities of the inquisition."—Buffalo Express.

A Straight Story.

There was a one legged man at the Brush street depot the other day who was asking for alms, and who claimed that his leg had been bitten off by a shark. One of the men accosted looked him over and said:

"I saw you in Buffalo about a month ago, and you then told me that an alligator bit your leg off."

"Yes."

"I saw you in Cleveland last week, and you then claimed to have fallen under a street car."

"Yes."

"Do you change your story in every town?"

"Most always."

"Well, now, tell me how you really did lose your leg and I'll give you a dime."

"Honest?"

"Yes."

"Well, sir, I jumped in front of a mowing machine to save the lives of five or six little children, and while I lost my leg not one of them got a scratch."

"Don't believe it, but here's your ten," said the man as the crowd raised a laugh.—Detroit Free Press.

To Cure Black Heads.

Pink wants to know how to cure enlarged pores of the face, black heads and dark rings round the eyes. All three symptoms combined show a system very much out of order. There must be immediate and thorough reform in habits, coarse, laxative diet and medicines, washing the face with borax water many times a day, and when dry rubbing it softly but firmly with a rubber hand-brush.

This is a nice thing for the complexion in all cases, whether to remove the shiny look left by washing with soap and to give the velvety finish (which it does better than chamois skin) or to clear the enlarged pores of secretions. Mild friction with it improves the action of the skin and reduces the pores. Blackheads indicate a constipated condition, complete relief of which is the only permanent cure for these unsightly spots. The dark circles round the eyes will probably disappear with the other symptoms.—Shirley Dare.

A Story of Byron.

Among the stories related in Mr. William Archer's new life of Macready, the actor, is this: Macready had won distinction in the provinces, and wishing to appear in London sought Lord Byron's influence to procure an engagement at Drury Lane. Among other things the person who spoke to Lord Byron in his behalf mentioned that Macready was a man of excellent character. "Ah, then," said Lord Byron, "I suppose he asks five pounds a week more for his morality," and the negotiation fell through.

If the salt held in solution in the ocean were spread over the earth it would form a layer of more than thirty feet deep covering the whole globe.

Marked Down Sale

— IN THE —

City of Quincy,

— IN ORDER TO —

Compete with the Times.

AM CATERING FOR THE

City of Quincy

— TO KEEP THE —

PEOPLE AT HOME.

We keep all Styles of

Ranges,

— BUT THE —

Breeze and the Berlins,

which I have manufactured expressly for me, cannot be beat, as I have more than 100 different families in the City of Quincy that will testify in their favor.

All other Goods equally low in Price.

The Strike

Is virtually to be settled satisfactorily to all Parties. In order to give those who have lost time and money a

Good Bargain

for the next thirty days, I am about to place my Entire Stock of

Woolen Carpets

at such Prices that all who want may not hesitate to purchase.

You have heard of people advertising the Great Gigantic Sales; this I shall call the

GREAT

Gigantic Sale.

1200 yds. of Straw Matting

will be offered from the Lowest Price to the highest grade of

English Straw Matting.

In this Sale you will find

3000 Yards

WOOLEN, TAPESTRY,

— AND —

Brussels

of all Shades and Qualities, and the Prices will be very low, and the Quality cannot be beat for the Prices.

We are right at home on the

Imperial Ice-Chests

— AND —

Refrigerators,

and the Prices can't be beat in Boston or out of Boston.

J. W. Lombard,

PANTON'S BLOCK.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1. NO. 93. QUINCY, MASS., WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1890. PRICE 2 CENTS.

WANTS.

WANTED.—A first-class Granite Letterer wanted at once. Apply to Field & Wild.
July 30. 1t

WANTED—A situation to do general work in small family, or second work and sewing. Inquire of MR. WILLIAM MORRILL, Bates avenue, West Quincy.
July 29. 4t*

WANTED—Two Boarders in a private family, at 1 Penn street, South Quincy.
July 2?. 6t*

WANTED.—A strong capable girl; good washer and ironer. Understands plain cooking. Call at the LEDGER office.
July 28. tf

WANTED.—A boy, 15 or 16 years old, to work in shoe factory. One who is naturally mechanical. Address "A., LEDGER office, in own handwriting.
Quincy, July 28. tf

WANTED.—Ten good Paving Cutters at A. R. BLETHEN & CO'S. Granite Quarries. Steady work on Boston blocks. Lynn, Mass. July 22—9t

WANTED.—People to know that it costs but 25 cents the first day and 75 cents a week, for four lines in this column. tf

TO LETS.

TO LET.—Four rooms on Wilson street, West Quincy. Apply to GUS FROLUND, 5 Wilson street. July 28—6t

TO LET.—Easterly half of double house, corner Brook and Safford streets, Wollaston. Possession given August 1st. Rent moderate. Apply to Capt. Whiting on the premises. July 26—6t ptf

TO LET.—A pleasant and convenient tenement of six rooms on Spear street, near the Public Library. A dry cellar and an excellent well of water. Apply to GEO. W. PRESCOTT. July 25—tf

TO LET.—In French's building, Chestnut St., opposite the Congregational church, desirable rooms up one flight. Suitable for Dressmaker, Tailor or Barber. Apply at Bussell's Studio, Adams building. 11-tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Quarrying implements, etc. Also transfer of lease. Quarry located near McKenzie & Paterson's, and lately worked by the firm of Everson & Co. For particulars inquire at the LEDGER office. July 28.—12t p2w

FOR SALE.

The well known EXPRESS ROUTE of James C. White, West Quincy. Lots of business. Owner wishes to sell to embark in other business. *For terms, etc., apply to*

JAMES C. WHITE,
Larry Place, West Quincy.

July 16. 18t

RAYMOND'S
VACATION
EXCURSIONS.

All Travelling Expenses Included.

A party will leave **Boston, Thursday, September 11, for a Grand Tour of 66 days** through the

Yellowstone National Park

—AND—

ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

The trip includes, besides a Week's Tour through the Great American Wonderland, a journey over the **Entire Line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, Puget Sound, the Columbia River, the Magnificent Mount Shasta Route, Central and Southern California,** and a return through Arizona, New Mexico, etc., by the **Santa Fe Route.** Return tickets good for six months.

Thursday, September 11.—Fifth and Last Excursion to the Yellowstone National Park and Return.
Monday, October 13.—Excursion direct to Southern California (via Kansas City and the Santa Fe Route); also Tour Through the Pacific Northwest and California.
September and October.—A magnificent list of Autumn Trips through New England, Canada, the Middle States, and South.

W. RAYMOND. I. A. WHITCOMB.

☞Send for descriptive circulars, designating the particular trip desired.

W. RAYMOND,
296 Washington Street, opposite School Street,
BOSTON, MASS.
July 26. 13t p2w

Quincy City Grain Store.

BEST GRADES OF

FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY AND STRAW,

Brick, Lime, Cement and Drain Pipe.

Agent for the Celebrated

Bowker's Fertilizer.

Superior to all others.

Edward Russell.

PROPRIETOR.

24 Washington St., cor. Coddington

Branch store at South Quincy, near Railroad Station.

☞ Telephone Connections.

April 8 1—3m

CAMP MEETING !

The Swedes to Hold Forth for Eight Days.

AT MERRY MOUNT PARK.

To Open on Thursday—The Programme for Each Day—The Clergymen Expected—The Committee in Charge—Services in Swede and English.

During the past few years a very large number of Swedes have settled in this city, the male portion being employed in the granite yards and quarries. They are an industrious people, make good citizens, and are great church people. No less than four Swedish churches have sprung up in our midst in as many years.

Tomorrow will be inaugurated at Merry Mount Park in this city a series of out-door meetings. There will be prayer meetings every morning between 6 and 7 o'clock. At 10 A. M. daily there will be meeting for the discussion of important subjects.

On Thursday,—The opening exercises will be at 7.30 P. M.

On Friday,—Preaching at 3 and 7.30 P. M.

On Saturday,—The children and the Sunday School at 3 P. M.; preaching at 7.30.

On Sunday,—Love Feast at 9; sermon and communion service at 10 A. M.; the English meeting at 3.30 P. M.; at 6 praise meeting and at 7.30 preaching.

On Monday,—The great prohibition question at 3 P. M., (the Mayor of the city and Mr. Henry H. Faxon are expected to be present;) preaching at 7.30 P. M.

On Tuesday,—The great needs of more missionary work at 3 P. M.; preaching at 7.30 P. M.

On Wednesday,—Preaching at 3 and 7.30 P. M.

On Thursday,—Preaching at 3; closing exercises during the evening.

At the English services Sunday afternoon at 3.30, C. Parkhurst, D. D., editor of the Zion Herald of Boston, is expected, and also the pastor of the West Quincy M. E. church.

They invite all citizens to attend the services.

The following clergymen have been invited and are expected to be present through the week:

W. Vitting, Quinsigamont, Mass.
H. W. Eklund, Worcester, "
~~F. O. B. Valtin, Rockport,~~ "
S. L. Carlander, Campello, "
E. A. Davidson, Providence, R. I.
C. A. Cederberg, Newport, "
R. Cederberg, Boston, Mass.
Rev. A. Tunberg, of the Swedish Congregational church, Quincy, Mass.

The committee in charge of the meeting: Rev. R. Cederberg Chairman, O. Larson, P. Petterson, of Boston; L. F. Klang, J. Johansan, M. Petterson, Rev. H. Hansan, Secretary, of Quincy.

A Fine Lecturer.

Mr. Thomas E. Besolow, a native of Africa, gave a most instructive lecture in the M. E. church last evening before a good sized audience.

Mr. Besolow is a fine specimen of Africa "redeemed." He is a fluent speaker, and there was but one complaint—his lecture was entirely too short. At the close a collection was taken and books were sold giving a reminiscence of his life and many facts concerning the "Dark Continent."

Tonight he lectures in the Congregational church. His topic will be new. Don't fail to hear him.

Blue Fishing.

Blue fish has been quite plentiful in our bay for the past week, and many of our yachts have had parties trying their skill in pulling these beautiful fish on board. Some have been quite successful. Henry H. Faxon, Esq., has been quite lucky, and to dispose of the beauties he has kindly remembered the press.

Nantucket.

The visitation of Nantucket the present year is larger than ever before. The merits of this island as a summering place, now being largely known, appeal to every class and condition of humanity, no matter where found.

Both train and boat service leading thereto have been highly perfected and are now most complete. The steamboat trip from either New Bedford or Wood's Holl is most delightful, a generous patch of Old Ocean being included in the sailing. Low rates bring this trip within reach of all.

Street Railway.

A number of citizens of Plymouth County have formed themselves into an association and propose to build a street railway from Whitman through Abington, Rockland, Hanover, to South Weymouth. The length to be about twelve miles. The capital stock of said road to be $100,000.

—The National Encampment of the Grand Army will pass one day of its festival week at historic Plymouth. Plymouth is but 37 1-2 miles from Boston via the Old Colony R. R., and is readily reached on any day of the year by the trains of that railroad. Every person in the country should at some time visit old Plymouth Rock.

—The Eureka was defeated for the second time on Monday by the Rival in Bridgeport harbor.

REBUILDING HANCOCK STREET.

City Will be Liable for Damages Caused by Changing Grade.

An important communication was received by the City Council from the City Solicitor, at the meeting Monday evening relative to rebuilding Hancock street. It was read and laid upon the table, probably with the intention of taking up later in the evening. But it was overlooked and the Council has adjourned to Sept. 15. By that time the rebuilding of Hancock street should be nearly completed, and the opinion will go for naught. Here it is in full:

OFFICE OF CITY SOLICITOR,
QUINCY, July 26, 1890.

Charles H. Porter, Mayor,—

Dear Sir: Your communication of July 25, in relation to the building of Hancock street to the full width, as originally laid out, has been received.

Assuming that the bounds of the laying out of Hancock street are well established, and can be made certain, and that buildings or fences have not stood for more than forty years within the limits of the way, the city has a perfect right to take, occupy, and use all the territory within the lines of the layout.

When a highway is located the entire land within its limits is appropriated to the public use, and the owner is entitled to compensation therefor in the mode provided by law, and forever after the adjoining owner is presumed to have been fully paid and satisfied at the time of the location of the road. In former times this was all the compensation which the owner could receive, no matter what changes or alterations in the way took place, or however much might be damaged by change of grade or repairs; but after the case of Callender *vs.* Marsh, First of Pickering, 418, involving this law had been decided, the Legislature passed an act, which has become Section 15 of Chapter 52 of the Public Statutes, which provides that when an owner of land adjoining a way sustains damage to his property by reason of raising, lowering or other act done for the purpose of repairing such way, he shall have compensation therefor. So as the law is now, when a street is laid out the damages for the taking of the land are then assessed for all times; but if that street is not wrought to its full width, leaving banks or declivities upon the sides, or the grade upon any portion of it is changed, or any other repairs are done, causing injury to an adjoining owner, such owner, under Chapter 52, Section 15 of the Public Statutes, can have compensation therefor.

In the case in point, if Hancock street has not been wrought to the full width of the lay out and it will become necessary to fill up or dig down the land within the limits of the highway, and if, by such acts an adjoining owner is damaged, he may recover compensation. Not for the value of the land; for he, or his predecessor, has received that, but for the damage that has been done to him by the change of grade, moving of wall or fences or otherwise.

As I have said above, the city has a full right to build the way out to the lines of the lay out, if it has not been done, the Commissioner of Public Works, under his authority, having cognizance, direction and control of the construction, alteration, repair, care, etc., of streets, ways, sidewalks, may go ahead, and have the street built to its full width. The city would then be liable for whatever damage is done to the land of the adjoining owner, but not for the value of the land itself, for that has already been paid for. This he is entitled to have assessed by application to the Council, and if the damages it awards are not satisfactory, he has the right to appeal to a jury.

Another way of reaching the same result is to have the Council pass an order, making specific repairs in said highway, and have it assess the damages, which if not satisfactory to the owners they can appeal from to a jury. Still another way is to have the way relocated and damages assessed.

If it becomes necessary to take down any buildings and the owners refuse to remove them, they can be adjudged a nuisance, and ordered to be abated, and material sold by virtue of Chap. 54, Section 3 of the Public Statutes.

Yours truly,
W. G. A. PATTEE,
City Solicitor.

—All the grocers of Dedham and East Dedham, except one, are reported to have signed an agreement to close their stores every night except Saturdays at 7 o'clock, and on Saturdays at 9 o'clock.

—A gang of workmen commenced this week to make a change in the court house at Dedham in order to give more office room to the register of deeds. This change, however, is only to be temporary, pending an extensive alteration in the building, now under consideration by the county commissioners.

—Waltham assessors report 175 houses to have been been erected in that city the past year.

The Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, which for over fifty years has made awards for industrial exhibits, has voted this year to throw the list open to competitors from all parts of the world.

"I sell cigars in seven languages" is a sign in Philadelphia.

STANDS WELL.

But Few Cities or Towns Have Made Larger Gains

THAN THE CITY OF QUINCY.

From Whatever Standpoint the Recent Gain in Population is Viewed, It Makes a Very Favorable Comparison With Massachusetts Cities.

The returns from all the cities and towns of the Commonwealth are not in, but the DAILY LEDGER is very much pleased to see where Quincy stands. Fall River, Gloucester, Northampton, Lowell, Brockton and Chelsea are not included in the summary below. The list includes all other cities, and towns of over 10,000 population or which have made a gain of 2000 in ten years. It is not always the largest places that have made the biggest gains.

	Census 1890.	Gain in Ten years
Boston,	437245	74,406
Worcester,	83,400	25,109
Lynn,	55,565	17,291
Cambridge,	69,346	16,677
New Bedford,	41,044	14,199
Somerville,	38,437	13.504
Holyoke,	34,791	12,876
Malden,	23,103	11,086
Springfield,	43,924	10,584
Fitchburg,	21,856	9,427
Haverhill,	26,150	7,678
Newton,	24,375	7,380
Everett,	11,043	6,884
Waltham,	18,533	6,821
Amesbury,	9,732	6,377
Quincy,	16,666	6,096
North Adams,	15,919	5,728
Lawrence,	44,505	5,354
Taunton,	25,608	4,395
Pittsfield,	17,061	3,697
Marlboro,	13,778	3,651
Adams,	9,217	3,626
Medford,	11,105	3,532
Chicopee,	14,003	2,717
Woburn,	13,440	2,509
Salem,	30,000	2,437
Ware,	7,217	2,400
Beverly,	10,820	2,364
Westfield,	9,800	2,213
Clinton,	10,185	2,156
Newburyport,	13,922	384
Weymouth,	10,892	322

Norfolk County.

The census estimates for Norfolk County are not complete, the following not having been announced: Braintree, Brookline, Holbrook, Medway, Milton, Needham, Walpole and Wellesley. The city of Quincy stands out prominently among the towns already reported not alone in population but in the "gain" column, as will be seen by the summary below:

	1890.	1880.	Gain.	Loss.
Avon	1,458	....	....	....
Bellingham	1,334	1,223	111	....
Canton	4,499	4,516	....	17
Cohasset	2,452	2,182	270	....
Dedham	7,119	6,233	886	....
Dover	726	653	73	....
Foxboro	2,918	2,950	....	32
Franklin	4,838	4,051	787	....
Hyde Park	10,279	7,0?8	3,191	....
Medfield	1,450	1,371	79	....
Millis	781	....	....	....
Norfolk	910	930	....	20
Norwood	3.732	2,345	1,387	....
Quincy	16,666	10,570	6,096	....
Randolph	3,963	4,027	....	64
Sharon	1,626	1,492	134	....
Stoughton	4,836	4,875	....	39
Weymouth	10,892	10,570	322	....
Wrentham	2,566	2,481	85	....

WEYMOUTH.

Gen. B. F. Pratt, of North Weymouth, died in Worcester Tuesday. He was about sixty-five years of age and a native of that place. He entered the army as captain of Company H, 35th Regiment, and was promoted a colonel of the 36th Regiment of colored troops, and afterward brevetted a general. He was in the custom house, Boston, six years and served in the Senate one term. He was a member of Orphans' Hope Lodge, F. A. M., the local lodge of Odd Fellows and Reynolds Post 58, G. A. R.

Business at the hammock works at North Weymouth has been so brisk that they were unable to fill their orders, and the employes have been working nights to try and keep up with the rush.

—The Old Colony will erect a new depot at North Abington suitable to the needs of a large number of passengers.

—The Overseers of the Poor of Fall River are moving for a new city hospital. Springfield is building an armshouse and hospital in one building.

In England they look upon strawberries very much as Californians do on nuggets of gold. The "fruiterers" sell them for about $2 a pound.

A traveller in Japan writes that the Japanese pay more attention to personal cleanliness than any other people in the world. High and low bathe all over at least once a day and some times oftener.

Seven thousand persons have been employed in getting out Mr. Stanley's new book and more than 600 tons of paper have already been used in England. The English edition alone required 240 tons of paper.

HOUGHS NECK.

The Craze for Blue Fish—Concert and Dance This Evening—Late Cars.

The DAILY LEDGER has made arrangements with Mr. John H. Bent to forward Houghs Neck news, and it will be a feature of the paper every day. Any courtesies which may be extended to him will be appreciated by the publishers. The LEDGER is for sale at the Houghs Neck post-office at 4 P. M., daily.

The topic which seems to be of great interest just now to the residents here is the presence of blue fish in Quincy Bay.

A great many have inproved the opportunity and tried their luck. Several of the crack fishermen of Quincy have been down to enjoy their favorite sport.

The gentlemen who have been on the Rocket hold the record at present, they securing twenty-four fish Monday of good size.

Yesterday they were not quite as fortunate fifteen being caught.

The Quincy Yacht Club holds one of its pleasant meetings tonight to talk over matters of the clubs' interest.

The party of Quincy young ladies occupying the McCauley cottage, report that they are having a glorious time. They were kept busy yesterday entertaining their young friends from Quincy.

John Cox, a clerk in Whipple's drug store Brockton, is stopping at Racoon Island. He expects to remain two weeks.

Mr. Wild and family, of Jamaica Plain, returned home Monday ofter two weeks stay at Rock Island.

The attractions at this beach tonight are, a dance at the Linden, and a band concert, near the Club House. In addition to the regular trips, the Manet Railroad will run extra cars at 11 and 12 o'clock, giving ample chance for all to reach Quincy.

A party of Avon ladies with their children, came down this morning and took possession without a struggle. The following are among the number, Mrs. J. H. Simmons, Mrs. George Harding, Mrs. W. S. Ford, Mrs. O. B. Crane, Miss E. H. Leonard, Mrs. W. E. Daniels, Mrs. Ezra Butler, Mrs. W. R. Drury, Miss Helen Littlefield, Mrs. Charles Felker, Mrs. Alva Butler, Mrs. Thomas Thrasher. They return tonight.

A class of twelve girls from the Central M. E. church of Brockton, with their teacher, Mrs. Etta Gray, came this morning to spend two or three days. They have engaged the Spot cottage.

BRAINTREE.

The Board of Selectmen and School Committee held a joint convention at the Town House Monday afternoon, for the purpose of filling the vacancy created on the Board by the resignation of Mr. John Reed. Previous to the holding of the convention the only candidate publicly mentioned was Col. A. C. Drinkwater.

The position is not coveted like some other town offices, and it was not expected that there would be any other candidate. But this was a mistake, for there was a dark horse in the person of Dr. Henry L. Dearing, a young gentleman, son of Dr. T. H. Dearing, who was chairman of the School Committee for a number of years.

Curious enough there was a good deal of buttonholing done before the convention; by far too much, as Col. Drinkwater did nothing to secure the position and did not really care for it; allowing the use of his name only at the urgent request of Mrs. R. H. Morrison, of the school committee, certainly not one of the least important and worthy members of that body, and the last that would do anything to compromise the prosperity and welfare of our schools.

But, no matter, her favorite candidate was defeated and Dr. H. L. Dearing chosen successor to Mr. Reed. Still there is no bitterness felt or expressed over the result of the convention.

Some of the latest fads are, first, perfumed shoes. If your purse is plethoric you can afford the Russian leather shoes which are very smart, indeed, but if you are obliged to count the cost then have your shoemaker insert your favorite sachet with anise root between the leather and lining of your shoes. Another perfumed device is the closet sachet. This is an invention of Mrs. Harriet Hubbard Ayer and will at once recommend itself to refined and fastidious women. At the opening of Mrs Ayer's new rooms on Fifth avenue, in New York city, the other day these exquisite sachets were shown. They are as deep and wide as a church door and are hung over all your frocks, thereby giving each one that subtile, lingering fragrance you so much desire. The sweetest one of all was of pale lavender India silk lined with white and embroidered with violets. Needless to say that it was padded with violet powder. Hang one of these delicious sachets in your closet and when you walk you will, like Jean Ingelow's lovers in "Divided," be "shaking out honey, treading perfume."—*Chicago Herald.*

—Brockton has secured another carrier to go on duty Aug 1. This will make twelve regulars.

Photographs of 78 old couples and the same number of pictures of brothers and sisters of similar age are said to show that the former are more like one another in appearance than the brothers and sisters.

Wollaston Park.

§§

Lots Sold on Weekly Payments.

A HOME ON $10 CAPITAL.

A Rare Opportunity to secure a home.

WOOD, HARMON & CO.,
13 SCHOOL STREET,
BOSTON, MASS.

Send for Plans and Circulars.

May 31. 2mosM&W

BEST IN THE MARKET !

FOR $6.50 CASH
WE SELL A TON OF THE
WEBSTER NUT COAL,
It is the most Economical Coal sold.

C. PATCH & SON.
[FRANK S. PATCH.]

Quincy, July 9. tf

FLANDERS TONIC
THE MOST WONDERFUL CHEMICAL FOOD EVER COMPOUNDED
A COMBINATION OF
MALT AND CALISAYA
AND HYPOPHOSPHITES
TONIC AND STIMULANT
Greatest of Spring Remedies.
RENEWS THE ACTION OF THE
NERVES·BRAIN AND BLOOD
Guaranteed Satisfactory or Money Refunded by All Druggists
$1.00 a Bottle— 6 Bottles for $5.00
MANF'D ONLY BY FLANDERS TONIC CO. WOBURN. MASS. U. S. A

Old lady (from the country)—"I'd like to git a pair o' shoes, young man."

Polite Clerk—"Yes, ma'am. Something pretty nice, ma'am ?"

Old lady—"I want 'em good 'n' stout."

Clerk—"Well, ma'am, here's a strong shoe, an excellent strong shoe. It has been worn a great deal this winter."

Old lady—"Man alive, I don't want no shoe that's been worn this winter nor any other winter. I want a bran' new pair!"

"Jean, run to the pastry cook's and get me a couple of patties. Here are six sous. You may eat one yourself."

Jean comes running back with his mouth full and his hands empty. "Here, monsieur are three sous; they'd only one patty left."

Father (to editor)"—I would like you to give my boy a chance in your printing office."

Editor—"What can the boy do?"

Father—"Well at first he couldn't do anything more than edit your paper and take general charge of the mechanical department, but later, when he learns sense, he'll be handy to have around to wash windows, keep lamp-chimneys clean, and sift ashes."—*Norwalk Record.*

Flour at Wholesale

—IS—

50c. Per Barrel Higher.

Owing to the fact of our having a Large Stock of Flour bought at the Lowest point, we will for a limited time only, offer our **Imperial Bread Flour** at

$6.00 per Barrel,

delivered FREE to any part of the City. We guarantee this Flour to be equal in bread making qualities to any Flour offered in Quincy.

We are the largest direct receivers of Flour south of Boston.

Orders by Mail or Telephone promptly filled.

Boston Branch Grocery,
Durgin & Merrill's Block,
QUINCY.

RISING SUN
STOVE POLISH
FOR
BEAUTY OF POLISH.
SAVING LABOR, CLEANLINESS,
DURABILITY & CHEAPNESS, UNEQUALLED.
NO ODOR WHEN HEATED.

H. T. Whitman,
CIVIL ENGINEER
—AND—
SURVEYOR,
ADAMS BUILDING, QUINCY.
Hours, 8 to 10 A. M.
Boston Office, - - 85 Devonshire St.
Hours, 12 to 2 P. M.

N. B. Plans of nearly all the Real Estate in the City of Quincy can be found at my offices.
May 28. d3:&w—tf

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TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

A Savings Bank Story.

There is an impression abroad that much money is lying unclaimed in the savings banks of the state. But money is a thing that is not lost sight of to any extent either in savings or other banks. There may be periods of dormancy in the claims made for it. Often it is left by design. An instance of that kind occurred at the National Savings bank of Albany, which was twenty-one years old on Saturday. The first savings bank pass book, No. 1, issued by it for $1,000, was presented. It was money deposited in 1869 for his then infant son by a father, and now at his majority the son brought his book for settlement, and has principal and accumulated interest compounded for twenty-one years at his own personal command, and yet the bank officers had not seen the book since it was first given out, although they knew that the father was dead, and that the son was living and growing up an estimable young man worthy of his parentage. Had the son died his heirs would have claimed the deposit and interest by legal right as theirs.—Albany Argus.

Facts About Birch.

The birch is capable of supporting a much greater degree of cold than any other tree. In the Old World its northern limit is 71 degs. upon the west and 63 degs. upon the east coast; in America its northern limit is 64 degs. upon the west and 58 degs. upon the east. In Germany the highest elevation at which it is found is 5,200 feet above the level of the sea; in Sweden at 3,900 feet and in Lapland at 1,722 feet. It is worthy of remark that this tree decreases in size not only as it advances toward the north, but also as it proceeds southward beyond the limits of its native region. It attains its highest perfection and greatest height in Germany and southern Sweden. The birch is not particular in its choice of soil or situation, and will grow almost equally well in sandy, rocky, dry or damp soil.—London Garden.

Where Bathing Is Unfashionable.

It is no longer fashionable to bathe in the surf at Newport. Mme. Haut Ton discovered that it was possible to meet her neighbor's maid in the water, and then, too, she came in contact with the summer tourists, whom she regards as very undesirable to know, so she concluded that surf bathing must no longer be recognized in "our set." The people in bathing are usually those who do not care for the opinion of the fashionable world or those from the hotels. Hotel life is not interesting. Unlike some of the other summer places, life does not center in the great caravansaries; and so unless one has an extensive acquaintance among the Newport people it is extremely stupid to be at a hotel.—Ladies' Home Journal.

The Champion Rattlesnake Story.

Last week a negro killed a monster rattlesnake six miles this side of Clover Valley, on the Union Pacific extension from Milford. The only weapon which the darky had was in the form of earth clods, but he succeeded in crushing out the life of the rattler, and upon examination found the snake to measure ten feet in length, with ninety-six rattles and a button on the lateral extremity. This would give an almost phenomenal age to the snake, making it about 100 years old. The skin and rattles have been taken north to Salt Lake, whence they will be shipped to the east.—Beaver (Utah) Utonian.

Big Sales of Ice Cream.

It takes a good deal to cool off New York on a hot day. On the Fourth one ice cream manufacturer sold 50,000 quarts of cream. It is said that the profit on this was $7,500. A popular pharmacy sold twenty-one gallons of lemonade alone from its soda fountain one hot day recently. Cold coffee is highly recommended as a warm-weather drink. It is stimulating, excellent for the stomach and very palatable.—New York Times.

Ducks Should Have Shade.

The duck is more thickly covered with feathers than the hen, and is therefore more subject to the effects of heat on very warm days. They are sometimes affected by sunstroke and die in a few minutes. Ducks have but few diseases, but they will thrive only under proper conditions. They must have some kind of shade in summer to protect them from the direct rays of the sun.—Christian at Work.

BATTLES ARE ENDED.

Insurgents Lay Down Their Arms at Buenos Ayres.

QUIET REIGNS ONCE MORE.

Bulletins of Yesterday's Fighting—Salvadorians Predict the Downfall of the Present Guatemalan Government.

LONDON, July 30.—The Argentine legation in London received the following telegram from Buenos Ayres, signed by Finance Minister Garcia:

The government is completely victorious. The mutineers have capitulated and will deposit their arms in the arsenal. All the rebellious superior officers will be dismissed and separated from the service. The troops will return to their quarters, commanded by loyal officers. The forces mobilized by the government are returning to the provinces. The political situation is thoroughly consolidated. The city and the whole country are quiet.

It is officially announced that the English government has received a telegram from Buenos Ayres, saying that the government has triumphed and all is over.

The Thunderer's Specials.

The times has the following from Buenos Ayres:

8 a. m.—The Union civica pickets are extending. Provisional President Alem states that the negotiations are proceeding and are expected to be successful.

9 a. m.—Both sides have been re-enforced. The Celmanites are arming a number of Gaucho cut-throats at the government house.

12 m.—The squadron is firing at the government house. Firing has recommenced in several party of the city. The Celmanites are evacuating their positions.

2 p. m.—Celman, Rooa and all the ministers have left the government house. The presidential party has kept within the lines of the troops. Latterly every ship's shot save one have struck the government house.

4 p. m.—Alem and Lopez state that they have ordered the squadron to cease firing. They are getting their men away as quietly as possible. The reason the victorious union civica has practically yielded is because they have no cartridges left. They had only 100,000 instead of 1,000,000,as they had calculated. The men want to attack with bayonets, but at the risk of their own lives the union civica chiefs declined to permit such terrible bloodshed.

6 p. m.—The union civica troops are quieter and more disposed to disarm.

RIO JANEIRO, July 30.—The following dispatch has been received here:

BUENOS AYRES, July 29,—Noon.—The armistice has been prolonged pending negotiations between the government and the new foreign ministers, who are endeavoring to bring about the restoration of peace.

President Celman Resigns.

PARIS, July 30.—The Temps publishes a dispatch from Buenos Ayres stating that the government and the leaders of the revolutionary movement have reached a settlement. President Celman, the dispatch says, has resigned and has been succeeded by Vice President Pelligrini as president. Quiet has been restored.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN WAR.

Reports Indicate Victory on the Salvadorians' Side.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 30.—Reports from Central America must be taken cum grano salis, as differant newspaper organs either in Salvador or Guatemala give news according to their views. Telegrams received by Senor Dieguez, the Guatemalan minister here, place things in a bad light for Salvador. President Diaz, so far, has not recognized Gen. Ezeta, the Salvadoran leader. A telegram from Guatemala received here says that arbitration with Salvador is proposed.

Senor Dieluez, the Guatemalan minister here, has decided to give no information to the press. He says that in a few days the truth will be known, which will show that the greater part of the news published here and abroad about the Central American crisis is false.

A private telegram to a commercial house in this city states that in Saturday's battle the Salvadorians were defeated by the Guatemalans and sustained a loss of 60 killed, 200 wounded and a large number in prisoners. The Guatemalan loss was very light. A telegram from Neuton, Guatemala, near the Mexican frontier, says it is untrue that Gen. Barrundia raised a revolt or that the revolutionists are in any number in Guatemala.

Geronimo Pou, agent of San Salvador, says that in eleven battles delivered to date the Salvadorians have come out victorious. The rest of the Guatemalan army is fleeing in all directions toward the interior, and not a single Guatemalan soldier is left on the frontier.

A revolution against Barillas has broken out in the eastern department. Several well-known generals head it, and the downfall of the present Guatemalan government is considered more than probable. Barillos is pleading for foreign intervention in his favor.

DISPATCHES BLOCKADED.

Inquiries as to the Whereabouts of Minister Mizner's Correspondence.

NEW YORK, July 30.—A special from City of Mexico to The Herald says that the United States is making official inquiries to ascertain what has become of the telegraphic correspondence of Minister Mizner, resident in Guatemala, for the state department at Washington. It is evident that Mr. Mizner has endeavored to send telegrams from Guatemala to La Libertad for retransmission to Washington by cable, and that they have been blockaded in Guatemala. The telegraphic line from Guatemala to La Libertad hugs the road where the late battles have been fought, and it is supposed by both Minister Dieguez and confidential Agent Pou that the wires have been cut by the armies and that Mr. Mizner's dispatches are consequently filed away in some office, where they probably will remain unless ordered back to Guatemala or sent through the Salvadorian army for transmission via Libertad to their destination.

Senor Pou says the censorship over telegrams in Salvador does not extend to the official business of any neutral power, and was established to prevent Guatemala from sending out false reports in regard to the affairs of Salvador. Minister Ryan called on Senor Pou yesterday regarding the blockade of the Mizner correspondence, and Senor Pou immediately cabled to his government asking that inquiry be made into the matter, and to ascertain whether the correspondence was detained in Salvador or Gautemala.

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To the People of Quincy.

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We have not come among you as itinerant botches, but as thorough, practical mechanics on Heating and Plumbing. We propose to make Quincy our home, as we have come to stay, and by square dealing and strict attention to business, we desire a share of your patronage, and in order to expediate a better acquaintance with you as to our ability, will say that we have for years and are today performing the work at our other store for many of the leading citizens and corporations of Weymouth and Braintree, a few of which we will name:

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We are agents for Magee Furnaces and Ranges, and welcome you one and all to visit our establishment, inpect our goods, compare our prices and find that you can do better at home than you can in Boston.

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FLOWERS OF THE WEST.

THEY ARE NOTED FOR THEIR BRILLIANCY OF COLORING.

A Wealth of Blossom and Bloom That Must Be Seen to Be Appreciated. Though Different from Flowers in the East They Have Many Points in Common

If the flowers of the Rocky mountain region are noted for one thing more than another it is for brilliancy of coloring. It is always a positive red or yellow or pink, with very little of the delicate half tints and gradations seen in the flora of the Atlantic slope. Then, too, the flowers of the west bloom in such lavish profusion. The plains and slopes blaze with immense patches of color for miles and miles. Perhaps some of the blossoms are not so sweet scented as are many of our eastern favorites, but what these western flowers lack in sweetness they make up in brilliancy.

It is not always easy to trace out the genus of any particular plant, for the reason that this elevated region has not yet been thoroughly explored by the botanist, and we have no one book to which we can point as authority like Gray's Manual for the eastern states and Chapman's for the southern. But it is generally possible to determine the alliances and place each plant in its proper family.

SIMILAR POPULAR PLANTS.

Thus we recognize the beautiful white and purple iris, even though it is not like any iris with which we are already acquainted. And we know the large, handsome, white bloomed evening primrose from its resemblance to our familiar eastern yellow species, and feel safe in calling this western one an œnothera. What the people on the plains of Wyoming call bluebell is described in Gray as "lungwort." It is a dainty little blue flowered member of the boraginaceæ or forget-me-not tribe; its botanical name is pulmonaria or mertensia. This is exceedingly fragrant. It is found in some places as far east as Virginia.

But west of the Wasatch range two other flowers are called, in popular language, the bluebell, although neither is a true campanula any more than the lungwort is. One of these so called bluebells is a veritable hyacinth, only the blossoms are arranged in an umbel, like a geranium. The other bluebell is probably a salvia or sage—at least it is a real labiate plant. It is tall and handsome, and in general aspect resembles our "great blue lobelia."

The legummasæ, or pea family, is well represented. I counted eight distinct species belonging to this order. All are called, indifferently, "wild sweet pea," although from the shape of the leaves of seven one might conclude that these were more nearly allied to the glycine or wistaria. The yellow flowered species, from its smooth, pale green foliage, may be a true lathyrus. The others comprise one white, two blue, two pink and two crimson. Some of these grow but a few inches above the surface of the plain, while the taller ones cling to the rocks and bushes on the mountain side.

The compositæ, or compound flowered plants, are also well represented. A curious little daisy or chamomile has five broad white petals. A pretty pale blue aster or erigeron recalls our own autumnal flora. A tall, handsome yellow flowered plant is very similar to our own hawkweed. There is but one species of pixie, or pyxidanthera, mentioned in Gray. This is pink flowered and belongs to the "Jersey pine barrens." But here on the plains may be found a white pixie. This belongs to the polemoniaceæ or phlox family. This order is well represented in the west. The Wasatch mountain range is rich in a delicate pink species of phlox. The people here call it wild sweet William, just as the people of Nebraska do the purple species, although the real sweet William is a dianthus or pink.

SOME BRIGHT ONES.

A deep crimson flowered umbelliferous plant is undoubtedly a member of the liliaceæ, or lily family. The plant is low, the blossoms are small, but the clusters are dense. Some call it "wild onion"—perhaps it is an allium. Another plant is said to be a lily—it may be, although it looks more like a tiger flower or a trillium. It is as large as a tulip and has three broad, rounded petals and three narrow, bladelike ones. The color is white, painted at the base of each petal with a curious spot of red and yellow. The stems and leaves are simple, straight and whitish.

Then we may notice several low plants, bearing dense, rounded clusters of tiny white blossoms, tipped with pink. Some have a sweet scent, too strong, however, to be agreeable. These suggest the vincetoxicum and amianthemum, with similar liliaceous plants of the New Jersey barrens. We also notice two distinct species of pink purple wild geraniums, more abundant, perhaps, but not quite so beautiful as our own geranium maculatum.

A curious little flower of the mallow or hibiscus order grows but a few inches in height, but it is noteworthy by reason of its petals of vivid scarlet. Then there is the handsome alyssum, or gold basket, resembling the brilliant wall flower, and like it a member of the cruciferæ or cabbage family. At this season of the year may be noticed two kinds of cactus—a yellow flowered "prickly pear," like the Jersey cactus, and a pink blossomed species whose solid green lump, taking the place of leaves, has been called the "devil's pincushion."

According to our eastern ideas it does seem very strange that such lovely wild flowers should grow so abundantly where there are no woods; where there are only a few trees, and these principally high on the mountain sides or along the banks of streams, and where there is so little of what we call thickets or underbrush. The bare, reddish and grayish plains and slopes, dotted sparsely with dull tinted sage brush, appear at a distance like the very picture of desolation. But, as hinted above, a nearer view often shows a surprising wealth of bloom. To be appreciated it must be seen.—Cor. Philadelphia Times.

POWERLESS TO ACT.

Uncle Sam's Mail in a Lottery Company's Hands.

MESSAGE SENT TO CONGRESS

Asking That Stringent Legislation Regarding the Matter Be Had at Once—Republicans Puzzle Democrats—Behring Sea Talk—Long Session Predicted—Speaker Reed Sharply Arraigned.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—President Harrison sent the following message to congress:

To the senate and house of representatives: The recent attempt to secure a charter for the state of North Dakota for a lottery company, the pending effort to obtain from the state of Louisiana a renewal of the charter of the Louisiana State Lottery company, and the establishment of one or more lottery companies at Mexican towns near our border, have served a good purpose of calling public attention to an evil of vast proportions. If the baneful effects of the lotteries were confined to the states that gave the companies corporate powers and a license to conduct a business, the citizens of other states, being powerless to apply legal remedies, might clear themselves of responsibility by the use of such moral agencies as were within their reach. But the case is not so. The people of all the states are debauched and defrauded. The vast sum of money offered to the states for charters are drawn from the people of the United States, and the general government, through its mail system, is made the effective and profitable medium of intercourse between the lottery company and its victims.

The use of the mails is quite as essential to the companies as the state license. It would be practically impossible for these companies to exist if the public mails were effectually closed against their advertisements and remittances. The use of the mails by these companies is a prostitution of an agency only intended to serve purposes of legitimate trade, and a decent social intercourse. It is not necessary, I am sure, for me to attempt to portray the robbery of the poor, and the widespread corruption of public and private morals which are the necessary incidents of these lottery schemes.

The national capital has become a subheadquarters of the Louisiana Lottery company, and its numerous agents and attorneys are conducting here a business involviag probably a larger use of the mails than that of any legitimate business enterprise in the District of Columbia. There seems to be good reason to believe that the corrupting touch of these agents has been felt by the clerks in the postal service and by some of the police officers of the district. Severe and effective legislation should be promptly enacted to enable the postoffice department to purge the mails of all letters, newspapers and circulars relating to the business.

The letter of the postmaster general, which I transmit herewith, points out the inadequacy of the existing statutes and suggests legislation that would be effective. It may also be necessary to regulate the carrying of letters by the express companies as to prevent the use of these agencies to maintain communication between the lottery companies and their agents or customers in other cities. It does not seem possible that there can be any division of sentiment as to the propriety of closing the mails against these companies, and I therefore venture to express the hope that such powers as are necessary to that end will be given to the postoffice department. BENJAMIN HARRISON.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 29, 1890.

In the accompanying letter of the postmaster general, Mr. Wanamaker says he feels compelled, in view of the urgent necessities of the case, to anticipate the annual report in regard to the use of the mails by the Louisiana State Lottery company. He says that notwithstanding the declaration that no letters and circulars concerning lotteries shall be carried in the mails, and that public sentiment condemns the use of the postoffice for lottery purposes, every railway, postal car, Star route, money order and registry office, is in active daily use by the Louisiana Lottery company; that the foothold of the business seems to be firmer, its operations wider, and its enterprises bolder than ever before.

This vast business is terribly demoralizing to the postal service. The postal employe readily assumes that a letter directed to the lottery company contains money; that it is in the mails in violation of the spirit of the law; that its loss would be difficult to trace, and that an attempt to punish the offender who shall abstract it will more likely fail than prosecutions of an ordinary character. Hence the temptation to purloin it is exceptionally great. The postmaster general says further, that with all the admitted evils, within and without the postal department, resulting from this nefarious traffic, as the head of the department he is powerless to act. It is a humiliating position, and even more humiliating to contemplate that the entire postoffice department is, in point of fact, the principal agent of the Louisiana State Lottery company, and that every extension of the postal system spreads the hurtful power and influence of that company.

The postmaster general gives a review of the legislation enacted for the purpose of denying the use of the mails to lottery letters and circulars and the failure following all attempts to enforce these statutes. It is manifest, he says, that the object of the law has been successfully thwarted, and that without additional legislation the mails must continue to carry this class of matter. He presents for the consideration of the president the draft of a bill, which, if enacted into law, will enable the department to get this business under control.

DEMOCRATS IN A QUANDARY

Because the Election Bill Was Treated So Lightly by Republicans.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The Democratic senators are greatly puzzled over the result of the Republican senatorial caucus. They were led to believe that definite action would be taken on the election bill, but it appears that there was very little talk on the subject, the whole discussion relating to the early passage of the tariff bill, which the Republicans regard as of much importance. The Democrats have not decided upon any plan of action, but it is understood they will make no factious opposition to the tariff bill, knowing that if they do the Republicans have determined to adopt the closure rule and force an early vote. A leading Democratic senator remarked to some of his colleagues that, when the tariff bill and the several appropriation bills had been speedily disposed of, he did not believe the senate would remain here a month or six weeks longer to pass the election bill.

Long Session Probable.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The session may extend into October. A few days ago Senator Carlisle consulted some of the leading Republicans as to a convenient day upon which to deliver the customary eulogies upon the late Senator James B. Beck. Mr. Carlisle suggested an early day, but he was met by a counter proposition to fix the day about Aug. 22, or later. Mr. Carlisle remarked that congress might not be in session so late in August. He was assured that congress would not adjourn before that time, and perhaps not until several weeks afterwards. It looks very much as though it is to be a struggle of endurance. Both parties seem to realize this, and they will not hesitate to avail themselves of every advantage within their reach.

AN IMPROVED STATUS.

Early Settlement of the Behring Sea Controversy Predicted.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The publication of the Behring Sea correspondence is said to have had, already, good effect, and there are intimations that the British minister has exhibited a desire to reach a settlement. It is believed in official circles that Great Britain will come to a satisfactory agreement on the question without very much delay. A prominent member of the senate foreign relations committee said that Great Britain having acknowledged that the wanton destruction of the seals would be inexcusable, the principle thing had been admitted, and, as the correspondence had disclosed that Canada was the only obstacle in the way of a speedy adjustment. he thought it would soon be made manifest to the Dominion government that it could not afford to pursue any such political course.

SPEAKER REED "CALLED DOWN."

Mr. Stuble, an Iowa Republican, Makes Bitter Remarks.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The house passed a joint resolution extending to the 14th of August existing appropriations and laws for such expenditures as have not been provided for in bills passed. The house then went into committee of the whole on the senate amendments to the sundry civil appropriation bills.

During a debate which followed, Mr. Struble of Iowa made a bitter attack on Speaker Reed for his action toward gentlemen interested in public bills. He spoke of the speaker's manner as sneering, and contrasted it with the courteous manner of Mr. Carlisle when he was speaker. He asked if the members would continue to submit like cowards to the speaker's dictation. His remarks were applauded vigorously by the Democrats.

Internal Revenue Receipts.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Commissioner John W. Mason reports that the total collections from all sources of internal revenue during the fiscal year were $142,594,696, an increase of $11,700,262 as compared with the preceding year. The cost of collection is estimated at $4,100,000 (exclusive of the cost of stamps) or a decrease of $85,000 as compared with the preceding year.

Senate Confirmations.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The senate in executive session confirmed the following nominations; Collectors of internal revenue in Maine, Parker C. Wiggan, Kennebunk; George A. Curran, Passamaquoddy; George M. Currier, York.

Appraisers in New York.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The members of the board of appraisers have gone to New York. Commodious quarters have been secured for their use on Canal street, within two blocks of the appraisers stores, and there will be the scene of the principal labors of the new officers, although a room in the Treasury building here will be set apart for use when the members are in Washington. The ninth and last member of the board has just been finally selected, but Secretary Windom does not feel at liberty as yet to name him.

Maine's Abandoned Farms.

AUGUSTA, Me., July 30.—Returns have been received by the Maine Labor Bureau from nearly all the circulars sent through the state to obtain information about abandoned farms. Hardly any of these farms are returned as existing in the best farming districts, notably Aroostook county. Most of them are found in the older settled sections. These farms average three or four to a town and amount to about 1500 in the state. Fifty of these farms are returned from Andover.

She Has Two Husbands.

PROVIDENCE, July 30.—Mrs. Birtwistle, who lives on North Main street, had a strange experience. She was married in 1879 and soon afterward her husband left her. Yesterday afternoon, after his little furlough of ten years, he appeared at the house, pointed a revolver at her head and ordered her to follow him. In spite of the threatening weapon she got away and the first husband disappeared. She had married the second time, supposing this man to have been drowned.

Famers' Alliance Gaining Ground.

BALTIMORE, July 29.—The Farmers' Alliance movement is gaining ground in Maryland. Its formal organization began last fall. It has increased to 2000 members, and its membership is being rapidly extended. It will hold a convention on the 12th prox. It announces itself in favor of the treasury bank scheme of free silver coinage, and it will have its say in state politics. Organized efforts will be made largely to increase the order, and it is expected to bring the membership up to 10,000 or 20,000.

The Mississippi Election.

JACKSON, Miss., July 30.—The vote cast throughout the state was very light and the election was very quiet. There was no opposition to the fourteen Democratic nominees to the constitutional convention for the state at large and the Democratic nominees were not opposed in as many as half a dozen counties. Ex-Governor Alcorn and ex-Chief Justice Simrall, the two leading Republicans of the state, were placed on the Democratic ticket and elected.

Nebraska Independents' Convention.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 30.—The People's Independent party began their state convention here, over 900 delegates being present. The Farmers Alliance predominates, the Grange, Knights of Labor and Union Labor men making up the remainder. A platform embodying the principles of the Farmers Alliance and endorsing the Australian ballot system, and the eight hour law was adopted. J. H. Powers was nominated for governor.

An Awful Crime.

CINCINNATI, July 30.—A Times Star special says that incendiaries set fire to the residence of Rev. David Plumb in Cale, Ind., and destroyed it. Mr. Plumb was fatally burned and his wife and three children perished in the flames. Mr. Plumb is a prominent Methodist minister.

Home Again.

NEW YORK, July 30.—The U. S. squadron of evolution anchored last night in Graves end bay. It will probably come up to quarantine for inspection to-day.

MANET STREET RAILWAY.

[ELECTRIC.]

On and after THURSDAY, July 24, Cars will run as follows between

QUINCY AND HOUGHS NECK.

Leave Quincy.		Leave Houghs Neck	
7.30 A. M.	12.30 P. M.	7.00 A. M.	1.00 P. M.
8.30 "	1.30 "	8.00 "	2.00 "
9.30 "	2.30 "	9.00 "	3.00 "
10.30 "	3.30 "	10.00 "	4.00 "
11.30 "	4.30 "	11.00 "	5.00 "
	5.30 "	12.00 M.	6.00 "
	6.3 "		7.00 "
	7.30 "		8.00 "
	8.30 "		9.00 "
	9.30 "		10.00 "
	10.30 "		

SUNDAY TIME.

Leave Quincy.		Leave Houghs Neck	
9.00 A. M.	12.30 P. M.	8.30 A. M.	1.00 P. M.
10.00 "	1.30 "	9.30 "	2.00 "
11.00 "	2.30 "	10.30 "	3.00 "
12.00 M.	3.30 "	11.30 "	4.00 "
	4.30 "		5.00 "
	5.30 "		6.00 "
	6.30 "		7.00 "
	7.30 "		8.00 "
	8.30 "		9.00 "
	9.30 "		10.00 "
	10.30 "		

Subject to change without notice.

Special arrangements can be made for transportation for late parties or hops.

Fare 10 Cents. Children, 5 Cents.

GEORGE W. MORTON,
Superintendent.

Quincy and Boston Street Railway.

(ELECTRIC.)

Commencing Monday, June 23, 1890, Cars Leave

West Quincy for Neponset.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 8.55, 9.50, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 1.45, 2.20, 3.00, 3.35, 4.00, 4.45, *5.10, 5.30, 6.00, 6.15, 6.55, *7.15, 7.35, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.40, 10.00, †10.45 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.32, 9.18, 10.08, 10.53, 11.38 A. M.; 12.13, 1.03, 1.38, 2.00, 2.38, 3.18, 3.55, 4.17, 5.03, 5.55, 6.17, 6.33, 7.13, 7.53, 8.38, 9.00, 9.35, 10.00, 10.18, †10.42, †11.02 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy Point and West Quincy.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 9.00, 9.45, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.30, 3.15, 3.55, 4.20, 4.45, 5.35, 6.15, 6.35, 6.50, 7.30, 8.20, 8.55, 9.20, 10.00, *10.25, †10.35 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.33, 9.18, 10.08, 10.56, 11.38 A. M.; 12.15, 1.03, 1.18, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.17, 4.41, 5.09, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 6.48, 7.13, 7.32, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—6.25, 6.55, 7.25, 8.08, 8.35, 9.20, 9.55, 10.25, 11.23 A. M.; 12.15, 1.05, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.15, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 7.00, 7.32, 8.30, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—6.40, 7.10, 7.55, 8.20, 8.50, 9.35, 10.10, 10.40, 11.45 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.40, 3.15, 4.05, 5.00, 5.40, 6.15, 6.47, 7.15, 7.55, 8.45, 9.45, 10.38 P. M.

SUNDAY.

West Quincy for Neponset.—7.50, 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50 A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.55, 2.40, 3.15, 3.45, 4.20, 4.55, 5.40, 6.15, 6.50, 7.25, 7.55, 8.40, 9.15, 10.05, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.47, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.15, 1.37, 2.12, 2.57, 3.32, 4.02, 4.37, 5.12, 5.57, 6.32, 7.07, 7.42, 8.12, 8.57, 9.32, 10.07, 10.30, †10.12, †11.05 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy and West Quincy.—7.50, 8. 0, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50, A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.50, 2.20, 2.55, 3.25, 4.00, 4.35, 5.20, 5.55, 6.30, 7.05, 7.35, 8.20, 8.55, 9.30, 10.05, 10.25, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.22, 7.55, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—8.10, 8.56, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.42, 8.12, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—8.30, 9.20, 10.15, 11.00, 11.45 A. M.; 12.30, 1.10, 1.55, 2.25, 2.55, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.15, 5.55, 6.30, 7.10, 8.00, 8.25, 9.00, 9.35, 10.05, 10.45 P. M.

*To Quincy only.
†To Car house only.

At Neponset close connection is made with West End Street Cars to and from Boston.

At Quincy Centre close connection is made with Electric Cars to and from Quincy Point.

Cars are due at Beale street, Wollaston, ten minutes after leaving Neponset and seven minutes after leaving Quincy.

JOHN A. DUGGAN, *Superintendent.*

Old Colony.

On and after June 16, 1890. Trains Leave

QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—4.33, 6.11, 6.55, 7.24, 7.31, 7.37, 7.52, 8.12, 8.34, 8.40, 9.18, 9.59, 10.38, 10.57 A. M.; 12.05, 1.02, 1.20, 1.42, 2.50, 4.00, 4.07, 4.48, 4.55, 5.33, 5.40, 6.20, 7.05, 7.10, 8.10, 9.06, 10.19, 10.33 P. M. **SUNDAY**—9.21, 9.31 A. M.; 1.46, 5.53, 6.01, 6.25, 8.14, 9.05, 9.16, 10.20, 11.01 P. M.

RETURN.—5.45, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 10.05, 11.02 A. M.; 12.00 M; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.30, 2.35, 3.12, 3.52, 4.18, 4.42, 5.10, 5.33, 6.07, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 8.15, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY**—7.30, 8.30, 9.15, 9.30 A. M.; 12.45, 1.30, 5.00, 5.45, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WOLLASTON HEIGHTS FOR BOSTON.—4.36, 6.14, 6.59, 7.28, 7.41, 8.15, 8.46, 9.21, 10.02, 11.00 A. M.; 12.08, 1.05, 1.45, 2.53, 4.10, 4.58, 5.43, 6.23, 7.14, 8.13, 9.09, 10.37 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.34 A. M.; 1.49, 6.19, 9.20, 11.04 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.35, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M

ATLANTIC FOR BOSTON.—4.38, 6.19, 7.02, 7.16, 7.44, 8.05, 9.24, 10.04, 11.15 A. M.; 12.11, 1.25, 1.56, 2.56, 4.15, 5.48, 6.31, 7.12, 7.17, 8.18, 9.12, 10.40 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.37 A. M.; 1.52, 6.22, 9.23, 11.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.17, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 12.30, 1.15, 1.55, 2.25, 3.12, 4.18, 4.22, 4.42, 5.33, 5.40, 6.15, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

QUINCY ADAMS FOR BOSTON.—4.30, 6.07, 6.51, 7.20, 7.34, 8.08, 9.15, 9.56, 10.54 A. M.; 12.02, 1.38, 2.46, 4.03, 5.37, 6.16, 7.07, 8.07, 9.03, 10.30 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.27 A. M.; 1.42, 6.11, 9.12, 10.57 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M., 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WEST QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—6.08, 7.05, 7.54, 9.11, 11.04 A. M.; 1.46, 3.45, 5.27, 6.20, 10.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

EAST MILTON FOR BOSTON.—6.12, 7.09, 7.58, 9.15, 11.08 A. M.; 1.50, 3.55, 5.31, 6.24, 10.11 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR EAST MILTON AND WEST QUINCY.—6.48, 8.35, 10.10 A. M.; 12.50, 2.40, 4.42, 5.50, 6.42, 8.14 P. M.

GEO. L. CONNOR,
Gen'l Pass'r Agt.

J. R. KENDRICK,
General Manager.

Today's Anniversaries.

Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

WHICH HAPPENED ON JULY 30.

In Quincy and Vicinity—On the Battle Fields—Births and Deaths of the Presidents—Incorporation of Massachusetts' Cities and Norfolk County Towns—Foreign Matters.

1829—House of Elijah Spear struck by lightning.

1862—House of Josiah Brigham struck by lightning.

1877—Call extended by First Church, Quincy, to Rev. E. E. Butler.

World Wide.

WM. PENN.

1683—Death of Maria Theresa, queen of Louis XIV.

1718—Death of William Penn, colonizer of Pennsylvania.

1750—Death of Sebastian Bach, famous musical composer.

1768—Capt. James Cook sailed from Deptford, England, on the first of his three great voyages.

1771—Death of Thomas Grey, author of Gray's Elegy.

1777—Fort Edward captured by Burgoyne, the Americans retreating down the Hudson.

1864—Explosion of the mine at Petersburg, Va.; Union loss 4,000, Confederate 1,200.

1864—The Confederates burned Chambersburg, Pa.; loss estimated at $2,000,000.

1871—The boiler of the Staten Island ferryboat Westfield exploded in New York bay; 200 persons injured, 100 fatally.

1885—Maud S. made her famous time of a mile in 2:08¾ in Cleveland, O.

1888—Death of Bartley Campbell, playwright, aged 45.

1889—Insurrection in Honolulu quelled by the government troops, and the pitching of hand grenades into the ranks of the rioters by a baseball player.

A Singular Man.

One of the most remarkable human curiosities ever seen has just been examined by M. de Quatrefages, the French naturalist. He is a Provincial, named Simeon Aiguier, and is 30 years old. Aiguier, thanks to his peculiar system of muscles and nerves, can transform himself in most wondrous fashion. He has very properly dubbed himself "L'Homme-Protee." At one moment, assuming the rigidity of a statue, his body may be struck sharply, the blows falling as on a block of stone. At another he moves his intestines from above and below and right to left into the form of a large football, and projects it forward, which gives him the appearance of a colossally stout personage.

He then withdraws it into the thorax, opening like a cave, and the hollow look of his body immediately reminds one of a skeleton. Aiguier successfully imitates a man subjected to the tortures of *the rack*, as also a man hanging himself, and assumes a striking cadaverous look. What most astonished M. de Quatrefages was the stoppage of the circulation of the blood, now on the left and now on the right side, which was effected by muscular contraction.—Christian at Work.

The Only "Mayflower" He Knew Of.

I heard a curious imposition which was practised by a Bostonian of yachting proclivities upon a friend from New York, whose knowledge of yachts, and indeed seagoing vessels generally, was limited to the barest acquaintance with their general characteristics. The two friends were on the steamer Puritan, of the Fall River line, and as they were admiring the delicate decorations in white and gold that are such an improvement on the old time methods of cabin ornamentation for such craft, the Bostonian called the other's attention to the painted vessel that stands out against a glowing sunset above the stairway in the main saloon, and has upon the canvas the word "Mayflower."

As every visitor with nautical or historic knowledge is aware, this vessel is the Mayflower of our Pilgrim ancestors. But the fun loving Bostonian called his friend's attention to it as a representation of the famous yacht that carried off the honors for the old Puritan town, and was naturally amused when his suggestion was taken in earnest, qualified only by the remark, "I don't see how such a lubberly looking craft could have won a race."—Boston Post.

Pathetic Smiling.

"Are you quite well, Jennie?" asked an anxious mother, who had reached her daughter's home to find it invaded by scarlet fever.

"Yes, dear, except that my face aches."

"Your face? From your teeth?"

"No, mamma, from smiling. You see, not only are the children sick, but the water pipes have burst, there's a church quarrel to be settled, I've scorched the front of my new cashmere, and Alfred has had so many headaches this week that he couldn't write his sermon. So you see things have been so very disheartening that I've been obliged to smile in order not to cry."—Youth's Companion.

The Sulphur Cure.

The "sulphur cure" for diphtheria has been extensively published by the press, and has some medical indorsement. Sulphur may be good for diphtheria, but it certainly would not be safe to inhale the fumes of burning sulphur. A deadly agent—sulphurous acid gas—is thus generated, the inhalation of which would almost inevitably prove fatal.—Exchange.

Ozone is now produced by a new electrical process, the details of which are not given. It is stated that it is extracted from the atmosphere instead of direct from oxygen, as formerly. The hygienic and commercial value of the new invention, should it prove successful, cannot easily be estimated.

Our squadron of evolution in European waters has been ordered to evolute westward again. Too much fun among the officers is said to be the reason.

A WONDERFUL GROWING STONE.

A Spring Trickles Over It and Petrifies Each New Growth of Moss.

In a deep, dark ravine, in North Beaver township, Lawrence county, is a phenomenon in the shape of a growing rock. Fifty years ago, when it was first noticed, an inverted wooden pail would almost cover it. Today it is a great bowlder, ten feet in height and fifteen feet or more in circumference, and weighing not less than fifty tons. During the summer months it is covered with dense, rich moss two or three inches deep, through which the water from a spring trickles continually.

The wonder maker is the little spring, so small at this season that a few pails of water dipped from it would drain it dry. But it works in a manner very different from the dripping water in caves that carries a burden of limestone in solution with it, and leaves its wonders in stalagmites and stalactites.

The outer formation of this rock has a limestone appearance, but once remove the moss and chisel into the gritty surface, and the real beauty and peculiarity of the rock is seen. A cellular formation, like a mammoth sponge, is discovered, and about the cells is stone as hard as adamant. On cutting further in, this cell-like substance is found to continue, but it seems to have been transformed into a translucent flint.

This remarkable petrifaction has been wrought by the action of the water from the spring upon the moss. The water seems to have the singular property of turning into stone everything that is brought in contact with it for any length of time. It has an acid taste, and is doubtless heavily charged with mineral substances, although thus far it has never been analyzed. The most remarkable fact about it is that it accomplishes so much in so short a time. The moss grows luxuriantly in the dark hollow, and the lapidescent quality of the water has operated year after year upon the layers of moss, turning them into a honeycomb of stone, and adding to what was at first a small rock, until today there is this great bowlder of petrified vegetation. A short time after the moss begins to grow in the spring it commences to solidify at the roots and the petrifaction follows closely on the track of the growing moss like the formation of coral on the work of the coral insects. As it progresses the dark green of the vegetation becomes yellowish, then changes to brown, and darkens as the rock grows older.

The moss is not all that is perpetuated in stone by the action of the water. Plants, leaves, twigs, every vegetable substance that has fallen on the rock and lain there has been impregnated with it, and, as by the touch of an inexorable fate, been turned into stone by it. Stratum upon stratum of the moss stone has grown over them, and many such objects are now to be found hermetically sealed deep in the heart of the rock.

To the mineralogist the rock is a mine of treasure and delight. No one ever chisels into that flinty bowlder without coming upon leaves and twigs petrified among the moss and securing many fine speciments to rejoice his heart and make envious less fortunate mortals. Those who have visited it thus far say there is not another such curiosity known in the world.

The people in the neighborhood have long known of the remarkable qualities of this spring. Mrs. William Allsworth first discovered it nearly fifty years ago. Then the rock was ten feet or more below the spring. Now it has climbed up the side of the bank until it is partially above the level of the spring, and has turned the water of the little brook that comes down the ravine somewhat out of its course.

Mr. Allsworth and some of his neighbors intend to try the experiment of fastening a frog or some other creature in such a way that the water will have a chance to act upon it, and see whether it will fill up animal tissues with its mineral burden as it has done the vegetable ones that have come in continued contact with it. They firmly believe it will, and there seems little reason to doubt it.

Heretofore the spring and the wonderful rock it has builded have been little known outside the immediate neighborhood. The little ravine where it is situated puts down through rough and broken country near the Beaver river, and the wonder is difficult of access. This comparative inaccessibility has saved it in large measure from the raids of relic hunters, and prevented the accumulations from being greatly disturbed.

Now and then the curious have visited it, and of late a few geologists have studied it, and specimens of the strange formation have been carried off, but the bowlder shows no apparent diminution. The water still works its miracle of petrification, and will doubtless continue to do so as long as it has a chance to act upon any living tissue.—New Castle Cor. Pittsburg Dispatch.

A Strike Averted.

Allegheny City has a rich young man whose life is a burden to him because he has nothing to employ his time. A happy thought struck him, and going to the proprietor of a man's furnishing store he offered his services without recompense. He had enough money, but he wanted work. His offer was accepted. The young fellow enjoyed the change for a few days until his fellow employes discovered he was working without pay. They at once held an indignation meeting and decided that they would be ruined by the cheap labor of rich men. A vigorous protest was made to the proprietor of the store, and to avert a strike he sent a note to the Alleghenian telling him his occupation was gone.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

A locomotive working under a pressure of 140 to 160 pounds to the square inch may move a railway train at a velocity of sixty miles per hour, which we are apt to think of as a wonderful speed. But it is slow compared with the rate of motion of the projectile from a modern great gun. Such projectile flies at the rate of 1,365 miles per hour impelled by a pressure of 35,000 to 40,000 pounds per square inch.

OCEAN VOYAGE ON ICE.

A NOVEL PROPOSITION TO CROSS THE WATER TO EUROPE.

A Plan Which Would Be Very Popular if Practicable—Details That Present a Mighty Pleasing Picture—This Scheme Would Do Away with All Danger at Sea.

Newton discovered that apples fall to the ground because they are heavier than the atmosphere, and Galileo was the first to find out that icebergs float because they are lighter than water. Many grand results are attributable to the first of these divinations of one of these long impenetrable mysteries, and most astonishing consequences are about to attend the application of the second fact of natural philosophy. It is rather extraordinary, when you come to think of it, that 500 years should have elapsed between the discovery that ice would float and the practical determination to float it. But man has a way of making his utilitarian purposes answer a crying necessity, of doing things only when the world seems to be able no longer to do without them. Railroad travel is little more than a hundred years old, yet we wonder how mankind managed to do without it for 6,000 or 7,000 years.

A NOVEL SCHEME.

It is proposed to construct a dozen towing vessels of maximum power, to be operated singly, in pairs, in groups, or all at once, as the circumstances may determine. These will be constructed with special reference to their uses and will be in many ways unique. These will be sent into the polar regions to gather tows of the greatest practicable burden that may be suited to traffic and transportation. As these vast areas of ice become detached by force of winds and currents they have a natural tendency toward warmer latitudes, and move with such readiness that no great force will be required to give them regular direction along a desired course. Unassisted these monster bergs frequently approach to within 40 degs. of the equator, and by expediting their speed they could be got to that point with perfect security and with little diminution of their original bulk.

These tows, ranging in extent from one to five acres and in height above water from fifty to three thundred feet, will be brought into direct competition with the English, French and German lines of steamers plying between New York and European points during the summer season. On these floating islands of ice will be every imagined convenience for the comfort and pleasure of passengers and the rates of passage will be reduced to the minimum of profit. In this latter particular the projectors of the scheme seem to us to have made a serious mistake. The inducement to travel by this means will be sufficient without making any sacrifice of passage money. It is estimated that the trip from Liverpool to New York can be made within two days of the best running time of the ocean greyhounds; but this increase of time will make no difference to the passengers, who will find the extra pleasure of the voyage more than a compensation.

LUXURY ON AN ICEBERG.

The appointments will be luxurious, rugs, cushions, awnings, easy chairs and sofas, water proof mattings, and to secure privacy a unique arrangement of screens for those who do not care to patronize the berths will be hewn in the side elevations of the berg. One part of the ice palace will be reserved for skating and sledding, another part for various games and sports, while near the center, secluded from one another, will be two basins cut into the ice and filled with salt water for the benefit of those who may wish to take plunge baths. All the cooking for the passengers will be done on board the tugs, and will be transferred to the "island" in small boats. The tables will be simple ledges of ice at short intervals. There will be promenades and "climbs," and one of the favorite undertakings with the adventuresome will be mounting to the unexplored regions of the masses that tower 300 feet above the mean level of the island.

There will be no danger of any one freezing to death, as the supply of rugs, blankets, etc., will enable each person to control the temperature to suit himself, and it is estimated that the average temperature will be about 50 deg. The ponderosity of the ice mass will greatly diminish the rolling motion incident upon ordinary travel, and will correspondingly decrease the liability to seasickness, a very grave consideration with many who are deterred from ocean voyaging through their horror of mal de mer, and in case of storm it can be understood what great advantages the passengers would enjoy in comparative freedom from disturbing commotion.

As only about the eighth part of the entire bulk of one of these masses of ice shows above the water this new style of ocean sailer would be most substantial, and it is even believed each island might be used to tow a cargo back to England. At any rate the quality of ice brought into New York harbor each trip would revolutionize the ice traffic in that city. The prospect held out by the Chicago man is delightful to contemplate, and we can imagine the joy of 300 persons sailing the ocean blue on an island of ice, reclining upon hammocks of crystal, laughing in the face of baffled Sol, and calling down blessings on the blustering frost king of the frigid north. Ah! the ineffable bliss of freezing and thawing at pleasure! It is hoped the iceberg transit company will be organized in short order.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Selecting a Boarding House.

A man came into my study last week who told me of a new method of finding a boarding place. He went, he said, into a good meat shop, and asked the butcher to tell him of the boarding houses where he sold the best meat. The butcher gave him two places, and he at once went and engaged board. The method was new to me, but it was pretty wise. It was certainly going to the foundation of things.—Advance.

SHE MASTERED THE 'GATOR.

A Texas Woman's Plucky Battle With a Saurian in the River.

During the high water throughout Texas a huge alligator was killed under what were probably the most curious circumstances that such a thing ever took place. A woman named Lucinda Burns, living about half a mile on the other side of the Brazos river, found herself cut off from the town and her neighbors by the water, though her own house, standing as it did on an elevated point, was out of danger. She lived quite alone, and her provisions giving out one day there was no one to fetch more but herself; so, getting in an old "dugout," or home manufactured boat she possessed, she rowed herself to town, and after purchasing what she needed, which included a sack of flour, she started home again.

She had crossed about a quarter of a mile of the sheet of water, which, at this point, was over eight miles wide, the river being spread all over its bottom, and was within half a mile of home when the boat struck what seemed to be a floating log. But the inert mass wheeled suddenly about and displayed the horrid, gasping mouth and scaly head of an alligator. The creature, which had apparently been floating asleep on the water, seemed to regard the blow of the boat as a direct insult, and made for it furiously. The woman, who is of powerful build, rowed with all her might, but seeing that it was impossible to outstrip the saurian, turned and made for the side she had just left, the 'gator following. He caught her easily, and thrusting his long, black snout over the side of the boat, narrowly missed upsetting it.

Mrs. Burns struck him with all her might across the nose with an oar and caused him to fall back for a moment, but he returned to the attack and again came near turning over the boat. This was repeated several times, the woman making the most of her opportunities, rowing with all her might and now and then striking at the alligator, first with one oar and then with the other, as he would approach either side of the boat. A current caught her and lent its aid in sending her toward the shore, where a crowd had assembled and was watching her movements in breathless interest. It was evident, if she could succeed in warding off the attacks of her enemy a little longer, she would reach the shore in safety; but to do this was becoming more and more difficult, for the alligator was growing more vicious and bold as he saw his prey was escaping him.

The ugly brute drew back for a moment and gathered himself for a rush, that the woman succeeded in avoiding by a sweep of the oars, but the saurian turned instantly to repeat the rush. The spectators gave her up for lost, for the boat was still rocking violently from the agitation caused by the last rush, and, there being no other boat at hand, assistance from the land was impossible.

Mrs. Burns here dropped her oars as if in despair, but it was soon apparent that her woman's ingenuity had hit on a plan for outwitting her foe. She ripped open one end of the flour sack, and filling a tin dipper used for bailing the boat with the contents, waited until the alligator reached the side of the dugout and then flung the flour straight in his gaping throat and before he could dive filled his eyes with it. The brute gasped and floundered for a moment, then sank, and for several moments she rowed on undisturbed. But presently the black shape rose close to the boat and made another rush at it only to receive another dipperful of the flour in his eyes. Maddened and blinded, the alligator did not pause, however, but hurled himself at the frail little vessel with distended jaws and tried to climb in.

The boat dipped with his weight and began to fill and sink, but Mrs. Burns caught up the sack of flour and emptied it into his capacious mouth just as the dugout capsized. Down went the alligator, raising a mimic storm by the furious lashing of his tail and his rolling and tumbling, but the woman struck out for land, and, catching a rope that had been thrown to her, was soon in safety. The alligator, still gasping and twisting, rose presently to the surface of the water, and was easily dispatched by shotguns which had been sent for from town, and only arrived in time to end his 'gatorship's career.—Atlanta Constitution.

The Safe Side.

In front of a machine shop on Woodbridge street there is a big buzz saw leaning against the wall as a sign.

Yesterday forenoon a man with a bundle under his arm was passing, when he caught sight of the saw and sheered off into the street and came to a halt. A teamster, who observed the action, laughed and said:

"It isn't running and it won't bite."

"I dunno about that," replied the man as he went a little closer. "I got fooled on one of them things once, and I don't propose to be caught again. Look a-there!"

He held up a hand on which only the thumb was left, and continued:

"I didn't 'spose that saw was running either, but she was. I'll just sort o' shy out and give her the road. If she's running let 'er zip; if she ain't then I hain't lost anything."—Detroit Free Press.

Soldiers That Swim.

One of the features of military drill in the Russian army is the training of soldiers to swim in battalions, at the same time using their weapons. At the annual military maneuvers in the presence of the czar a fine exhibition of proficiency was given in this direction. A large force of infantry swam across a lake in full marching order, with the help of fascines made of reeds or rushes or inflated sheepskins. At the same time they kept up a lively fire on the boat of a supposed enemy who were disputing their passage.—Exchange.

Postmaster General Wanamaker says that during the year 1889 there were received at the dead letter postoffice 2,800,000 letters from the 401 free delivery postoffices in the United States.

THE THOUGHTFUL MAN

Reads, Reflects, and Decides

What is the Best Policy

For him to pursue

TO MAKE HIS BUSINESS

A Large and Prosperous One.

THE HEADSTRONG MAN

Thinks He Knows

Just What is Best!

and he pushes ahead,

works hard,

but

FINDS HIS LABOR

does not produce

GOOD RESULTS,

and he is

Obliged to Fail,

OR GIVE UP BUSINESS,

perhaps both.

Let those who wish to succeed, not work so hard; take more notice; see what others do, and try and improve on their ways and on their own in past years.

ADVICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertise regularly in the LEDGER and reach the people who spend their money in Quincy.

Advertise in a judicious manner. The world reads and studies the daily papers, but only a small proportion of the people ever see the issues of the professional advertising schemes.

Advertise liberally. Hunt's Merchant's Magazine says on this point: According to the character or extent of your business, set aside a liberal percentage each year for advertising, and do not hesitate. Keep yourself unceasingly before the public, and it matters not what business of utility you may be engaged in, for, if intelligently and industriously pursued, a fortune will be the result.

Advertise truthfully. Let your advertisement, in all cases, exactly correspond with what you really propose to sell. Be prepared to show the customer, who inquires, the identical goods, and let the price and terms tally with your announcements.

Advertise sensibly. Use plain language, easily understood, writing as you would talk to a customer. Slang vulgar expressions, scriptural quotations, and personalities, ought never to have a place in advertisements. They are sure to offend some one, and are never in good taste.

Advertise modestly. Neither brag nor exaggerate. Tell the truth and prove it; but tell it interestingly and prove it convincingly. Avoid superlatives, since constant use weakens their effect.

Advertise attractively. The fresher, brighter and more interesting you make your advertisements the more they will be read. Indeed, many advertisements afford so much information on current topics of domestic economy that they are read as a matter of news.

Advertise specifically. It is better to name certain lines of goods rather than a general stock. Most people are bargain-hunters, and an advertisement will meet with more responses if it offers a specific bargain.

Advertise persistently. "To discontinue an advertisement," says John Wanamaker, Philadelphia's great merchant, "is like taking down your sign. If you want to do business you must let the public know it. Standing advertisements are better and cheaper than reading notices. They look more substantial and business-like, and inspire confidence. I would as soon think of doing business without clerks as without advertising."

Successful advertisers employ the simplest words and forms of expression. Make lines that will cause your announcement to be talked about among intelligent, well informed and well-to-do people.

APHORISMS.

Lying advertisements are and always will be failures in the long run.—*Printer's Ink.*

The man who does not find advertising profitable, generally finds business unprofitable.

Pay as much attention to your advertising, as you do to your purchases, and you will get equally satisfactory results.—*The Money Maker.*

Many business men who advertise expect to see returns directly, and if they do not, feel it is unprofitable. The indirect benefits derived from keeping the name before the trade are out of all proportion to the direct returns received, and the most successful advertisers are those who keep themselves so constantly before the trade that their names become as familiar as a household word.—*Coal Trade Journal.*

Don't advertise that you are selling an article worth five dollars for twenty-five cents. Such statements emanate either from lying knaves or from fools. The knaves, however, are the ones who advertise such statements, the fools not possessing sufficient sense to appreciate the value of advertising. A truthful, candid statement is the best advertisement of a meritorious article. Learn to regard your advertisement as your bond, and be prepared to fulfil its pledges to the letter.

LAWTON'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND!

—FOR THE—

Blood, Liver and Kidneys.

This great constitutional remedy has been on the European market for over twenty years, is superior to all others, and proven the greatest Blood Purifier and System Renovator ever compounded by medical skill. Nothing can equal it for putting the vital portions of the body in condition. If your liver is affected do you stop to think how or what your liver is? The liver is subject to more or less little pains or aches. This organ is the sponge of the body, and is continually soaked full of blood rich in poison. Its purpose is the secretion of certain digestive and cathartic elements known as bile, and the transformation of those products of digestion which are absorbed into the blood and carried into the liver before they enter the general circulation and assist in nourishing the body. Inactivity, then, produces numerous diseases. So by using LAWTON'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND, your liver will be free from all diseases. It is also absolutely necessary to know what and where are your kidneys. There are two kidneys, one on each side of the backbone. They are the only organs that purify the blood of the uric acid waste in the system. Every drop of blood courses through a great many times a day, just as through the heart. The waste matter which they should take away contains deadly poison which, if retained, causes fatal results. Sixty-five gallons of blood per hour, in the average man, passes through the kidneys, and to purify it they must be in perfect health. The kidneys are filled with many thousand hair-like tubes. These tubes run into every part of the kidney and, as the blood flows through that organ, the urine passes into these tubes, and is drained into the bladder. If these little tubes are diseased, the uric acid is not removed, and, instead of this poison coming through the blood, the albumen, which is really the life of the blood, comes through these walls and escapes with the urine; in other words, the nerve action is entirely wrong, and instead of taking the poison out of the blood, the life of the blood is taken out and the poison remains.

LAWTON'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND,

By its immediate action upon these vital organs thoroughly cleanses renovates and restores them to their normal condition.

PALATABLE AS MILK. PLEASANT TO THE TASTE. NO NAUSEA.

100 DOSES,—$1.00

LAWTON COMPOUND COMPANY,

235 Washington Street, Boston,

Male and Female Agents Wanted. Sent to any address on receipt of price, $1, or 6 Bottles for $5.

For Sale at all Drug Stores.

June 6. 3m

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

FOR SALE BY NEWSBOYS,

and at the following places:

Old Colony Depot,	Boston
Ledger Office,	115 Hancock Street, Quincy
Souther's Store,	Adams Building, Quincy
McGovern Bros.' Store,	Plumer's Block, Quincy
Coram's Store,	Copeland Street, West Quincy
Miss Bartlett's Store,	Jones' Corner
Post Office,	Quincy Point
Depot,	Wollaston Heights
Henry B. Vinton,	Braintree
M. K. Pratt,	Weymouth
Post Office,	Houghs Neck

NEWS COLLECTIONS.

QUINCY, at Depot, at 9 A. M.
ATLANTIC, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WOLLASTON, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WEST QUINCY, at Post Office, at 7.30 A. M.
SOUTH QUINCY, at Depot, at 8.30 A. M.
QUINCY POINT, at Post Office, at 8 A. M.

News and advertisements dropped in boxes at the above locations will be collected at the specified times, in season for that day's issue of THE LEDGER. Anonymous articles will not receive consideration.

Today's Almanac.—July 30.

High water at 9.45 A. M. and 9.45 P. M.
Sun rises at 4.34; Sets at 7.06.
Moon sets 2.38 A. M.
Full Moon July 31.

THE DAY BOOK.

Interesting Brief Locals Gathered by Ledger Reporters.

Band concert at Houghs Neck tonight.

The Hospital Aid Association will meet tomorrow.

Mrs. C. S. Erench is in Cincinnati visiting her daughter.

"Mayor" Fairbanks would sound well, look well, and do well.

Extra cars will leave Houghs Neck tonight at 11 and 12 P. M.

Mrs. Parke Swift and little daughter returned to Athol today.

Mrs. Frank F. Prescott and children are visiting in Hooksett, N. H.

Miss Maggie Sauntry, of Springfield, is visiting her sister Mrs. Arthur Dunham.

Miss Ella Rolston of Charlestown is visiting Miss Hettie Phillips at Quincy Point.

The Presbyterian Sunday School of South Quincy will picnic at Houghs Neck on Thursday.

Miss Katie McTenan, who has been visiting Susan Curran has returned to Worcester.

Masters Johnnie Pierce of Centre street and Arthur Loud of Hall Place, are visiting relatives in Montpelier, Vt.

The St. Marys have a game with the Red Stockings of Cambridge, and will go to that city on Saturday to play.

Abner, son of Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Packard of Elm street, entertained his little friends Tuesday afternoon.

The spile driver has arrived at the Point and will commence work immediately on repairing the bridge and piers.

Mrs. William Davis, Mrs. John Evans and Miss Lizzie Evans, have gone to Fairhaven, Vermont for a month.

Miss Louise Wheeler of Wollaston is passing her vacation in Amherst, New Hampshire. She will probably return the last of this week.

Mrs. Menhinick will accept our thanks for a handsome boquet; among the flowers were some beautiful Florida lilies the color of which is a rich pink.

Mr. John Q. Newcomb, the pleasant and agreeable clerk in Jones & Saville's store, is enjoying a much-needed rest at the Squam Mountain House, Meredith, N. H.

According to the Assessors enrollment, there were in the city May 1, liable to military service, 2180. This comprises all male citizens, not aliens, between the ages of 18 and 45.

Miss Helen M. Slade of this city was one of the contestants for the Herald scholarship prizes. She was one of the twenty-one whose work was deemed worthy of honorable mention.

Mr. B. R. Fuller, of Fuller, Foley & Co., while loading stone at the West Quincy depot this morning had two fingers of his right hand badly jammed by a large stone, which rolled over after being lowered.

The tramp who was sent to the State Farm at Bridgewater this morning had five fingers on each hand. The fifth one grew out of the side of the hand between the base of the little finger and the wrist and had a perfect nail.

A reader of the DAILY LEDGER last evening remarked that it must require considerable hard work to get out the Tuesday edition. He had reference to the four column report of the City Council meeting. It did require some hustling.

This morning while Officer Garey of Weymouth was at the Quincy Court he left his horse in the shed in the rear of the Congregational church. The fly made the animal restless and he finally threw himself, and but for timely assistance would have been choked.

Fire.

A barn was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon near the "Four Corners" in East Dedham belonging to Thomas W. Furgerson, together with shoe material valued at $500. The entire loss will amount to $900. It is said there is no insurance.

HINGHAM.

Mr. Daniel Bassett of Hingham, aged 69, died Tuesday. He leaves a widow and one daughter. He was one of the most promising men in Hingham and President of the Hinghan Institution for Savings. For a great many years he had been engaged in the coal business at the harbor, and, although he had not been very well for a few days, was at his office Monday and at the Hingham National Bank, of which he was a Director, Monday afternoon. He also entertained friends in the evening and was in excellent spirits.

TODAY'S COURT.

Thomas Akley of East Weymouth, for being drunk, fined $5 and costs. In default was committed.

Henry Quinn a tramp was sent to the State Farm at Brdgewater for one year.

Parker Haskell, who has many friends in the Boston wholesale shoe trade, and who has been connected with the houses of Bachelder & Lincoln and Hathaway, Soule & Harrington, incorporated, is soon to leave this city to make his home in San Antonio, Texas. Mr. Haskell's health has not been robust for some time, and he is warned by certain symptoms, and advised by his physician, to seek a milder and more uniform climate. He will carry to his new home the hearty good wishes of all who know him.—Journal.

Mr. Haskell is now at Quincy Point.

Real Estate Sales.

In Milton.

Trustees of Milton Academy to First Congregational Parish in Milton, land and buildings on Canton avenue, Thacher street and Clapp street, $4000.

In Braintree.

Helen Nash to James Hall, land and building on west side of Quincy avenue, $3175.

In Quincy.

John B. Newcomb et al. to Wm. T. Shea, 4 10-100 acres near Adams and Common streets, $3000.

John B. Newcomb et al. to Peter T. Fallon et al., 2 60-100 acres on northeast side of Quarry street (adjacent last above described), $2100.

WATER SUPPLY. The new Croton aqueduct at New York, which was opened last week, has a capacity of 310,000,000 gallons a day. Over five years have been consumed in the construction of the great work, which covers a distance of 33½ miles, and the cost in round numbers was $24,000,000. The previous daily supply of water to the city was 95,000,000 gallons.

RAYNHAM. The census enumerator of Raynham makes the following showing: There are 350 families in town; 1,365 inhabitants, 15 paupers, 2 blind persons, 3 insane people, 34 soldiers and sailors of the late war, 2 feeble-minded persons, 188 farms, 8 manufactory establishments; 25 deaths last year.

CAN SPELL IT EITHER WAY. Squire Adams of Chattanooga, Tenn., discovered a curious matter the other day in connection with his signature. He happened to glance over his name from right to left, or more properly speaking, backwards, and saw that "S. M. Adams" could be read both ways. Another gentleman present said that the names of the children of his family in the order of their birth formed a question: "Peter, May, Emma, Carrie, Jennie?"

☞It is remarked as a curious fact that a certificate representing one of our silver dollars if carried into Mexico can be sold at a premium of more than twenty per cent. over the Mexican silver dollar, which contains more silver than our own.

According to Eugene W. Camp, in the Century, there are 35,000 persons in the United States engaged in the editorial work upon daily and weekly news papers.

—President Harrison's present weight is reported as 193 pounds, indicating that he is letting the other fellows do the worrying.

—Look out for hot sticky weather for the next two or three days. The New York Herald's weather prophet sniffs it from afar.

—The population of the state of New Hampshire turns out to be only about 50,000 less than that of the city of Boston.

—The largest peach orchard in the world is believed to be at Brownwood, Texas, which contains 11,000 trees.

MARRIED.

DUFFY—THOMPSON—In Quincy, July 29, by Rev. Mr. Cuffe, Mr. Patrick Duffy to Miss Annie Thompson, both of Quincy.

DIED.

REED—In South Quincy, July 29, Miss Mary Reed, aged 30 years.

HAGGERTY—In West Quincy, July 29, Mary C., daughter of Mr. Patrick J., and Mrs. Mary Haggerty, aged 8 months and 20 days.

COLE—In West Quincy, July 29, Sarah E., daughter of Mr. John F., and Mrs. Sarah E. Cole, aged 8 years, 6 months and 21 days.

TORREY—In South Weymouth, July 29, Elizabeth L. Torrey, aged 78 years, 4 months and 6 days.

BASSETT—In Hingham, July 29, Mr. Daniel Bassett, aged 69 years and 7 months.

FRANCONIA IS LOST.

Wrecked on Shoals and Afterward Burned to the Water's Edge.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., July 30.—The steamship Franconia, New York to Fernandina, in ballast, went ashore on the shoals north of The Boilers, near the entrance to the harbor of Fernandina, late last Monday and was burned yesterday to the water's edge. She left New York July 23 to load phosphate at Fernandina for Baltimore, and had been expected to arrive for the past three days. The captain thinks that when all hands were ordered on deck at a very early hour, a lamp was left burning in a room and the thumping of the vessel overturned it and set fire to the bedding and clothing. The Franconia was an old vessel and not in very good condition. She was built at Kennebunk, Me., in 1863, and did service as a gunboat during the war in the Union service. She was 175 feet long, 20 feet beam and 10 feet depth of hold; gross tonnage 647. No insurance.

GROUND TO DEATH.

Children Meet with Death on a Steam Railroad Bridge.

PATERSON, N. J., July 30.—Five children were run over by a train on the Erie railroad bridge over the Passaic river last evening, three being killed and the others badly injured. They had been berrying and were returning home across the bridge when they saw a west bound train approaching. They stepped over on the other track and right in the way of a fast passenger train. Jennie Drens, 13 years old; Nellie Warren, 10; and Mamie Warren, 8; were ground to death. Jane Warren, 13, was frightfully injured, and Willie Warren was hurled into the river fifty feet below, where he was found alive in about a foot of water. The Warren children all belonged to the same family.

Ribbon Weavers on Strike.

PATERSON, N. J., July 30.—Seventy-two ribbon weavers, employed by Clay & Groocock, are on a strike for higher wages. They claim they receive less pay than weavers in other mills for the same class of work.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Marvel won the race for the Stewards cup at Goodwood.

Hot winds have injured wheat in Minnesota and the Dakotas.

Senator Quay is understood to be lukewarm on the election bill.

The prolonged draught is causing great injury to crops in Indiana.

The Farmers' Alliance movement is gaining ground in Maryland.

The loss by the disastrous fire at Wallace, Ida., is stated at $412,000.

The passing of the silver bill, it is said, raises the price of tea 10 per cent.

An American dropped a fortune in bank bills in the Savoy restaurant, London.

Martial law has been declared in the Armenian quarter at Constantinople.

Governor Taylor of Tennessee denounces the election bill in emphatic language.

The English syndicate failed to secure the C. C. Washburn mills in Minneapolis.

Spectators at a Mexican bull fight became riotous over the poor work of the men.

The South American troubles make London investors cautious of new companies.

Los Angeles, the California filly, defeated the crack Dwyer horse, Kingston, at Saratoga.

Winnie Wood, 7 years old, fell into a raceway at Gardner, Me., and was drowned.

Americans are asked to help in getting out a life of John Leech, the caricaturist of Punch.

Cholera is epidemic in Mecca. There have been thirteen cases, seven of which were fatal.

Ernest Roeber, the German wrestler, defeated Malakoff, a Russian, in a match in New York.

Watson's stores, a big warehouse on the water front at Brooklyn, was damaged $100,000 by fire.

Paymaster Joseph Foster, U. S. N., has been ordered to duty at the navy yard at Portsmouth, N. H.

Frank L. Darling was bound over for trial, for assaulting Ernest Hart with a scythe at Sanford, Me.

Leroy Deming, a well-known deaf mute of New Britain, Conn., was killed by a train, near Farmington.

John Coffey, a brakeman, fell from a box car at Springfield, Mass., and was probably fatally injured.

Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien are coming over to settle differences between Irish factions in this country.

Percy Mahoney, aged 12 years, was drowned off Brown's Island, Lake Massabesic, N. H., while bathing.

A bicycle factory for the manufacture of children's bicycles, to employ 300 or 400 men, is to be located at Springfield, Mass.

Mrs. Charles York and her mother, living at Bengies, Md., were murdered. A man named Meeks is accused of committing the crime.

According to Poor's Manual the railroad mileage on Dec. 31 last was 166,397, and the earnings for last year aggregated over $318,000,000.

J. E. Tygert & Co., manufacturers of fertilizers, with headquarters at Philadelphia, have failed. Assets $348,000; liabilities $317,000.

Judge Veazey of Vermont will deliver an address on Gen. Grant at the meeting of the Chautauqua society of Maine at Fryeburg, Aug. 8.

Ten persons, who were on the excursion steamer run into in Chesapeake bay, are missing, in addition to the six known to be dead and injured.

A New York yachtsman proposes another new deed of gift of the America's cup as the best way to arouse renewed interest in yacht racing.

Some opposition has been manifested against the placing of Gen. Banks on the retired list of the army, on the ground that he was never in West Point, nor in in the regular army, and because it might prove a troublesome precedent.

Concerning the recent killing of two Went End railway horses by an electrically charged guard wire, Boston electricians say that horses are more easily killed than men, and that the current used is practically not dangerous to human life.

The Chicago and Grand Trunk has refused absolutely to adopt the new uniform bill of lading which some of the eastern roads have been trying so hard to put in vogue. This action of the Grand Trunk complicates matters badly and may kill the whole scheme.

The feature of yesterday's services at the Unitarian Grove meeting at The Weirs, N. H., were the addresses of Congregational, Trinitarian, Free Baptist and Methodist clergymen, who urged the importance of harmony and tolerance among religious denominations.

BOSTONS POUNDED.

Cincinnati Administer a Dose to the League Men.

PET PLAYERS FALL IN A HEAP.

Slugging Match at Cleveland, with Boston on the Little End—Latham Going to the Clevelands—Umpire Leach Released.

CINCINNATI, July 29.—Mullane was very wild in the first inning of to-day's game with Boston, as he gave three men their base on balls, which, with an error and a couple of hits, netted the visitors three runs. From that out the Bostons could do nothing with his pitching. Getzein was hit hard all through the game. Attendance 1767.

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
McPhee, 2b	5	2	3	3	0	2	6	0
Beard, ss	5	2	2	3	1	3	3	0
Marr, 3b	5	2	2	2	1	1	3	2
Holliday, cf	5	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
Reilly, 1b	4	2	2	4	0	11	1	0
Knight, lf	4	0	2	2	0	1	0	0
Nicol, rf	5	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
Harrington, c	5	0	2	2	0	7	3	0
Mullane, p	4	1	1	1	0	1	6	5
Total	42	11	16	19	2	27	22	8

BOSTON	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Long, ss	5	0	0	0	0	2	2	1
Tucker, 1b	2	1	1	1	0	8	0	1
Sullivan, lf	1	1	1	1	0	2	0	1
Hardie, lf	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Brodie, rf	3	1	0	0	1	3	0	0
Hines, cf	4	0	2	2	0	1	0	0
McGarr, 3b	4	0	1	3	0	1	2	0
Bennett, c	4	0	0	0	0	5	1	0
Smith, 2b	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Getzein, p	4	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Totals	32	3	5	7	1	27	8	5

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Cincinnati	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	—11
Boston	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Earned runs—Cincinnati 7, Boston 1. Two-base hit—Beard. Three-base hits—Reilly, McGarr. Stolen bases—Cincinnati 2, Boston 2. Base on balls—Cincinnati 2, Boston 5. Struck out—Cincinnati 2, Boston 6. Umpires—McDermott and Keenan.

Chicago, 8; Philadelphia, 6.

CHICAGO, July 29.—The Philadelphias could not do anything with Stein's delivery, although their fielding was good. Chicago touched Vickery up quite often at the right time, and won.

Chicago	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	1		—8
Philadelphia	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	—6

Earned runs—Chicago 7, Philadelphia 5. Base hits—Chicago 11, Philadelphia 4. Errors—Chicago 3, Philadelphia 3. Batteries—Stein and Kittredge, Vickery and Clements.

Brooklyn, 12; Cleveland, 3.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 29.—Brooklyn turned the tables on Cleveland, winning easily by a clever bunching of hits. Garfield's delivery was erratic and his support weak and indifferent.

Brooklyn	4	0	0	0	5	1	0	2		—12
Cleveland	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	—3

Earned runs—Brooklyn 5. Base hits—Brooklyn 9, Cleveland 7. Errors—Brooklyn 4, Cleveland 5. Batteries—Lovett and Daly, Garfield and Zimmer.

PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

Bostonians Done Up in Fine Shape by the Clevelands.

CLEVELAND, July 29.—To-day's game between Boston and Cleveland was the worst slugging match seen on the grounds this season. Kilroy pitched a miserable game, and Madden was no improvement. The Bostons fell down in a heap. Attendance 1213.

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Stricker, ss	6	3	2	2	0	1	4	0
Delahanty, 2b	7	2	4	4	0	5	3	2
Browning, lf	7	3	4	8	0	2	0	1
Larkin, 1b	6	0	2	2	2	10	1	0
Brennan, 3b	6	0	1	1	0	0	3	0
McAleer, cf	6	2	2	2	0	5	0	1
Radford, rf	5	4	3	3	0	0	0	0
Sutcliffe, c	5	1	2	2	1	3	2	0
Gruber, p	2	2	1	1	0	1	5	5
Total	50	17	21	25	3	27	18	9

BOSTON	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Brown, cf	4	1	1	1	0	2	0	0
Stovey, rf	5	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Kelly, ss	5	1	0	0	0	3	7	0
Brouthers, 1b	3	2	1	3	0	8	0	1
Richardson, lf	4	1	2	4	0	5	0	0
Nash, 3b	4	0	1	1	0	1	3	2
Quinn, 2b	4	0	1	2	0	6	4	0
Murphy, c	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Swett, c	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Kilroy, p	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	4
Madden, p	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	3
Totals	37	6	8	12	1	27	16	10

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Cleveland	3	0	0	3	3	1	1	5	1	—17
Boston	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—6

Earned runs—Cleveland 11, Boston 1. Two-base hits—Browning 2, Quinn. Three-base hits—Browning, Brouthers, Richardson. Stolen bases—Cleveland 2, Boston 3. Base on balls—Cleveland 6, Boston 8. Base on errors—Cleveland 2, Boston 2. Struck out—Cleveland 2, Boston 4. Double plays—Delahanty and Larkin. Umpires—Ferguson and Holbert.

Philadelphia, 9; Buffalo, 3.

BUFFALO, July 29.—Keefe was the cause of the defeat of the Bisons in the game with Philadelphia. He was hit freely and gave seven bases on balls.

Philadelphia	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	3		—9
Buffalo	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	—3

Earned runs—Philadelphia 4, Buffalo 1. Base hits—Philadelphia 10, Buffalo 5. Errors—Philadelphia 5, Buffalo 4. Batteries—Buffinton and Milligan, Keefe and Mack.

Chicago, 8; Brooklyn, 3.

CHICAGO, July 29.—The local team again defeated the Brooklyns. The game was won in the first inning.

Chicago	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—8
Brooklyn	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Earned runs—Chicago 3, Brooklyn 3. Base hits—Chicago 7, Brooklyn 5. Errors—Chicago 2, Brooklyn 7. Batteries—Baldwin and Farrell, Sowders and Daly.

Other Games.

At Philadelphia—Athletics, 7; Toledo, 0.
At Rochester—Rochester, 6; Louisville, 3.
At Syracuse—St. Louis, 5; Syracuse, 3.
At Washington—Washington, 4; Baltimore, 1.

Games Postponed.

Players,—At Pittsburg, New York and Pittsburg.

National—At Pittsburg, New York and Pittsburg.

Atlantic—At Wilmington, Harrisburg and Wilmington.

Latham Leaves the Chicagos.

CHICAGO, July 30.—W. A. Latham, third baseman of the Chicago Players' National League club, was released last night at his own request. He will probably go to Al Johnson's Cleveland club, with whom he is negotiating. Harry Leach, Players' league umpire, was released, Charlie Snyder, the veteran player, taking his place.

Terrible Mining Disaster.

PARIS, July 30.—An explosion of fire damp occurred in the Pelissier pit at St. Etienne. It is reported that 120 men were killed and thirty-five injured.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Forecast for Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair weather, except showers near the coast; southerly winds; stationary temperature, except in northern Maine, warmer.

For Massachusetts: Showers; followed by fair weather; southerly winds; stationary temperature in western portion, warmer in east portion.

For Connecticut and Rhode Island: Fair weather; southerly winds; warmer.

POPULATION FALLING OFF.

Hon. B. A. Gilbert Tells What He Thinks of the Desertion of Farms by Sons of Maine.

AUGUSTA, Me., July 30.—The census which has just been taken reveals an almost uniform falling off in population throughout the older farming section of Maine, notably in Waldo county, where it amounts to from 10 to 15 per cent. In the best and most accessible farming sections the falling off, however, has been but little, the greatest loss being in the more remote towns and on the rough and less desirable lands. Hon. B. A. Gilbert, secretary of the state board of agriculture, well known as one of the most intelligent and progressive farmers in the state, speaking concerning this decline in population, which also necessarily involves the question of abandoned farms, says:

"People leave the rural towns chiefly, and I am quite sure I might say solely, for the reason that they entertain the idea that they will be better off financially. It will be found that the desertion of farming towns is almost wholly, not quite, by three classes: Mechanics in considerable numbers formerly occupied small farms and supplied a portion of their wants from the soil. Nearly all have left for the city or larger towns. Almost the only exception to this is the blacksmith, and much of the country work of his kind is done in the city. Farmers all have to go to town to get their boots tapped.

"These little homesteads are not now wanted for the reason that there is not income enough from them. So the houses are empty or have been torn down and the land attached to the adjoining town. At any rate, the population is not there. Men of limited means occupying small farms leave them because they can earn more money away than they can realize from their farms under the reign of the present low prices. A small farm is a good place to live, but there is but little net income from it. I can go out at any time and hire a man and his wife right off a pretty good farm of their own because net wages count up more than net profits from a small farm.

"So this small farmer leaves the country towns and is so much the less. Young men go to the town to seek the employment open to them. There is still some emigration to the west. Men of means go there from city and country alike, but young men go from the farms on the glittering representation that there are to be found greater opportunities for success than are open to them in a country town here."

GRANITE STATE'S CENSUS.

The Population is 376,355, Against 346,991 in 1880.

CONCORD, N. H., July 30.—Complete returns have been received by Census Supervisor Huse from all but half a dozen of the 301 districts in the state which, the missing ones being estimated, show the population of the state by counties as follows:

Belknap, 20,313—gain, 2365; Carroll, 18,111—loss, 113; Cheshire, 29,728—gain, 994; Coos, 23,164—gain, 4584; Grafton, 37,326—loss, 1462; Hillsboro, 92,967—gain, 17,333; Merrimack, 49,392—gain, 3072; Rockingham, 49,537—gain, 473; Stafford, 38,562—gain, 3004; Sullivan, 17,275—loss, 886. Total, 376,355; total gain, 29,364.

Duffy's Boodle Suit.

NEW YORK, July 30.—Ex-Alderman Michael Duffy of the board of 1884 and informer against the members in the trials for bribery, was before the superior court in connection with his sensational suit to recover a large share of boodle. The matter came up in the form of an application for examination before trial of John Keenan, William Maloney and Robert E. DeLacey. The examination is asked for in order that Duffy may be able to frame a complaint against Keenan, whom he charges with having been the trustee of a fund of $700,000 or $750,000 given by the Broadway railroad. Judge Dugro took the papers and reserved his decision.

Big Fire in a Lumber Town.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., July 30.—A disastrous fire, which started in the lumber yard of Owen Hutchinson & Co., communicated to the planing mill and lumber yard of H. B. Nease, Son & Co., and thence to the lumber yard of John G. Owen, and the saw mill, salt block and lumber yard of Brown & Ryan, all of which were totally destroyed. The losses, including planing mill, saw mill, two salt blocks, four drill houses, 4000 barrels of salt, 19,000,000 feet of lumber, ten drilling houses, 12,000 cords of stove wood and other property, with sixty-six railroad cars valued at $40,000, foot up $375,000. Total insurance $185,000.

Guilty of Manslaughter.

BOSTON, July 30.—The case of Jacob and Chaskell Bartnick, charged with manslaughter in killing Michael Haley, in the shoe shop of the Bartnicks on Cross street, on June 16, was given to the jury yesterday afternoon. After a short deliberation the jury returned into court and returned a verdict of guilty against Jacob, and not guilty as to Chaskell. The defense took no exceptions to the trial, and if they are to be taken to the supreme court, sentence will not be passed for some time.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Latest Quotations of the New York and Boston Stock Markets—July 29.

The New York stock market was firmer to-day. There was some short covering. The market evidently was oversold on Monday. In the Boston stock market a good measure of recovery was made in the copper stocks, which were tumbled off uncermoniously late yesterday afternoon.

The New York Market.

Atchison	44	Nor Pac. pref	82¾
Central Pacific	32½	Oregon Navi	102½
Chi & Northwest	111⅞	Oregon Trans	47
Del Lack & West	....	Pacific Mail	46¼
Del & Hudson	166⅛	Reading	45⅜
Illinois Central	116	Texas Pacific	22¼
Lake Shore	109⅝	Union Pacific	62⅝
Missouri Pacific	73⅛	Wabash St. L. & P.	12⅞
N. J. Central	....	do pref	26⅜
N. Y. Central	107⅜	Wheel & Lake Erie	38⅝
Northern Pacific	35⅞	Western Union	83⅞

The Boston Market.

Aspinwall Land	8	Fitchburg pref	90
Frem'n's Bay Land	6½	Flint & Pere Mar	28
Newport Land	3	Maine Central	....
West End Land	27⅜	Mexican Central	25⅝
Atchison	43⅞	N Y & N E	48⅞
Atlantic & Pacific	6⅜	do pref	120
Boston & Lowell	173	Old Colony	173
Boston & Maine	203¼	Union Pacific	62⅝
Boston & Prov	....	Wisconsin Central	....
Chicago, B & Q	106⅛	American Bell	227½
Central Mass	21	New England Tel	54
do pref	42	Erie Tel	50
Eastern	....	Mexican Tel	80

The Produce Market.

NEW YORK, July 29.—FLOUR—Firm; city mills $4 60 to 4 85; city mills patents $5 00 to 5 40; winter wheat, low grades, $2 75 to 3 35; do fair to fancy, 3 45 to 5 00; do patents $4 70 to 5 40; Minnesota clear $4 00 to 4 65; do straights 4 10 to 5 15.

WHEAT—Dull; No 2 red 98½c to 99c elevator; No 3 red 94½ to 95c.

CORN—Dull; No 2, 51½ to 51¾c elevator; steamer mixed 51⅝ to 52c.

OATS—Dull; No 3, 38⅝ to 39c; mixed western 38 to 41c.

COFFEE—Firm; fair cargoes 20c.

SUGAR—Raw dull; refined quiet; granulated 6½c, cubes 6¼c.

POTATOES—Firm; Long Island $2 25 to 2 87; sweets $4 00 to 6 00.

Anthracite Coal Waste.

The coal waste commission appointed to consider the question of coal waste in Pennsylvania, consisting of Messrs. J. A. Price, Eckley B. Coxe and P. W. Sheafer, has issued a circular letter asking for suggestions and information as to the best means of diminishing waste in the mining of coal in the future as well as of utilizing the mountains of culm now existing in the anthracite district. The commission consists of three of the best informed and most practical coal operators in the state. It might be supposed that these men could furnish information on the subject instead of asking for it, and so they probably can and will at the right time.

They are well enough informed, however, to realize that in a multitude of counselors there is wisdom, and their appeal to those who as well as themselves have been making a study of this subject is fully justified. The anthracite coal field is now well defined, and it is scarcely probable that any considerable new deposits of this valuable and necessary fuel will be discovered in the United States. Under the present wasteful system of mining by which scarcely more than one-third of the coal is utilized for actual use this supply will be exhausted at furthest in a couple of centuries. It is quite time therefore that some better system should be employed if possible.—Philadelphia Times.

Artificial Teeth Going Up.

"What is all this hubbub about the great advance in the price of artificial teeth?" inquired a reporter of an Auburn dentist. "Well, sir, the fact is the manufacturers are advancing the price on their goods very fast." "Is the advance in your judgment legitimate or is it speculative?" "So far it is entirely legitimate. I have been in this office thirteen years, and during that time nothing has occurred to change the price of teeth 1 per cent., but during the last few months the price of platinum has advanced very rapidly, and as there is no other known metal of which the pins can be made that hold the teeth to the plate it can readily be seen the manufacturers are obliged to advance their prices.

"At present it is difficult to see just where this state of things will lead us. All our platinum is at present mined in Russia and the production is growing less every day while the demand for it is rapidly increasing, and that too in many new industries which have not heretofore used it. I see nothing ahead but the continued advance in artificial teeth for a long time to come. At least this is the advice we are receiving from the wholesale houses every little while."—Lewiston Journal.

Convicted When Innocent.

The case of the man Borras, the victim of wrongful conviction for murder, was brought before the chamber. M. Thevenet, who was minister of justice at the time of the trial, defended his action in the matter. He expressed himself awkwardly when he said that no other criminal but Borras could be found. Nobody was wrong. The fault, if there was any, lay in the code of criminal investigation. M. Thevenet also said that Borras being only pardoned could not demand a new trial, and that in law the heirs of the murdered man Pradis had a right to bring the action in which they have just engaged against poor Borras for £4,000 damages. M. Fallieres, without actually blaming the judges, declared Borras quite innocent, and promised to do what he could in the matter.—Paris Cor. London News.

An Aged Scientist.

Sir George Airy, the oldest of the Englishmen of science, has just entered upon his ninetieth year. Sixty-five years ago he was elected to the Lucasian professorship at the University of Cambridge, having been senior wrangler two years before. The remuneration was nil, or consisted merely of a house, and this circumstance gave the late Mr. Todhunter an opportunity for his mot, "They gave to Airy, nothing—a local habitation and a name." Since that time Airy has been for forty-five years astronomer royal (he resigned in 1881), and has received every honor and distinction open to men of science, including the presidency of the Royal society.—Exchange.

Living in Green Houses.

Two private residences on Clinton avenue, between Fulton and Atlantic avenues, Brooklyn, are a refreshing spectacle in hot weather. They are brownstone front buildings of the ordinary plan, but the bright green foliage of a wisteria vine covers them from roof to basement. The openings at the windows and doors afford light and entrance to the interiors, but every square inch of the original brownstone front is concealed beneath green leaves. There is not another wisteria vine in Brooklyn the growth of which has been so picturesque and perfect.—New York Mail and Express.

Wouldn't Take Pennies.

A passenger on the Tacoma street car line offered five copper cents for his fare. The conductor refused to accept the tender and ejected the passenger. Now the company is called on to stand suit for $2,000 damages.—San Francisco Call.

Novel Ways to Pay Taxes.

A Maine man has paid his taxes by turning seventy-eight crows' heads into the state treasury. In Massachusetts the citizen may work out his taxes on the town roads, or catch seals and collect the bounty of $1 each offered for their tails.

Makes a Better Showing.

"The government was wise in taking the census before the Fourth of July."

"Why?"

"Because the toy cannon had not then reduced the population."—Epoch.

A Londoner accuses Walter Besant of having hypnotized him and having extracted from him in that condition the entire story, word for word, of the novelette, "The Doubts of Dives."

Marked Down Sale

— IN THE —

City of Quincy,

— IN ORDER TO —

Compete with the Times,

AM CATERING FOR THE

City of Quincy

— TO KEEP THE —

PEOPLE AT HOME.

We keep all Styles of

Ranges,

— BUT THE —

Breeze and the Berlins,

which I have manufactured expressly for me, cannot be beat, as I have more than 100 different families in the City of Quincy that will testify in their favor.

All other Goods equally low in Price.

The Strike

Is virtually to be settled satisfactorily to all Parties. In order to give those who have lost time and money a

Good Bargain

for the next thirty days, I am about to place my Entire Stock of

Woolen Carpets

at such Prices that all who want may not hesitate to purchase.

You have heard of people advertising the Great Gigantic Sales; this I shall call the

GREAT

Gigantic Sale.

1200 yds. of Straw Matting

will be offered from the Lowest Price to the highest grade of

English Straw Matting.

In this Sale you will find

3000 Yards

WOOLEN, TAPESTRY,

— AND —

Brussels

of all Shades and Qualities, and the Prices will be very low, and the Quality cannot be beat for the Prices.

We are right at home on the

Imperial Ice-Chests

— AND —

Refrigerators,

and the Prices can't be beat in Boston or out of Boston.

J. W. Lombard,

PANTON'S BLOCK.

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ANTON'S BLOCK.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1. NO. 94. QUINCY, MASS., THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1890. PRICE 2 CENTS.

WANTS.

WANTED.—A smart, capable girl for general housework. Apply to C. PHILIP TIRRELL, Carriage Manufactory, Hancock street, Quincy. J30 1t p1w

WANTED—A situation to do general work in small family, or second work and sewing. Inquire of MR. WILLIAM MORRILL, Bates avenue, West Quincy.
July 29. 4t*

WANTED—Two Boarders in a private family, at 1 Penn street, South Quincy.
July 29. 6t*

WANTED.—A strong capable girl; good washer and ironer. Understands plain cooking. Call at the LEDGER office.
July 28. tf

WANTED.—A boy, 15 or 16 years old, to work in shoe factory. One who is naturally mechanical. Address "A., LEDGER office, in own handwriting.
Quincy, July 28. tf

WANTED.—Ten good Paving Cutters at A. R. BLETHEN & CO'S. Granite Quarries. Steady work on Boston blocks. Lynn, Mass. July 22—9t

WANTED.—People to know that it costs but 25 cents the first day and 75 cents a week, for four lines in this column. tf

TO LETS.

TO LET.—Four rooms on Wilson street, West Quincy. Apply to GUS FROLUND, 5 Wilson street. July 28—6t

TO LET.—Easterly half of double house, corner Brook and Safford streets, Wollaston. Possession given August 1st. Rent moderate. Apply to Capt. Whiting on the premises. July 26—6t ptf

TO LET.—A pleasant and convenient tenement of six rooms on Spear street, near the Public Library. A dry cellar and an excellent well of water. Apply to GEO. W. PRESCOTT. July 25—tf

TO LET.—In French's building, Chestnut St., opposite the Congregational church, desirable rooms up one flight. Suitable for Dressmaker, Tailor or Barber. Apply at Bussell's Studio, Adams building. 11-tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Quarrying implements, etc. Also transfer of lease. Quarry located near McKenzie & Paterson's, and lately worked by the firm of Everson & Co. For particulars inquire at the LEDGER office. July 28.—12t p2w

FOR SALE.

The well known EXPRESS ROUTE of James C. White, West Quincy. *Lots* of business. Owner wishes to sell to embark in other business. For terms, etc., apply to

JAMES C. WHITE,
Larry Place, West Quincy.

July 16. 18t

RAYMOND'S VACATION EXCURSIONS.

All Travelling Expenses Included.

A party will leave Boston, Thursday, September 11, for a Grand Tour of 66 days through the

Yellowstone National Park
— AND —
ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

The trip includes, besides a Week's Tour through the Great American Wonderland, a journey over the Entire Line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, Puget Sound, the Columbia River, the Magnificent Mount Shasta Route, Central and Southern California, and a return through Arizona, New Mexico, etc., by the Santa Fe Route. Return tickets good for six months.

Thursday, September 11.—Fifth and Last Excursion to the Yellowstone National Park and Return.

Monday, October 13.—Excursion direct to Southern California (via Kansas City and the Santa Fe Route); also Tour Through the Pacific Northwest and California.

September and October.—A magnificent list of Autumn Trips through New England, Canada, the Middle States, and South.

W. RAYMOND. I. A. WHITCOMB.

☞ Send for descriptive circulars, designating the particular trip desired.

W. RAYMOND,
296 Washington Street, opposite School Street,
BOSTON, MASS.

July 26. 13t p2w

Quincy City Grain Store.

BEST GRADES OF

FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY AND STRAW,

Brick, Lime, Cement and Drain Pipe.

Agent for the Celebrated

Bowker's Fertilizer.

Superior to all others.

Edward Russell.
PROPRIETOR.
24 Washington St., cor. Coddington.

Branch store at South Quincy, near Railroad Station.

☞ Telephone Connections.

April 8 1—3m

RUM DID IT.

Man Found Dead in Cornfeld at Atlantic.

WHERE CHUMS HAD LEFT HIM.

"A Good One Gone, Just Like Myself," Says Curran; "Enjoyed a Good Time."—James Mullen the Victim Last Seen Alive about 11 A. M.; Found Dead at 4 P. M.

About four o'clock yesterday afternoon Medical Examiner Gilbert and Undertaker Hall were summoned by telephone to Atlantic, where it was reported that a man had been found dead. A LEDGER reporter got wind of it and accompanied them.

In a cornfield on the east side of Hancock street just south of Glover avenue was found the body of James Mullen. It was between two rows of corn and about twenty-five feet from the street. It looked as if the poor fellow had died in considerable agony, possible a drunken fit.

Teamsters to Boston between nine and eleven o'clock had noticed the man lying in the field nearer the street, but naturally supposed he was sleeping off a drunk. Chums were with him then, but as near as could be learned from the disjointed stories of John Curran, one of the fellows, they left Mullen to go to Neponset to get another pint. On their return they rode on the electric car and went through to Quincy.

Curran it seems was sober enough to think of his chum and went back in the afternoon to find him. He was successful in his search, and finding him dead aroused the neighbors, asking them if they knew of a murder being committed. They telephoned to Dr. Gilbert and Undertaker Hall, who arrived on the scene about 4.30 P. M.

Mr. Caleb Billings, the owner of the field, had noticed the man about nine in the morning but did not disturb him. He went to Boston and returned but shortly before the alarm.

Officer McGrath had been notified and had arrived shortly before the Medical Examiner, but could shed no new light. He had his hands full to take care of Curran, who he finally marched off to the lockup and put in for a drunk. Curran told him a good one was gone, just like himself, who enjoyed a good time.

Undertaker Hall took charge of the body and notified his relatives. Upon examination he found no marks of violence. A watch and ring which Mullen had were missing.

Mullen has been employed at French's livery stable, and spent Tuesday night there. He was a hard drinker and was under the influence of liquor when he started off Wednesday morning. He has a sister at West Quincy.

Medical Examiner Gilbert deemed an inquest unnecessary. Curran was this morning fined for drunkenness and warrants have been issued for the other chums.

Donlin Arrested.

Officers McGrath and Hunt this morning arrested Edward Donlin, one of those in the party with James Mullen yesterday. He said Mullen's watch which was missing was pawned at Warren's in Neponset, and Mullens ring was found in Donlin's possession. Donlin was taken to the Quincy Lockup and will be arrainged Friday for drunk and theft.

Justly Indignant.

One of the most rascally insults was offered to the patrons of the Manet street railway from Houghs Neck on the 7 o'clock car this morning, when some fifty passengers were crowded into a box car. A large number of these were at the car house ten minutes or more before the car left, giving the conductor ample time to see the gathering. He of course knew there were many to be taken along the route but without any regard for the accommodation and comfort of the passengers huddled them in like so many cattle, on one of the hottest mornings of the summer. We think Mr. Bell would have been indignant had he seen those ladies and gentlemen crowded into such close quarters and would never have allowed this insult to the people, as he certainly wants the patronage of the public to help make the road a success.

A City Surveyor.

In his communication recommending that the office of City Surveyor be established, Mayor Porter says: "It seems to me of the greatest importance that a department such as this be created, and the details, profiles and all drawings thus become matters in possession of the city, so that all such items can be easily and quickly referred to where required for use by any officer of the city."

The voters expected when a civil engineer was appointed Commissioner of Public Works that it would not be necessary to hire surveyors to come on and give a grade, for instance to set a few feet of edgestone.

—So much snow has fallen in Switzerland this summer that it has put a stop to mountain climbing.

The publisher of a directory for Somerville says that fifty-two new streets have been laid out in Somerville within eighteen months.

WEYMOUTH.

The Episcopal and Universalist Societies of the Landing enjoyed a sail down the harbor yesterday on the barge Clifford, making a stop at Fort Warren, where all had a chance to look around for about two hours. It was a novel trip, much more enjoyed than an excursion to Nantasket Beach.

Miss Elizabeth L. Torrey of South Weymouth, an old school teacher, loved and respected by everybody, died Tuesday, aged 78 years. The funeral will be held this afternoon and will be attended by a large number of her former pupils, now grown to manhood. Revs. Stanton and Alford will officiate.

The Z. L. Bicknell Hose Co. of East Weymouth will make a trip to New Bedford Saturday returning Sunday evening.

The great question now agitating our residents in the census returns. Such remarks as these are daily heard: "Can it be correct?" "There is a mistake somewhere." "Don't believe it." "Let's have another count." "Damaging to the town's interest to have it known," etc. What the outgrowth of all the talk will be is only conjecture. There is some talk of calling a public meeting to discuss the matter. Why, just think, only a gain of 150 in five years, as one local paper says.

Division 6, A. O. H., of Weymouth Landing, is going to hold its annual picnic at Lovell's Grove this year, instead of at the grounds of the A. & I. Society at South Weymouth.

Residents of this town having items of news or advertisements intended for the LEDGER may hand them to Warner P. Dailey who will forward them immediately to the office of publication.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

In Quincy.

Jas. Mears to M. A. Evans, $300.

Annie S. Marsh et al. to C. R. Sherman, $1.

Chas. R. Sherman et al. to A. P. Messer, $1.

In Braintree.

Otis B. Dean et al to W. B. Rice, $1.

Helen Nash to Jas. Hall, $3175.

Eunice A. Gallupe ux. F. D. to M. S. Howes, $1.

In Weymouth.

Jos. B. Howe to J. C. Howe, $1.

In Milton.

First Evangl. Soc. Milton to 1st Evangl. Congl. Society, Milton, $1.

TODAY'S COURT.

Edward J. Meighan of Randolph for an assault on John J. Bohan, fined $5 and costs. John J. Bohan for an assault on Edward J. Meighan, fined the same amount.

John Curran of Quincy for being drunk, paid a fine of $5 and costs.

Albert W. Dyer of Braintree, for being drunk was fined $5 and costs. John McCannell, Dyer's companion received the same fine. Both being unable to pay, they were committed.

Mother and Six Daughters.

A pleasant family gathering occured Friday of last week at the home of Mrs. R. J. Pierce in Worcester. The parties were Mrs. Emily B. Nye, who is in her eighty-third year, and her six daughters, ranging in age from forty to sixty years. The eldest daughter is Mrs. M. P. Nye of Quincy, and the youngest Mrs. Mudgett of Elmira, N. Y.

Two of the daughters live in Camden, N. J. and two in Worcester, one of them being Mrs. Pierce. Last Saturday the mother and her six daughters had a group picture taken.

There was present at the gathering also one brother and several grand-children, the other brothers, four in number, are widely separated, one being on the Pacific Coast, one in Michigan and one in the state of N. Y. There are eleven out of a family of thirteen now living.

Telephone Service.

The German telephone service is admirable, as is testified by the public appreciation, there being over ten thousand instruments in use in Berlin. There are no private telephone companies in Germany the telephone, like the telegraph, being a branch of the postal service. The price for telephone service is low, the annual charge for an instrument being 120 marks, or something less than $80.—*Electrical Review.*

Fastest Mile.

The fastest mile a single man has travelled by various methods of locomotion is to date respectively recorded as follows: swimming 26.52; walking, 6.23; snow shoes, 5.39 3-4; rowing, 5.01; running, 4.12 1-2; tricycle, 2.49 2-5; bicycle 2.29 4-5; skating, 2.12 3-5; trotting horse 2.08 3-4; running, horse, 1.39 3-4; railroad train, 50 1-4 second; balloon, pneumatic tube, and electricity, records yet to be made.—Popular Science News.

A young woman has died in Sussex, England, from an excess of tennis. It seems she sought to make herself proficient for a tournament and played incessantly, often in the hot sun. Brain fever ensued, and in her last hours she raved about the game.

—Wednesday the Methodist Episcopal Society of Hingham went to North Scituate beach for their annual outing.

BY MACHINERY.

A New Machine Which Cuts Fine Stone Work at

WORKS OF McDONNELL & SONS.

Does Better Work Than by Hand and Promises to Revolutionize the Business in this City—It is Something Wonderful—A Description.

A number of machines have been invented to be used to an advantage in cutting stone but in nearly all cases they have proved unsatisfactory. McDonnell & Sons have now in operation in their large granite yard on Quarry street machines which have been in working order there for nearly two months and with which they are very much pleased. They are used for letter cutting, skin work and carving. The power is furnished by compressed air. About 45 pounds is the average pressure.

In one corner of the sheds a small tank stands with a rubber tube connected, which runs to the man who operates the machine. At the end of the tube is a hollow stock which contains a small valve and piston, the latter enclosed in a spiral spring. In the lower end of the stock, and directly under the piston, is an opening where the head of the chisel enters. When the air is forced through the tube into the stock the pressure forces the piston down and the spring sends it back, creating a rapid jarring which furnishes the cutting power when the tool is pressed against the stone by the workman.

There are three sizes the first being used for small sunk letters, and margin lines, the second size for raised letters, and the third size for carving. In each stock or handle is a small vent hole from which the air rushes and which can be used to blow away all dust. The machine can also be stopped by simply placing the end of the finger over the vent hole. Each stock has three vent holes which regulate the power of the blow.

The above named firm have three in working order at the present time, and through the kindness of Mr. Henry Willey the foreman of the yard we saw them do the work they are advertised to perform.

The first man was cutting sunken letters on a die and it was wonderful to see the amount he could do. It is claimed that a man with the machine can finish 70 first class letters per day, while 35 is considered a good days work by hand.

While there, he also cut a margin line on a die and it was surprising, it was done so well and rapidly.

The second man was cutting a band of raised letters on a marker, and he did equally as well.

The third was the carver. He had a large sarcophagus cap, which is part of a handsome monument that is to be erected in Buffalo, N. Y. All around the stone an egg and dart had been cut by the machine in first-class manner. On one side of cap a wreath of oak leaves was carved, and on the other side a cross of the same leaves. Scattered through the leaves could be seen the little cups without the acorns, and then again both together.

The work was finished in first-class style and looked very clean, and has been pronounced by everybody who has seen it to be far superior to that done by hand.

The machines are manufactured by the American Pneumatic Tool Company, 431 Eleventh avenue, New York. They have been in use in Westerly, R. I., for two years and have given satisfaction. A number of other firms in this city are now negotiating to have them in their yards.

HOUGHS NECK.

Was there a crowd at Houghs Neck last night? Well rather. Many hundreds of people were attracted there by the band concert and dance. It was an agreeable change from the sweltering heat of Quincy, to the breezy atmosphere of the beach. After the five o'clock trip, the cars on the Manet railroad left Quincy every half hour. They went splendidly even those to which tow cars were attached.

The Quincy Band discoursed music from eight o'clock until ten. Their playing was well received every number being applauded.

The Yacht Club held a smoke talk at the Club House. A light lunch was served, Havanas footing the menu.

The other prominent attractions was the hop at the Casino. Although a little warm for dancing, it did not prevent the largest Wednesday night crowd of the season from tripping the light fantastic.

No accident marred the occasion, although one young man from Ward 3 was slightly bruised, in trying to elude Quincy's favorite 'copper.'

Quite a new departure for officers to patrol Great Hill for unoffending lovers.

The Loretto is just now filled to repletion, many old patrons being refused rooms.

Among recent arrivals are Mr. and Mrs. Sugarman, Miss Rose Sugarman, Miss Miriam Sugarman, Mrs. Andrew Miller, Mrs. Whitten, Mr. M. J. Lloyd, all of Boston.

The Linden guests contemplate an excursion to Oakland Garden to see the Fall of Babylon in a few days.

He Lost His Nose for an Hour.

On Wednesday morning, at the Kincaid Manufacturing company's mill near this city, Charlie Ballard, a son of Riley Ballard, had the misfortune to have his nose entirely severed from his face by a fast running belt which had slipped off from a pulley, and the edge striking him on the side of the nose cut entirely through. Dr. J. M. Kelley was summoned to the wounded man's relief as soon as possible and he responded at once.

When he reached the place, which is about a mile out, and had seen the injured man he inquired for the nose, which it seems no one in the excitement caused by the accident had thought of. A search was made for the missing member, and it was found in a pile of trash on the floor where it had fallen, was taken and washed in hot water until it became warm and was put back in place, the wound properly dressed, and when done hardly showed that it had ever been severed from the face and is likely to get well. The space of time between the accident and that of placing back the severed member was about an hour.—Griffin (Ga.) News.

A Journey Lasting Nearly Two Years.

In Sarotov an interesting traveler on foot arrived recently. He was a peasant, Nikolay Audukin by name, and over 70 years of age. He had been a serf, and in 1852 his master had accused him of theft, and had caused him to be exiled to Okhotsk, in Eastern Siberia. As the crime of which he had been accused could not be established he was sent off as a "free exile"—that is, he was not kept a prisoner or bound to penal service in the place of his destination. For thirty-eight years he worked in Okhotsk as a tanner, and saved money. Having attained his seventieth year he conceived a desire to return to his native land, and, as he said, "to put away his little bones among his own people when his time is up in this world." But he was still hale and hearty, and traveled all the way from Okhotsk on foot. He was on the road twenty-two months, and had many a narrow escape from encounters with bears and wolves. At his old home he has a large family of children and grandchildren awaiting him with open arms.—St. Petersburg Letter.

Pawnbrokers and Seashore.

"This is one of the busiest seasons for us," said a pawnbroker. "You see, the impecunious young men are now about to go to the seashore, and they leave with us all they can dispense with in order to help defray their expenses while masquerading down there as wealthy young men, and angling for young women with good bank accounts. Just now we have on hand a very large stock of overcoats, ulsters and watches, the advances on which will find their way in short order to the tills of the seashore hotel keepers. Some of these men have been customers of mine for years, and when I see them come in with their bundles I know that the season at the seashore has been opened. When the weather cools up in the fall they will raise the money in some manner, and then come in and redeem their pledges."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

The King of Tramps.

Wilson Becker is the name of the young tramp, known in Boston as "Sailor Kid," who recently traveled from Boston to San Francisco and return in twenty-one days, without spending a cent for food or railroad fare. He is but 20 years old, and has won the title of "King of the Tramps" from his adroitness in beating his way. He was backed in his late transcontinental trip by a Boston man in the sum of $500 and won. He now offers to wager this sum that he can girdle the globe on the same conditions in 102 days. He is a born deadbeat and brings the highest talent into his business. He was born in Demerara, and ran away from home at the age of 9 years, traveling to Hong Kong, Honolulu and England, with no capital save the gift with which he was born.—Exchange.

Left the Audience Waiting.

Judge Hughes, the author of "Tom Brown's Schooldays," was delivering a lecture the other evening on "American Humor" at a Cheshire village and delighting his audience immensely. He was so wrapped up in his subject that he was totally oblivious as to the time, and before he had completed the first part he was reminded by the church clock that his train was due in a few minutes. He accordingly picked up his manuscript, umbrella and coat and left the room, while the audience cheered and took it as a mere joke. They expected him to return, but he did not, and the audience dispersed rather ill humoredly. This is characteristic of Judge Hughes.—London Tit Bits.

A Record Breaker.

Comus—I see by the papers that the Philadelphia made over twenty knots an hour when being tested.

Thespis—That's no record. I've beaten that myself.

Comus—Indeed!

Thespis—When coming back to the city this summer I came over thousands and thousands of ties per hour.—Munsey's Weekly.

A pretty sight often seen on St. Charles avenue, New Orleans, is a little boy riding his bicycle with his black and tan dog standing behind him. The dog holds on by resting his front paws on his master's neck, and appears to have no fear, no matter how rapidly they travel. The other day the dog grew weary of the sport before the boy, so without any ado he tucked his head down on the boy's shoulder and went to sleep.

The lawns have recovered their verdant complection, thanks to nature's cosmetic.

Catarrh and Breathing.

Catarrh is called the American disease, and it is a very burdensome and repulsive affliction. Inasmuch as it baffles the skill of most physicians, and has filled the drug stores with a multitude of would be remedies, competent medical advice should always be sought at its first manifestations. Its cure, after it has been neglected and become chronic, is a matter of doubt. Competent medical opinion is not wanting, however, to the effect that a simple change of habit will do much as a preventive measure, and also to assist in the cure. "Let our people learn to breathe as nature intended they should breathe, through the nose," said a prominent physician in discussing the matter, "and the evil of catarrh will speedily disappear." This may be a sweeping assertion, but it is worthy of notice that nearly all cases of this disease appear among those who habitually breathe through the mouth.—Good Housekeeping.

Past and Present.

Her mother found the young bride of only three months in tears.

"What is it, darling?" she asked, with that solicitude of mothers-in-law anxious to make out a case.

"Why, Albert," she sobbed, "spoke this morning before he left of what he used to say was love's kiss on my chin. He said the dimple there was"——

"Well, well?"

"He said when he came to look at it closer it was nothing but a pimple."—Philadelphia Times.

Not a Kick, But——.

Wise Mother (from head of stairs)—My dear, I wish you wouldn't sit up half the night reading novels.

Pretty Daughter (from the parlor)—Why, ma, I'm not reading. Mr. Lilliwhite is here.

Wise Mother—Oh, I beg his pardon. I thought you had gone, Mr. Lilliwhite, and I was afraid my daughter was injuring her eyes reading. It seems I was mistaken. Probably the noise I took to be the front door closing was only the hall clock striking 10.—New York Weekly.

Ugly Postage Stamps.

Uncle Sam's stamps are just about the ugliest in the world, because cheapness is made a great object in their production. Somewhat over twenty years ago the United States had by far the most beautiful stamps in existence. This decadence must be regarded as a melancholy symptom by those who consider that postage stamps as well as coins should be expressive of a nation's artistic development.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

A Young Heathen.

"My child is a born infidel," said an astonished mother. "Good-by, God," said Nellie, as she kissed her hand to the sky. "Thank you, God, for the flowers, the pretty flowers, and eberyting."

"Nellie, that is naughty," said the anxious mother. "It's better than that 'laid me down to die prayer,' and I tink God likes it better," answered the little maiden.—New York Tribune.

A Small Watch.

A watchmaker in Newcastle, England, recently completed a set of three gold shirt studs, in one of which is a watch that keeps excellent time. The three studs are connected by a strip of silver inside the shirt bosom, and the watch, contained in the middle one, is wound up by turning the stud above. The hands are set by turning the one below.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Take Your Choice.

Hardup—How much is this brown sugar?

Grocer—Ten cents a pound.

Hardup—Ten cents a pound! Well you've got a lot of sand.

Grocer—Oh, no, not in that. The kind I've got the sand in you can have for eight cents a pound.—Boston Times.

Her Mouth.

Marie Bashkirtseff's was a very pretty mouth, well shaped and expressive. The upper lip was thin, the lower lip full. It was not too small or too big, and showed plenty of character. It certainly was not spoiled by that famous kiss from Pietro, the cardinal's son, which she so violently regretted.—New York Sun.

A Dreadful Slip.

"Bounce the printer."

"Can't. We owe him money."

"Well, for heaven's sake! do something with him. He says the ladies all wore 'night gowns' at the Art League reception. I wrote 'white gowns.'"—Epoch.

When a man can talk so charmingly as to make a book agent forget his errand or the insurance solicitor to neglect to solicit he can safely be put down as a past master in the art of conversation.

Flour at Wholesale
— IS —
50c. Per Barrel Higher.

Owing to the fact of our having a Large Stock of Flour bought at the Lowest point, we will for a limited time only, offer our **Imperial Bread Flour** at

$6.00 per Barrel,

delivered FREE to any part of the City. We guarantee this Flour to be equal in bread making qualities to any Flour offered in Quincy.

We are the largest direct receivers of Flour south of Boston.

Orders by Mail or Telephone promptly filled.

Boston Branch Grocery,
Durgin & Merrill's Block,
QUINCY.

One Dozen Fine Cabinet
PHOTOGRAPHS
FOR $3.00
Bussell's Studio,
ADAMS BUILDING,
Hancock Street,
QUINCY.

June 3. 13t—Thu

Boots and Shoes.
BOOTS AND SHOES!
FOR THE THOUSANDS.

The Best Goods to be found at D. B. STETSON'S. They are all WARRANTED to do Good Service, at the Lowest Prices.

D. B. Stetson,
54 WASHINGTON ST., QUINCY.

OLD PAPERS
— FOR SALE —
10 cts. a Hundred,
At the LEDGER OFFICE.

BEST IN THE MARKET!
FOR $6.50 CASH
WE SELL A TON OF THE
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It is the most Economical Coal sold.
C. PATCH & SON.
[FRANK S. PATCH.]

Quincy, July 9. tf

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)
—BY—
GREEN & PRESCOTT,
115 HANCOCK STREET.

REPORTORIAL STAFF.

FRANK F. PRESCOTT, City Editor.
JAMES E. WODDICK, JAMES S. WHITING,
MISS FREEMAN.

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Births, deaths and marriages free.
Funeral notices 25 cents each; obituary and reading notices 10 cents per line.

TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

As the Cape Ann Breeze says: The electric accident in Boston on Saturday, whereby two horses suffered death on Tremont street, shows conclusively that measures which are supposed to be taken to save from accident, may sometimes be the means of precipitating that which it was intended to avoid.

It was a simple matter as the car which caused the accident went gliding over the rails with the trolley in place. It was a simple matter that the trolley slipped from off the wire—hundreds had probably done the same, and no accident had resulted. Yet this time the trolley bounded a trifle further in the air; it caught an overhead guard wire; that wire, placed in position above to protect the feed wires, broke and fell across the feed wires with the ends dangling on the ground. A simple matter still. But a horse car was headed directly for the broken wire, and ere its driver could hold his horses up the swaying wire lay across their backs, and—presto, a ground was made and the horses lay dead. The driver himself had a narrow escape, and the passengers, while in no immediate danger, were badly frightened. The incident shows that those who operate electric railways by the overhead system have much to learn yet, before they can guaranty safety to the public at large; and it proves a still better argument in favor of the storage battery system of propulsion.

Wiggins is of little account, but it will not do to say that his theory of cyclones in the East arising from the atmospheric disturbance owing to the enormous multiplication of telegraph and telephone wires, is incorrect because these visitations have been most frequent in the sparsely settled regions of the west, where there are few wires or none at all. Tornadoes have visited some sections of the West so frequently and for so long a period as to establish the fact of special conditions of climate or peculiarity of the earth's surface naturally engendering them. But they are new in the east; some cause exists for their recent coming here; who shall say that it is not the wires? What other notable change in conditions has occurred here within a few years to induce the coming of the cyclone? It is easy to laugh at Wiggins, but who presents a better solution than this, which however is not original with the Canadian humbug.—Lawrence American.

A boy tried to get off an electric car in Lynn on Sunday, and found he could not let go of the stancheon and iron handle of the seat from which he was swinging off. He had to be fairly pulled from it by the conductor, and his hands were badly burned. It was found that the stancheon had been split and nailed together, and so a current was transmitted to the boy's hand when he tried to get off. It is going to be a good deal more necessary to provide against casualties from electric cars than from mad dogs, says the New Bedford Standard.

There are some million agriculturists reported as connected with the Farmers' Alliance, turning their attention to politics, which leads the Hartford Post to remark that "if this thing keeps on, the politicians proper will have to take care of the crops, and then there will be a famine surely."

The Lynn Post of the G. A. R. are up to the times and have adopted a very unique badge to be worn encampment week. It has a ladies shoe of aluminum for the pendant of a tri-color ribbon, which is attached to an imitation sole for a clasp or bar. It will be a good advertisement for the city of shoes.

The Milkman at the Pump.

Milkmen are much the same all over the world in their attempts to palm off upon the public as much water as they can disguise. On the Boulevard de Magenta recently, at an early hour in the morning, two policemen came upon one of these purveyors of lacteal fluid busily filling up the cans on his cart from the pump, and with such stuff, too! Owing to the drought most of the water used in Paris is taken from the Seine, and its quality may be gathered from the fact that in the public schools orders have been issued that none is to be employed for drinking purposes without being filtered.

The constables challenged the milky Aquarius, who replied courteously: "Ah! well, you have fairly caught me this time. Jump up on my cart and I will drive you to the police office to save you trouble." This amiable invitation was refused by the sergents de ville, who ordered the delinquent to come out of his cart and walk with them. Instead of complying he whipped up his horse and attempted to escape. At considerable risk one of the constables seized the animal's head, brought it to a standstill, and arrested the delinquent, who along with his "mixture" was marched off to the station. The unusual incident collected a large number of spectators, chiefly workpeople, whose remarks to the erring milkman were far from complimentary.—Paris Cor. London Telegraph.

A Big Rabbit Trap.

Illinois proudly comes to the front for a high place in the world of invention. Its inventor is Mr. Funk, a farmer at Heyworth. This invention is a rabbit trap. Mr. Funk is a competitor for the prize of $125,000 offered by the Australian government for a device that will rid Australia of the terrible rabbit pest which threatens to destroy its agriculture. Various things have been tried without success. The M. Pasteur plan of inoculating the rabbits with a deadly disease was the most promising of these, but this was also a failure. Funk's trap dumps the rabbits into a pit by means of a platform swung on pivots below a bait suspended above it. He has just been informed that the parliamentary committee on rabbits regards it with favor, and has been asked to come to Australia to look after it.—Exchange.

A Mosquito Killer.

Lighthouse Point has for years been infested by mosquitoes, but this year it is said that these insects are harder to find there than picnic gatherings. The reason is that a bug of bigger growth has come along and completely destroyed the mosquito plague. This bug is known by the name of devil's fly, darning needle or spindle bug. It has a long red body and long, tapering, gauze wings. They are regarded as a great boon, as they eat every mosquito that comes along.—New Haven Register.

An Emblem of War.

Jenks—Singular that the peaceful, mild eyed seal should cause so much trouble between Uncle Sam and John Bull.

Jinks—Peaceful nothing! Mild eyed, fiddlesticks! Mars was nowhere compared to a seal as an element of war. First, civil war in my family about sealskin sacques; now, a threatened war between two nations. Glad when the last seal is dead.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

Irrepressible Boys.

An attempt was made at Belfast the night before the Fourth to prevent the small boys from making the night hideous with the ringing of bells. Notwithstanding the vigilance of five policemen, one of whom was stationed at each church, the boys succeeded in entering one belfry by the lightning rod. The police force might just as well have attempted to stop the sun from rising.—Maine Letter.

Butterflies in the Snow.

D. L. Mann, of Sugar Pine, one of our practical woodsmen, was in town last week. He reports that millions of butterflies are in the snow belt of the Sierras this year. He says that in riding through the snow clouds of them were seen by him. They were so troublesome that his horse would snort and shake his head to keep them out of his nostrils.—Tuolumne Independent.

Indigo for Bee Stings.

I see that a lady in Jersey City has died from blood poisoning from a bee sting. Had she gone into the nearest laundry and rubbed the part affected with a blue bag she would be now alive and well of the sting. It is an effectual remedy. I know several cases where indigo applied in that simple manner never failed to cure.—Cor. New York World.

So there are 64,500,000 of us! Superintendent Porter thinks that the census of 1890 will give the United States about those population figures. There is no cause for complaint. This gives us nearly 15,000,000 more than we had ten years ago. No country can show greater advances in wealth and population in the past decade.

A remarkable invention has been made in Austria whereby the serious effects of railway collisions are prevented. Glass tubes project before the train, and if they are broken by an obstacle an electric movement is applied to the brakes, bringing the train immediately to a standstill.

Twenty-eight people are reported as having left Moosehead lake in one day within a week because it is so cold up there. This news won't be likely to make other folks desire to keep away from that part of Maine.

Mrs. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps-Ward is described as a shy woman of delicate features. Her eyes have a look of sadness in them. The strength of her face appears in her forehead. She is a quiet but engaging talker.

MARK DOWN SALE
—OF—
Ladies' Ribbed
Balbriggan Vests!
Always sold for 25 Cents each,
Now 12 1-2 Cents,
—AT—
Miss C. S. Hubbard's,
158 Hancock St.,
Quincy, - - Mass.

For Sale and To Let.

For Sale. A large variety of residences and choice building lots in all parts of the city at prices to suit.

To Let. New house, 10 rooms, all modern conveniences, in Quincy Centre.

Elegant new residence, 11 rooms, on Lincoln avenue, Wollaston.

House, 6 rooms, No. 7 Spear treet, Quincy. Also stores and tenements in all parts of the city

Agents for the Greenleaf Land Associates.

Care of property and collection of rents a specialty.

Geo. H. Brown & Co.,
Insurance, Real Estate and Mortgages,
Adams Building. Quincy.
Branch Office at Williams' Jewelry Store, West Quincy.

To the People of Quincy.

GREETING:
Having opened a first-class Furnace and Plumbing establishment in Pierce's Block, cor. of Hancock and Washington Sts. We are prepared to do all kinds of Furnace and Plumbing work in all its branches, either New work or Repairing by Contract or by the Day.

If you have a Furnace and cannot heat certain rooms, we can heat them for you. If you have a Plumbing job that the circulation is poor, water cannot be heated or the sanitary condition is defective, or otherwise poor, as practical experts in our profession, we can obviate those defects.

We have not come among you as itinerant botches, but as thorough, practical mechanics on Heating and Plumbing. We propose to make Quincy our home, as we have come to stay, and by square dealing and strict attention to business, we desire a share of your patronage, and in order to expediate a better acquaintance with you as to our ability, will say that we have for years and are today performing the work at our other store for many of the leading citizens and corporations of Weymouth and Braintree, a few of which we will name:

A. S. Morrison & Bros.. Jenkins' Manufacturing Co., Columbia Rubber Co.. Allen Fan Co., Fore River Engine Works, Ambler & Hobart, Hon. Edward Avery, A. E. Avery, Col. A. C. Drinkwater. Joshua Wilkins, T. A. Watson, Dr. G. W. Tinkham, Dr. F. F. Forsaith, Dr. T. H. Dearing, I. Morrison, Horace Abercrombie, Hon. F. A. Hobart, Aubrey Hilliard. C. N. Wallace, A. J. Bates, N. F. Hunt, O. W. Allen, Mrs. B. T. Loring, Mrs. Ellen Stetson, Haywood Bros., Geo. H. Holbrook, Thomas Penniman, William Penniman, Elmer Morrison, and many others. We also carry a full line of Rogers' Oil Stove, Agate and Tin Ware.

We are agents for Magee Furnaces and Ranges, and welcome you one and all to visit our establishment, inpect our goods, compare our prices and find that you can do better at home than you can in Boston.

Respectfully yours,
G. B. BATES, Hancock St., Quincy.
May 27. tf

SAVILLE & JONES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Adams Building.

JOHNSON'S
ANODYNE
LINIMENT
Unlike Any Other.
As much
For INTERNAL as EXTERNAL use.
Many people do not know this.
The Most Wonderful Family Remedy Ever Known.
Positively cures Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Hoarseness, Coughs, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Sciatica, Lame Back and Soreness in Body or Limbs. Stops Inflammation in Cuts, Burns, and Bruises. Relieves all Cramps and Chills like magic. Price, 35 cts. post-paid; 6 bottles, $2. Express prepaid. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

THREE ACRES IN ASHES.

Seneca Falls Loses $700,000 by a Big Conflagration — Newspapers and Telegraph Offices Burned Out.

AUBURN, N. Y., July 31.—The largest and most disastrous conflagration that has visited Seneca Falls in thirty years broke out in the rear of the Pow block on the south side of Main street, and in less than three hours three acres of the main business portion of the village was in ashes. The estimated loss is nearly $700,000, with $100,000 insurance. The fire was discovered in the rear of Sutherland's saloon, and in less than fifteen minutes the entire Pew block was one mass of flames. The fire quickly spread to the adjacent buildings and before the arrival of the fire department seven stores were completely enveloped, and the fire was beyond control.

The firemen responded quickly and worked nobly, but for a time it looked as if their efforts would be unavailing to save any portion of the village. All the fire apparatus was on hand and two steamers from Silsby's factory, together with pumps from the factories of Gould and the Gleasons were brought into requisition. A steamer from Waterloo, four miles distant, reached the scene. The Nestor hose and a steamer arrived from Geneva.

A strong southwest breeze increased the fury of the fire, and it soon leaped across the wide street into the Hoag house and the Opera block, spreading rapidly on both sides of the street.

In three hours the firemen obtained control of the fire, but not until it had licked up every inflammable thing in a district covering about three acres. The burned buildings were the handsomest in the village and included the Phenix block, containing the postoffice, The Courier office and the American express office, the Partridge block, the Johnson block, the Opera House block and the Thomson-Houston electric light works, including the entire plant, dynamos, motors, etc. The loss to the electric light works was about $100,000, on which there was only $10,000 insurance. All the letters were saved from the postoffice, but very little of value was taken out of the remaining burned buildings. Every printing office is burned and there is not a pound of type in the village. The names of the papers are: The Reveille, The Courier and The News, all weeklies.

Altogether there were about fifty buildings laid in ashes. Numerous offices were in the upper part of the burned buildings. The Empire State telephone office was entirely cleaned out, together with the Western Union telegraph office. A member of steamer company No. 3 was knocked down by a refractory hose pipe and his leg was broken. A safe, supposed to belong to Munnard Bros., was left open last night and all the books it contained and $400 in cash were burned.

AN APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

National League Requests All Friends of the Irish Cause to Chip In.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 31.—The following address was issued by the officers of the Irish National league of America:

Since the publication of Mr. Parnell's letter relative to the convention advices have been received from the Irish leaders depicting the urgent necessity for the immediate transmission of all available funds in America to the home organization. In view of this severe crisis, and in order that no true friend of Ireland can be excusable for neglect in rendering such assistance as means will afford, all branches of the league, affiliating organizations and individuals in sympathy therewith, are hereby authorized to forward their funds direct to the office of the league in Dublin. The address of the treasurer of the league in Ireland is Dr. Joseph E. Kenney, M. P., 43 Upper O'Connell street, Dublin.

The address is signed by President John Fitzgerald, Treasurer Charles O'Reilly and Secretary John H. Sutton.

Risky Youngsters.

BOSTON, July 31.—Six small boys narrowly escaped drowning in the harbor yesterday. They entered a dory and without even a paddle, had drifted to the vicinity of Governor's Island when the police boat picked them up. The boat was just about to sink.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Gaudaur challenges Hanlan to a race on Lake Minnetonka.

The new steamer Watertown was launched at Watertown, Mass.

Robbers made a successful raidon a passenger train in Nebraska.

Another petty officer in the British army has committed suicide.

Extradition papers are to be issued in the case of Leda Lamontagne.

A broken pulley caused the severe injury of a man in the Merrimac mill.

It is reported that Dr. Cruz, Guatemalan minister at Washington, has been recalled.

The work of repair and relief is wiping out the sad traces of the South Lawrence tornado.

A young woman in Pennsylvania, fearing hydrophobia from the bite of a pet dog, committed suicide.

Charles E. Allen was nominated for representative to congress by the Maine Second district Democrats.

Friends of Mr. Parnell deny the charges against the Irish leader in The New York Times' London correspondence.

A builder's apprentice at Bridgeport, Conn., has received word that a legacy of $200,000 awaits him in Australia.

The Citizens' movement in New York is to be systematically and energetically pushed in the coming campaign.

The Portuguese cabinet has been taken to task for payments to England on account of the seizure of the Delagoa Bay railway.

Lawrence has finally decided that she cannot, unaided, care for the sufferers by last Saturday's tornado, and asks Boston to contribute $25,000.

Ex-Governor Fitzhugh Lee is opposed to any boycott for the election bill, but believes the enactment of such a law would be most injurious.

Diplomats see in the approaching visit of Emperor William to Queen Victoria a move to bring England and Russia into closer relations, and so isolate France.

The Wabash road has followed the example of the Chicago and Grand Trunk and refused to adopt the new uniform bill of lading. It is understood that the Baltimore and Ohio had decided upon the same course.

The Empress of Germany, who was a Schleswig-Holstein princess, is said to have a very fiery temper, and some of her outbursts have been of a humiliating character, betraying a coarseness not expected in royalty. She is a year older than her husband.

Gen. Benjamin F. Pratt, who was lieutenant colonel of the Thirty-sixth regiment U. S. C. T., and breveted general, died at Worcester. He was born at North Weymouth, Mass., June, 28, 1824, and after the war was a member of the senate and of the house, and subsequently was an officer in the custom house.

NATION'S LEADERS

Will Witness the Parade of the War Veterans.

PRESIDENT, VICE PRESIDENT,

And Four Members of the Cabinet Signify Their Intention of Being Present. Grand Naval Display to Occur.

BOSTON, July 31.—The committee of five which visited Washington for the purpose of having a personal interview with the president, and urging him to come to Boston encampment week, returned last evening. From an interview with Chairman Goodale the following facts are gleaned:

The committee left Boston on Monday afternoon and reached Washington on Tuesday forenoon, putting up at Welcker's. Here they were called upon by Representative Cogswell, who, after breakfasting with them, accompanied them to the White House, where they were given an audience by the president. Mr. Harrison received them very courteously. Chairman Goodale presented the case to the chief executive so felicitously, yet strongly, that the president said he would positively be here on the day of the parade, Aug. 12. Such are his engagements, however, that he will be unable to remain long here, but will probably leave Boston on Wednesday morning. He will arrive in Boston either on Monday afternoon or early Tuesday morning. The route by which he will come and other details are as yet undecided, but he promised to notify the committee as soon as those details are perfected.

President Harrison will probably be accompanied by the following cabinet officers: Hon. Redfield Proctor, secretary of war; Hon. Benjamin F. Tracy, secretary of the navy; Hon. John W. Noble, secretary of the interior; Hon. Jeremiah M. Rusk, secretary of agriculture.

Chairman Goodale also had an exceedingly pleasant interview with Vice President Morton who assured him that he should certainly come to Boston on the great day.

Grand Naval Display.

Secretary Tracy was not in Washington, but a very pleasant interview was had with Assistant Secretary John R. Soley, the new official. He expressed his willingness to co-operate with the executive committee in putting the naval display in our waters during encampment week on as grand and elaborate a scale as possible. It will be impossible for the Kearsarge to come here, as she will undoubtedly sail for Central America early next week.

In all probability one or two other war ships will accompany the north Atlantic squadron, although it is impossible as yet to state definitely which ones. There is no doubt but that the torpedo boat Cushing and the dynamite boat Vesuvius will come here. It is barely possible that the Enterprise may be ready to sail by that time, if so, she will be sent here.

A Committee Meeting.

The committee on parade of the national encampment of the Grand Army for 1890 met at headquarters yesterday afternoon, Col. Thomas R. Matthews presiding.

The drivers of carriages and other vehicles authorized to pass within the lines on the day of the parade will be designated by appropriate badges, to be furnished by the committee on parade.

A contract has been made with the Everett Crystal Spring Water company for six wagons, each carrying 300 gallons, and two men to serve water to the men in the procession.

At the point of rendezvous division flags designating the different departments will be placed; a red flag denoting the right of the department and a white flag the left.

General Orders.

The following general orders from Commander-in-Chief Alger were received:

1. The commander-in-chief hereby announces that the parade of the Grand Army, at its twenty-fourth annual national encampment, will take place in Boston on Tuesday, Aug. 12, 1890.

2. The headquarters of the commander-in-chief will be established at the Hotel Vendome on Commonwealth avenue at 9 a. m., at which hour all departments will form in their designated positions, and the column will move at 10:30 a. m., over the following route: Commonwealth avenue (south side) to Arlington street, thence via Boylston street, Huntington avenue, Dartmouth street, Columbus avenue, West Chester park and square (south side), Washington street, Hanover street and dismissed corner Washington and Hanover streets.

3. The formation of the line will be in the park on Commonwealth avenue, the right resting at the corner of West Chester park (south side), and extending to Arlington street. Departments will take position in line in order of seniority of charter, and form in single rank, platoons of twelve files front, closing en masse. Detailed orders will be issued later from these headquarters, giving exact position of each department, which will be designated by department flags.

4. Department commanders will at once report to their headquarters the approximate number of men who will be present from their respective departments.

5. Department commanders and staffs will be mounted if possible. Mounted posts will parade with their own departments, their places of rendezvous to be dedicated hereafter, but at places where they can fall into their proper positions in column.

6. Organizations other than the Grand Army will follow the Grand Army in the following order: All associations of naval veterans, regimental and other military associations, camps of Sons of Veterans.

7. All naval associations will form on Newton street, right resting on Arlington street, and extending south. Regimental and other military associations will form on the left of the naval associations. Sons of Veterans will form on Marlboro street, right resting on Arlington street, and extending south.

8. Carriages with cripple veterans will form on Beacon street in double line near street curb, right resting on Arlington street, and extending south, and will move into position on the left of the column of the Grand Army.

9. Each department will parade as a dicision under command of its department rommander. Naval associations will parade as a division, under a commander to be designated by the commander-in-chief in later orders. Regimental and other military associations will parade as a division under similar orders. Sons of Veterans will form as a division under command of the ranking officer of their order present. Columns of crippled veterans in carriages will be in charge of an officer, who will be designated by the commander-in-chief in later orders.

10. The Massachusetts department being the entertaining department, will take position on the left of the column of the departments of the Grand Army.

The recommendation of the committee on parade, relative to having the President of the United States witness the march of the veterans from the stand on Copley square, was adopted.

Department Commander George H. Innis resigned his position as chairman of the committee on the erection of grand stands, and Comrade Cranmore N. Wallace was elected to fill the vacancy, and Col. William M. Olin was elected a member of the committee.

On motion of Maj. George S. Merrill, it was voted that the secretary of the navy be requested to direct that salutes be fired from the navy yard, in connection with the squadron, at the time the procession moves, Aug. 12, and that the secretary of war be asked to cause a similar salute from the forts in Boston harbor to be given the delegates on the occasion of their harbor excursion, Saturday, Aug. 16.

WHAT THE CENSUS SHOWS.

Gains and Losses of Population in the Old Bay State.

BOSTON, July 31.—Unofficial statements in regard to the population of 19 cities and 261 towns in Massachusetts, as shown by the United States census of 1890, are as follows: Adams, in Berkshire county, has jumped from 5591 to 9271, a gain of 3626, and North Adams from 10,191 to 15,919, a gain of 5729; Pittsfield increased 3677 in population; Beverly gains 2364 inhabitants. In Franklin county, Montague has added 1415 to its population in 10 years and Orange 1361. Westfield has gone from 7587 to 9800, Ware 4817 to 7217, Arlington from 4100 to 5528 and Fverett from 4159 to 11,043. Medford gains 3532 people, Watertown 1667 and Norwood 1387. Revere jumps from 2263 to 5652. Of the Worcester county towns reported, Blackstone shows a gain of 1188, Clinton one of 2156, Southbridge one of 1185, Spencer one of 1230 and Webster one of 1319, while the heaviest single loss among them is in North Brookfield, which now has 591 inhabitants less than it had when the census of 1880 was taken. Harwich loses 695 people, New Marlboro 574 and Deerfield 654.

THE WHITE FLEET'S CRUISE

Spoken of as Remarkably Free from Unpleasant Features.

NEW YORK, July 31.—The vessels of the squadron of evolution attract great attention at their anchorage ground. People line the piers, and the small boats which are to hire to pleasure seekers reap an unexpected harvest of half and whole dollars. In an interview Rear Admiral Walker says: "I have been in the navy more years than I like to to think or speak of, and never have I been on a cruise that was so entirely free from anything like dissatisfaction or disturbance on board the vessel. I do not mean to say that no punishment has been inflicted; in a squadron containing 1500 officers and men under military restrictions, it is inevitable that offenses must occassionally occur, and of course the penalty for them paid, but no serious offenses were committed and no penalties that could be described as severe were inflicted. For the most part, the derelictions were such as would be passed un-noticed among civilians on land."

SCHOONERS IN TROUBLE.

Schooner George R. White Seized—Newfoundland Schooner Confiscated.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 31.—News has been received here of the seizure of the Seattle schooner George R. White, by the United States customs agents at Ounalaska. The White neglected to keep a copy of the bond filed that she would not take firearms into Alaska.

The Victoria schooner Ariel is reported to have been boarded by the cutter Rush, and warned to keep out of Behring Sea. A copy of the formal proclamation was given to the captain. This incident, it is thought, contradicts the belief that the policy of 1886 will be pursued this season by the United States.

NEW YORK, July 31.—The Herald's St. Pierre, Miq., special states that the supreme court yesterday ordered the St. John's schooner Mary and her cargo confiscated for landing three barrels of cod roes. There is considerable excitement over the seizures.

Big Fire in Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 31.—A disastrous fire broke out last night on the lake front, near the mouth of the Chicago river, and before it was checked it had burned between ten and fifteen acres of lumber and about forty freight cars. The total loss is estimated at $300,000; partly insured. The direction of the wind, which was off shore, alone saved the city from a much more serious fire. Five hundred thousand telegraph poles, a great quantity of railroad ties and oak planks, besides wharfing material, several huge store buildings and a gigantic pile driver were destroyed.

Amherst College Presidency.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 31.—The Amherst college board of trustees met in this city and elected Merrill Edwards Gates, president of Rutgers college, as president of Amherst college, to succeed Julius H. Seelye. This was the result of the report of a special committee of the trustees appointed to select a suitable man for the place. The vote accepting the nomination was unanimous and a special committee was elected to inform President Gates of his election to the Amherst presidency. There are strong hopes that he will accept.

Tennessee Republican Convention.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 31.—The Republican state convention was held here, about 600 delegates being present. Congressman L. C. Houck was made permanent chairman. A platform was adopted indorsing President Harrison's administration, favoring a protective tariff law, recognizing the right and duty of congress to pass effective national election laws and opposing trusts. Hon. Lewis T, Baxter was nominated for governor by acclamation. He is a capitalist and president of the Nashville Commercial club.

Killed by a Train.

NEW HAVEN, July 31.—The body of a man was found near the railroad track just outside of Milford. The head was terribly smashed, and the man is supposed to have fallen from an express train. A razor and several small articles were found in his pockets, but nothing by which to establish identification.

Fatal Assault by Strikers.

NEW YORK, July 31.—John Taylor of this city was fatally assaulted by strikers at the factory of the Standard Wood Turning company in Jersey City. Taylor was about to apply for work at the factory, in which there is a strike, when he was set upon by the strikers. Two arrests have been made.

Nothing in It.

PORTLAND, Me., July 31.—The corners visited Goose Island. The bones reported to have been found there are not those of human beings, and the reported finding of the hands and feet of children is apparently the imagination of the people who told the story.

MANET STREET RAILWAY.

[ELECTRIC.]

On and after THURSDAY, July 24, Cars will run as follows between

QUINCY AND HOUGHS NECK.

Leave Quincy.		Leave Houghs Neck	
7.30 A. M.	12.30 P. M.	7.00 A.M.	1.00 P.M.
8.30 "	1.30 "	8.00 "	2.00 "
9.30 "	2.30 "	9.00 "	3.00 "
10.30 "	3.30 "	10.00 "	4.00 "
11.30 "	4.30 "	11.00 "	5.00 "
	5.30 "	12.00 M.	6.00 "
	6.30 "		7.00 "
	7.30 "		8.00 "
	8.30 "		9.00 "
	9.30 "		10.00 "
	10.30 "		

SUNDAY TIME.

Leave Quincy.		Leave Houghs Neck	
9.00 A. M.	12.30 P. M.	8.30 A.M.	1.00 P.M.
10.00 "	1.30 "	9.30 "	2.00 "
11.00 "	2.30 "	10.30 "	3.00 "
12.00 M.	3.30 "	11.30 "	4.00 "
	4.30 "		5.00 "
	5.30 "		6.00 "
	6.30 "		7.00 "
	7.30 "		8.00 "
	8.30 "		9.00 "
	9.30 "		10.00 "
	10.30 "		

Subject to change without notice.

Special arrangements can be made for transportation for late parties or hops.

Fare 10 Cents. Children, 5 Cents.

GEORGE W. MORTON,
Superintendent.

Quincy and Boston Street Railway.

(ELECTRIC.)

Commencing Monday, June 23, 1890, Cars Leave

West Quincy for Neponset.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 8.55, 9.50, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 1.45, 2.20, 3.00, 3.35, 4.00, 4.45, *5.10, 5.30, 6.00, 6.15, 6.55, *7.15, 7.35, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.40, 10.00, †10.45 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.32, 9.18, 10.08, 10.53, 11.33 A. M.; 12.13, 1.03, 1.38, 2.00, 2.38, 3.18, 3.53, 4.17, 5.03, 5.55, 6.17, 6.33, 7.13, 7.53, 8.38, 9.00, 9.35, 10.00, 10.18, †10.42, †11.02 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy Point and West Quincy.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 9.00, 9.45, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.30, 3.15, 3.55, 4.20, 4.45, 5.05, 6.15, 6.35, 6.50, 7.30, 8.20, 8.55, 9.20, 10.00, *10.25, †10.35 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.33, 9.18, 10.08, 10.56, 11.38 A. M.; 12.15, 1.03, 1.18, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.17, 4.41, 5.09, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 6.48, 7.13, 7.32, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—6.25, 6.55, 7.25, 8.08, 8.35, 9.20, 9.55, 10.25, 11.23 A. M.; 12.15, 1.05, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.41, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 7.00, 7.32, 8.30, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—6.40, 7.10, 7.55, 8.20, 8.50, 9.35, 10.10, 10.40, 11.45 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.40, 3.15, 4.05, 5.00, 5.40, 6.15, 6.47, 7.15, 7.55, 8.45, 9.45, 10.38 P. M.

SUNDAY.

West Quincy for Neponset.—7.50, 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50 A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.55, 2.40, 3.15, 3.45, 4.20, 4.55, 5.40, 6.15, 6.50, 7.25, 7.55, 8.40, 9.15, 10.05, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.47, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.15, 1.37, 2.12, 2.57, 3.32, 4.02, 4.37, 5.12, 5.57, 6.32, 7.07, 7.42, 8.12, 8.57, 9.32, 10.07, 10.30, †10.12, †11.05 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy and West Quincy.—7.50, 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50, A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.50, 2.20, 2.55, 3.25, 4.00, 4.35, 5.20, 5.55, 6.30, 7.05, 7.35, 8.20, 8.55, 9.30, 10.05, 10.25, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.22, 7.55, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—8.10, 8.56, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4 52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.42, 8.12, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—8.30, 9.20, 10.15, 11.00, 11.45 A. M.; 12.30, 1.10, 1.55, 2.25, 2.55, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.15, 5.55, 6.30, 7.10, 8.00, 8.25, 9.00, 9.35, 10.05, 10.45 P. M.

*To Quincy only.
†To Car house only.

At Neponset close connection is made with West End Street Cars to and from Boston.

At Quincy Centre close connection is made with Electric Cars to and from Quincy Point.

Cars are due at Beale street, Wollaston, ten minutes after leaving Neponset and seven minutes after leaving Quincy.

JOHN A. DUGGAN, *Superintendent.*

Old Colony.

On and after June 16, 1890. Trains Leave

QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—4.33, 6.11, 6.55, 7.24, 7.31, 7.37, 7.52, 8.12, 8.34, 8.40, 9.18, 9.59, 10.38, 10.57 A. M.; 12.05, 1.02, 1.20, 1.42, 2.50, 4.00, 4.07, 4.48, 4.55, 5.33, 5.40, 6.20, 7.05, 7.10, 8.10, 9.06, 10.19, 10.33 P. M. **SUNDAY**—9.21, 9.31 A. M.; 1.46, 5.53, 6.01, 6.35, 8.14, 9.05, 9.16, 10.20, 11.01 P. M.

RETURN.—5.45, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 10.05, 11.02 A. M.; 12.00 M; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.30, 2.35, 3.12, 3.52, 4.18, 4.42, 5.10, 5.35, 6.07, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 8.15, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY**—7.30, 8.30, 9.15, 9.30 A. M.; 12.45, 1.30, 5.00, 5.45, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WOLLASTON HEIGHTS FOR BOSTON.—4.36, 6.14, 6.59, 7.28, 7.41, 8.15, 8.46, 9.21, 10.02, 11.00 A. M.; 12.08, 1.05, 1.45, 2.53, 4.10, 4.58, 5.43, 6.23, 7.14, 8.13, 9.09, 10.37 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.34 A. M.; 1.49, 6.19, 9.20, 11.04 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.35, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.19, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M., 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M

ATLANTIC FOR BOSTON.—4.38, 6.19, 7.02, 7.16, 7.44, 8.05, 9.24, 10.04, 11.15 A. M.; 12.11, 1.25, 1.56, 2.56, 4.15, 5.48, 6.31, 7.12, 7.17, 8.18, 9.12, 10.40 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.37 A. M.; 1.52, 6.22, 9.23, 11.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.17, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 12.30, 1.15, 1.55, 2.25, 3.12, 4.18, 4.22, 4.42, 5.33, 5.40, 6.15, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

QUINCY ADAMS FOR BOSTON.—4.30, 6.07, 6.51, 7.20, 7.34, 8.08, 9.15, 9.56, 10.34 A. M.; 12.02, 1.38, 2.46, 4.03, 5.37, 6.16, 7.05, 8.07, 9.03, 10.30 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.27 A. M.; 1.42, 6.11, 9.12, 10.57 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M., 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WEST QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—6.08, 7.05, 7.54, 9.11, 11.04 A. M.; 1.46, 3.45, 5.27, 6.20, 10.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

EAST MILTON FOR BOSTON.—6.12, 7.09, 7.58, 9.15, 11.08 A. M.; 1.50, 3.50, 5.31, 6.24, 10.11 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR EAST MILTON AND WEST QUINCY.—6.48, 8.35, 10.10 A. M.; 12.50, 2.40, 4.42, 5.50, 6.42, 8.14 P. M.

GEO. L. CONNOR,
Gen'l Pass'r Agt.

J. R. KENDRICK,
General Manager.

Today's Anniversaries.

Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

WHICH HAPPENED ON JULY 31.

In Quincy and Vicinity—On the Battle Fields—Births and Deaths of the Presidents—Incorporation of Massachusetts' Cities and Norfolk County Towns—Foreign Matters.

1797—Quincy called Rev. Jacob Flint as colleague of Rev. Mr. Wibird.

1833—Harvey Field was buried in a well three hours.

1848—Niagara Engine Company presented with flag.

World Wide.

A. JOHNSON.

1653—Admiral Van Tromp, famous Dutch naval commander, killed in a marine battle near Texel.

1759—The English, under Gen. Wolfe, defeated at the Montmorenci river, near Quebec.

1777—Lafayette commissioned a major general by the Continental congress. He arrived in America in a vessel fitted out at his own expense.

1803—Birth of John Ericsson, inventor and builder of the Monitor style of warships; died 1888.

1822—Birth of Abram Hewitt, ex-mayor of New York.

1830—Charles X flees from Paris and is succeeded by Louis Philippe.

1835—Paul du Chaillu born in Paris; eminent as a traveler.

1870—The king of Prussia proclaims amnesty to political offenders and prepares for war against Napoleon.

1875—Death of Phœbe Carey, American poetess.

1875—Death of Andrew Johnson, ex-president, aged 67.

1886—The Abbe Liszt, famous pianist and composer, died.

1888—Dr. Robert Morris, poet-laureate of Free Masonry, died, aged 72.

THE RIGHT WILL RIGHT ITSELF.

When overcome with anxious fears,
And moved with passion strong,
Because the right seems losing ground
And everything goes wrong,
How oft does admonition say:
"Put trouble on the shelf;
Truth will outlive the liars' day,
And Right will right itself!"

By all the triumphs of the past,
By all the victories won,
The good achieved, the progress made
Each day, from sun to sun;
In spite of artful ways employed
By perfidy or pelf,
Of one thing we can rest assured,
The Right will right itself!

Unshaken in our faith and zeal,
'Tis ours to do and dare,
To find the place we best can fill,
And serve our Maker there;
For he is only brave who thus
Puts trouble on the shelf,
And trusts in God, for by His aid
The Right will right itself.

—New York Ledger.

How Mechanics Are Made Now.

"The way in which men learn trades in this age of the world," said a man who has made a study of the subject, "is at variance with the way they used to learn. In the old times when a man went to a trade he began and mastered it piece at a time. And by and by he could make whatever he was working upon entire. I know a man who works in a watch factory. He has been there eleven years, and all he knows is how to make a balance wheel. Aside from that he knows no more about the mechanism of a watch than a man who never saw one.

"Another man I know works in a wagon factory. He works on hubs. Nothing else. Another man works on spokes, another on the tongue, and so on, but not one of them knows how to put up a wagon as a whole. The result is if one section of the labor in a large factory goes on a strike it throws the whole shop out of balance. What affects a part affects the whole. Labor has made great strides in the last twenty years. This thing of teaching one mechanic one thing and another something else was wisely schemed by somebody. By it, if the plan continues, the mechanic will soon be master of the situation."—Chicago Tribune.

Professor Samuel Cushman, apiarist of the Rhode Island agricultural experiment station, maintains as the result of personal observation that bees do no damage to growing or fair fruit. The juice of fruit is in fact injurious to them, and they do not attack sound fruit but only bruised fruit or that which has been previously injured by other insects.

With the present developments of electrical science it does not take long to start an elevated railway and get it into running operation. Beatrice, Neb., is one of the newest places to make use of electricity for motive power. It is said that the line will be in operation sixty days after the plans and specifications are drawn up.

There is now no doubt that the potato disease has attacked the crop in south and west Ireland. The district most affected up to the present is the country around Skibbereen and Schull, county Cork, which the famine of 1848 ravaged so terribly. There is no fear of famine now, but the disease means ruin to thousands.

Some relic hunter has cut out and carried away from the Union college building in Schenectady, N. Y., a section of window sill in which ex-President Arthur cut his name years ago when a student there.

Wednesday of last week was an eventful day for many people in Maine. Twenty-nine marriages are reported as having taken place in this state on that day, and the returns are not all in yet.

HEARTSEASE.

In simple words what subtile power!
Heartsease, what is it? and oh where
To find the sweet and mystic flower?
Ask them who on their bosoms wear
The costly blossoms of an hour,
Flowers withered by the heart's despair.
It is not there, it is not there,
With stifled sighs they say it is not there.

On festal board, in beauty's bower,
Amongst exotics rich and rare,
Of death's pale brides the bridal dower,
On altar high, or palace stair,
In field or garden after shower,
In wildwood and the violet's lair
Look for the flower. It is not there,
With tears men say, it is not there.

Oh, where shall I its blossom find?
What earthly soil and clime may bear
That flower of heaven, peace of mind?
In heaven itself, in purer air,
With brighter sky and softer wind,
And soil unplowed by human care,
It grows—and to my bosom bare
I'll press its leaves for heartsease there!

—Pittsburg Bulletin.

MY VENGEANCE.

It came at last. We were in the library. I seated before the grate, gazing vacantly into the fire; he in an armchair close by, and she at the piano.

Three months before I had met Harry Vane in the out-of-the-way country village where chance had thrown us both. I was no child; twenty-three summers and winters had passed over my head and left me a wearied, unsatisfied woman, with numerous acquaintances but few friends, much wealth but no happiness, many lovers but no one to love.

Harry Vane was seven years my senior—an educated, traveled, polished man of the world in its best sense. We were much together. Our tastes were similar, though on many, perhaps most, points our opinions were diametrically opposite.

I first admired, then loved him.

Two months of unalloyed happiness went by. I loved him with an intensity at which I myself almost shuddered, and he, perhaps because he had nothing else to do, loved me. How did I know that he loved me? I never could explain. You might sneer at the foundation on which my belief rested, and possibly you would be right.

Then Louise Damerton, having wearied of Saratoga and Newport, and having by some chance discovered my hiding place, came too.

She was very beautiful. Even I, who had known her from childhood, and knew how false was her heart and how utterly worthless her character, was obliged to admit that a more peerlessly beautiful woman I had never seen.

Before three days had passed I felt that I was losing the only human being for whom I had ever cared, and ere a week was gone I knew that for the time at least I had lost him. Her beautiful face, her tasteful dress and her innocent, childish manner had completely enthralled the man for whom I would have periled my soul.

I said that we were stopping at an out-of-the-way village. The residents themselves said that it had not grown any in fifty years, and this statement was readily believed by the chance visitors, who found that in the whole place there was not a single piano. This was an unfailing source of annoyance to Harry Vane, who was passionately fond of music, and who soon learned that Louise was proficient in the art.

But the summer passed away, autumn came and our party broke up. The cold winds of December were howling when we met again. Louise had come to New York to spend a few weeks with me. We hated each other hotly, had always done so, and yet our interchange of visits was frequent. Nor was there any hypocrisy in this; each understood the feelings of the other thoroughly; there was not the slightest deception; but each understood that for convenience sake the outward appearance of civility must be maintained.

I had not seen Harry since summer, but shortly after Louise's arrival he, too, came to New York. The next day he came to dinner and spent the evening. Louise at his request had played and sung. She had done her best, and done well.

And this brings me to the opening scene of this sketch. All the time I had been sitting with crossed hands, gazing vacantly into the fire and thinking with throbbing heart and glowing cheek that the moment of my triumph was at hand.

He loved music, and what was her talent to mine? She had not heard me for years, for in my misanthropy I had refused to play for any one, and only practiced when entirely alone.

Had she known the truth she would never have touched a piano in my presence. But she grew weary of playing and he, starting from a dreamy trance, arose and set a chair for her by his own.

"Would you favor us, Martha?" she asked, in a half triumphant, half insolent tone.

He gave her an impatient glance; it was provoking to have the charm of her music broken by any ordinary performance.

I saw at a glance and understood it perfectly; but without a word I arose and seated myself at the instrument. I saw them exchange smiles; then he threw back his head and closed his eyes, as if resigning himself to what could not be avoided.

Before I struck a dozen notes, however, his head was raised, and in less than five minutes he was at my side. For an hour or more I played, and he, enraptured with the strains, never left me.

After that he called almost daily, and with a triumphant swelling of my heart I saw how completely Louise had lost her influence and how my own was reestablished. Once more I felt that he loved me and this time not because I happened to be the only woman near, but because from a host of competitors he had chosen me of his own good will.

Louise saw that her almost certain conquest had become a most humiliating defeat. It cut her to the quick that I, her avowed enemy, should deprive her of the lion of the season. She saw her cause was lost, and to retrieve it resolved on a desperate expedient.

She became ill. For several days she was confined to her room. We thought it only a temporary disorder till the physician gravely informed me that Miss Damerton's friends ought to be notified.

I was greatly startled. My heart misgave me for the part I had acted toward her, and thinking she was dying I began to reason how much better it would have been if I had made no effort to regain Harry Vane's love. I thought how much wiser and stronger I was than this frail flower; how much easier it would be for me to go through life alone than this weak child—vain and trifling as I know her to be—who had never for a single hour depended on herself for pleasure or happiness. In this state of mind I one day asked her if she would like to see Harry Vane. The flushed cheek and quick glance told how grateful was the question, and made me reproach myself for not mentioning the subject before.

He came of course at my request; my slightest wish had become his law, but his stay was very brief.

A few days passed and then I, knowing the pleasure his visit had afforded, desired him to see her again.

He had scarcely entered the room when I was summoned away and they were left alone. Precisely what passed in that strange interview I never knew, but enough I gleaned to assure me that Louise made him believe that her illness and approaching death—she told him she was dying—were caused by his indifference.

Such statements could but make a powerful impression on his highly sensitive nature.

He was bound by no promise to me, and possibly not knowing the madness of my love pledged himself to her.

I do not think her sickness had been entirely feigned. Pride and chagrin had so preyed on her mind as to produce a slight illness, of which she had availed herself to the utmost.

Day by day she grew stronger. In a little while she was able to leave her room, and soon, the weather becoming milder, to take a short drive.

Harry was her constant companion. I do not believe he loved her. I do not believe it now; but a feeling of chivalry prompted him to devote himself to the woman who, for his sake, had ventured on the doubtful borders of the grave.

I did not learn all at once. It was some time before the full conviction dawned on me, and then I hated her. All my fine theories were blown to the wind. I felt and knew that the love for which she pined with the wantonness of a spoiled child was to me life itself.

She left us. Spring came, and with it a letter from Louise asking me to come to her home and be her bridesmaid. She was to be married early in May.

I went, of course. I found Louise just as I had expected to find her—proud of her conquest, and yet half dreading the man who, in the intercourse of married life, would soon fathom her worthless heart.

We rode out one bright, sunny morning to enjoy the pure air and visit the cataract, which the recent rains had swollen to a miniature Niagara.

My bright morning had a fearful ending.

After half an hour's rapid riding we reined our horses in on the edge of a steep bank overlooking a beautiful rivulet. The scene below was delightful. The sparkling water, the white pebbles, the green moss and sweet violets made a picture never to be forgotten.

"We must have some of those flowers as souvenirs of our ride," Harry remarked, as he directed his horse down the declivity.

He had reached the margin of the brook, dismounted, and was about to gather the violets, when a loud shriek from Louise caused both him and me to turn our eyes toward her.

From some cause her horse had become restive and she not being able to control him had darted off at a rapid pace along the road.

The animal dashed along like the wind, and, although having a surer horse and being a better rider, I was obliged to use every exertion in order to overtake her.

At first my only anxiety was lest she should fall from the saddle, but soon the appalling sound of the cataract met my ears, while at the same instant a wild cry from Louise assurred me that she, too, was aware of her danger.

I urged my horse forward. I was at her side; to save her now required scarcely an exertion, when, like a flash of lightning, the Prince of Darkness whispered in my ear, "If she dies there is none between you and Harry Vane's love." With a sudden jerk I reined in my horse, and Louise dashed on.

A new sound greeted me. I turned and saw Harry Vane tearing madly along the road. He passed me, and as his eye met mine I saw that he had witnessed and understood my murderous act.

Never shall I forget that scene. Louise swaying wildly in her saddle on the mad animal, dashing frantically on to destruction. Harry Vane, badly mounted, yet by almost superhuman exertion gaining on her, and I gazed spellbound after both.

Scarcely an instant had passed when the enormity of my crime sent a shudder through my frame.

"I am better mounted than either and can save her yet," I muttered, as I urged my horse forward.

I passed Harry, reached once more the side of Louise and had my arm extended to save her, when suddenly my horse stumbled, slipped and fell headlong to the earth. I started to my feet, saw Vane go by, grasp wildly at Louise already on the edge of the chasm, saw his horse stumble and all go over the brink into the fearful abyss below.
—Hazel Brown in Atlanta Constitution.

All Relatives.

"Englishmen and Germans in this country are all related to each other."

"How's that?"

"The former comes from the mother country and the latter from the fatherland."—Drake's Magazine.

THE THOUGHTFUL MAN

Reads, Reflects, and Decides

What is the Best Policy

For him to pursue

TO MAKE HIS BUSINESS

A Large and Prosperous One.

THE HEADSTRONG MAN

Thinks He Knows

Just What is Best!

and he pushes ahead,

works hard,

but

FINDS HIS LABOR

does not produce

GOOD RESULTS,

and he is

Obliged to Fail,

OR GIVE UP BUSINESS,

perhaps both.

Let those who wish to succeed, not work so hard; take more notice; see what others do, and try and improve on their ways and on their own in past years.

ADVICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertise regularly in the LEDGER and reach the people who spend their money in Quincy.

Advertise in a judicious manner. The world reads and studies the daily papers, but only a small proportion of the people ever see the issues of the professonal advertising schemes.

Advertise attractively. The fresher, brighter and more interesting you make your advertisements the more they will be read. Indeed, many advertisements afford so much information on current topics of domestic economy that they are read as a matter of news.

Advertise truthfully. Let your advertisement, in all cases, exactly correspond with what you really propose to sell. Be prepared to show the customer, who inquires, the identical goods, and let the price and terms tally with your announcements.

Advertise sensibly. Use plain language, easily understood, writing as you would talk to a customer. Slang, vulgar expressions, scriptural quotations, and personalities, ought never to have a place in advertisements. They are sure to offend some one, and are never in good taste.

Advertise modestly. Neither brag nor exaggerate. Tell the truth and prove it; but tell it interestingly and prove it convincingly. Avoid superlatives, since constant use weakens their effect.

Advertise liberally. Hunt's Merchant's Magazine says on this point: According to the character or extent of your business, set aside a liberal percentage each year for advertising, and do not hesitate. Keep yourself unceasingly before the public, and it matters not what business of utility you may be engaged in, for, if intelligently and industriously pursued, a fortune will be the result.

Advertise specifically. It is better to name certain lines of goods rather than a general stock. Most people are bargain-hunters, and an advertisement will meet with more responses if it offers a specific bargain.

Advertise persistently. "To discontinue an advertisement," says John Wanamaker, Philadelphia's great merchant, "is like taking down your sign. If you want to do business you must let the public know it. Standing advertisements are better and cheaper than reading notices. They look more substantial and business-like, and inspire confidence. I would as soon think of doing business without clerks as without advertising."

OLD WHISKEYS,
WINES, &C.

A. HETHERSTON & CO., 44 and 46 Broad, cor. Milk Street, have decided to place their Superior Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Purposes at direct importers' prices from their very large stock both in the Custom House and their Warehouse. These goods have been pronounced by connoisseurs unequalled, have been selected with greatest care. Send for Catalogue. Orders shipped C. O. D. from one gallon up.

Old Whiskeys.

Rock and Rye, $2 per gal. 75 cases, $6.50 a case.
Old Bourbon Whiskey, $2 per gal.
Choice Old Bourbon Whiskey, $3 per gal.
Prime Old Bourbon Whiskey, $4 per gal.
Old Rye Whiskey, $2 per gal.
Very Choice Rye Whiskey, $3 per gal.
Old Rum, $2 per gal.
Very Old Rum, $3 per gal.

A. Hetherston & Co.,
44 & 46 BROAD ST.,
BOSTON, MASS.

July 24.

Wines, &c.

London Particular Port Wine, $2 per gal.
Very Choice Port Wine $3 per gal.
Fine Sherry, $2 per gal.
Full Flavored Sherry, $3 per gal.
Gin, $2 per gal.
Pure Holland Gin, $2.75 per gal.
Old Brandy, $5.50 per gal.
Choicest Brandy, $7 per gal.

Sample Bottles, containing about one quart, at 5 Cents additional for bottle.

A. Hetherston & Co.,
44 & 46 BROAD ST.,
BOSTON, MASS.

4t o4w

LAWTON'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND!

—FOR THE—

Blood, Liver and Kidneys.

This great constitutional remedy has been on the European market for over twenty years, is superior to all others, and proven the greatest Blood Purifier and System Renovator ever compounded by medical skill. Nothing can equal it for putting the vital portions of the body in condition. If your liver is affected do you stop to think how or what your liver is? The liver is subject to more or less little pains or aches. This organ is the sponge of the body, and is continually soaked full of blood rich in poison. Its purpose is the secretion of certain digestive and cathartic elements known as bile, and the transformation of those products of digestion which are absorbed into the blood and carried into the liver before they enter the general circulation and assist in nourishing the body. Inactivity, then, produces numerous diseases. So by using LAWTON'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND, your liver will be free from all diseases. It is also absolutely necessary to know what and where are your kidneys. There are two kidneys, one on each side of the backbone. They are the only organs that purify the blood of the uric acid waste in the system. Every drop of blood courses through a great many times a day, just as through the heart. The waste matter which they should take away contains deadly poison which, if retained, causes fatal results. Sixty-five gallons of blood per hour, in the average man, passes through the kidneys, and to purify it they must be in perfect health. The kidneys are filled with many thousand hair-like tubes. These tubes run into every part of the kidney and, as the blood flows through that organ, the urine passes into these tubes, and is drained into the bladder. If these little tubes are diseased, the uric acid is not removed, and, instead of this poison coming through the blood, the albumen, which is really the life of the blood, comes through these walls and escapes with the urine; in other words, the nerve action is entirely wrong, and instead of taking the poison out of the blood, the life of the blood is taken out and the poison remains.

LAWTON'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND,

By its immediate action upon these vital organs thoroughly cleanses renovates and restores them to their normal condition.

PALATABLE AS MILK. PLEASANT TO THE TASTE. NO NAUSEA.

100 DOSES,—$1.00

LAWTON COMPOUND COMPANY,
235 Washington Street, Boston,

Male and Female Agents Wanted. Sent to any address on receipt of price, $1, or 6 Bottles for $5.

For Sale at all Drug Stores.

June 6. 3m

WHY HE TOOK THE INSULT.

Allowing His Face to Be Slapped Because a Revolver Was Pointed at Him.

"There are times," said Col. Metcalf the other day, "when men will stand any treatment, however outrageous. A man who has seen what it means to stand up before a revolver acquires a great respect for that weapon when it is in another man's hands and he has the 'drop' on you. There was nothing in the old days in the seventies which demanded reparation so quickly and so definitely as an insult. For a man to accept an insult without demanding or taking redress was to bring upon himself the scorn of the entire community. And yet I accepted the worst kind of an insult once and even to this day I blush when I think of the circumstances.

"I was in Hugo at the time and was playing billiards when a man came in and began to make a disturbance. He was a well known desperado and no one was anxious to get into trouble with him. He became so obnoxious without being checked that finally he picked up one of the billiard balls and sent it flying through a window. He was just reaching for another when I reversed my cue and placing the butt end of it in the pit of his stomach, pushed him back against the wall. The next moment I was looking down the barrel of a Colt's revolver. The sensation in such a case is simply overpowering. I was perfectly helpless, for I had no revolver myself, and if I had been wearing one he could have killed me before my hand could reach it. I thought he was going to shoot me then and there, but he chose not to do this from some whim.

"'I'm going to slap your face, Metcalf,' he said, 'so that you can tell people about it. Turn your cheek around here.'

"I looked 'way down the barrel of that six shooter so far that it seemed to me that I could see a bullet in its chamber. I set my teeth against the insult. I knew that I was deadly pale.

"'Turn it,' he said. 'One, two'—and I turned my cheek. I did not feel the blow, but the flame which scorched it afterward was like a furnace fire.

"'Now,' he said with a laugh, 'give me the other one. Again he counted—'one, two'—and I presented my other cheek for a second slap.

"If ever I wanted to kill a man it was that fellow, but I had no show at all. I remember the sickening feeling which ran over me at the thought that he might insist upon breaking my nose. Revolver or no revolver I do not believe I could have stood that. But I took the insults, not from him, but from a six shooter. A man can't argue against a revolver. But for months and months I longed to meet that man on even terms. I never saw him again."—New York Tribune.

Modern Literary Chances.

The aspirant for literary honors with pecuniary remuneration should remember that the most famous names in the literary guild earned their money for the most part in other than literary ways. Bryant was an editor and publisher. Longfellow and Holmes and Lowell were Harvard professors. Emerson and Bayard Taylor were lecturers, and Taylor was also a Tribune editor. Curtis and Stoddard depend upon editorial salaries; Stedman is a broker, and Halleck was John Jacob Astor's private secretary. And one might go further with this list. Whittier began as an editor, and only in middle life attempted to lean on literature alone for a support which his early savings and simple habits made possible.

It was always Longfellow's advice to young men who wished to be literary to have first, and mainly, a vocation independent of the finer muse. If a young writer thinks he possesses genius he may of course experiment with it, but it will serve his purse and peace of mind better to secure some source of labor and income that is more philistine and worldly and ride his Pegasus only at inspired intervals. For it is a fact, in spite of the occasional big figures that are given as the result of literary work, pure and simple, that the men who prosper or have prospered by that alone are only, at any one time, a few dozen in number among our sixty-five millions of people.
—Ladies' Home Journal.

Don't Wear a Soft Hat.

I write against the evil of wearing soft hats. I have made this a careful study and have found that the soft hat will eventually produce baldness. The band of the soft hat being so soft and flexible that it very readily falls into every line and curve of the head, it thus excludes every particle of air, thereby producing an intense heat and rotting the roots of the hair. I find that the healthiest hat for a man to wear is the silk hat, both summer and winter, not only on account of the stiffness of the band, which prevents it from falling so close into a man's head, but because the space which is inside of it allows a free circulation of air.

In England, for instance, there are not nearly so many bald headed people as there are in this country, even in proportion to the population, but there are a great many more silk hats worn there. The young men begin to wear them there at the age of 18 years.

To show you the difference in the production of silk hats here and in England I find from the statistics that England, with a population of about 30,000,000 inhabitants, has employed in the manufacture of silk hats about 2,000 men, while the United States, with a population of more than 60,000,000, has only about 500. Can you wonder that there are so many bald headed men here?—Cor. New York Herald.

Due to Carelessness.

At the battle of Bull Run Governor Alger met a breathless soldier fleeing with the rest of the army toward Washington. The soldier had a wound on his face. "That's a bad wound, my man," said the governor as the soldier halted; "where did you get it?" "Got it at the Bull Run fight yesterday." "But how could you get hit in the face at Bull Run?" "Well, sir," said the man half apologetically, "I got careless and looked back!"—San Francisco Argonaut.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

FOR SALE BY NEWSBOYS,

and at the following places:

Old Colony Depot,	Boston
Ledger Office,	115 Hancock Street, Quincy
Souther's Store,	Adams Building, Quincy
McGovern Bros.' Store,	Plumer's Block, Quincy
Coram's Store,	Copeland Street, West Quincy
Miss Bartlett's Store,	Jones' Corner
Post Office,	Quincy Point
Depot,	Wollaston Heights
Henry B. Vinton,	Braintree
M. K. Pratt.	Weymouth
Post Office,	Houghs Neck

NEWS COLLECTIONS.

QUINCY, at Depot, at 9 A. M.
ATLANTIC, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WOLLASTON, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WEST QUINCY, at Post Office, at 7.30 A. M.
SOUTH QUINCY, at Depot, at 8.30 A. M.
QUINCY POINT, at Post Office, at 8 A. M.

News and advertisements dropped in boxes at the above locations will be collected at the specified times, in season for that day's issue of THE LEDGER. Anonymous articles will not receive consideration.

Today's Almanac.—July 31.

High water at 10.30 A. M. and 10.45 P. M.
Sun rises at 4.35; Sets at 7.05.
Moon sets 2.42 A. M.
Full Moon July 31.

THE DAY BOOK.

Interesting Brief Locals Gathered by Ledger Reporters.

Hot!

Very hot!

Hot enough!

And ice is high!

July is melting away.

Mr. William Faircloth is visiting relatives in Abington.

Euguine White of Ward Four is about to erect a house on Miller street.

Mr. James Brogan is spending two weeks in Philadelphia and Atlantic City.

Mr. Joseph G Brackett, one of our aged and much respected citizens, is very sick.

William Moran's pretty house on Hancock street, near Squantum street, is progressing fast.

Standpipes are being put in on the northerly end of Hancock street to facilitate street sprinkling.

Councilman Duffleld, of Ward two, deserves thanks for his efforts in regard to street sprinkling.

Another petition is being circulated at West Quincy asking for free postal delivery from the Quincy office.

Blue Hill predicted warmer weather for today and Old Prob said colder. As usual the former hit it about right.

Misses Nellie and Annie Riley, Misses Mary and Sarah Cook and Miss Mary Sherry, are sojourning at Nantasket.

Miss Lizzie Bain, sister of Mrs. William Allison of Garfield street has gone home to Pictou, Nova Scotia, to visit her mother.

The granite firm of Shea & Milford has been dissolved. The business will be carried on by Milford Bros., Mr. Shea retiring.

Mrs. Owen Gibson and her two daughters, Misses Annie and Lizzie, are enjoying a pleasant vacation in Meredith Centre, N. H.

Mrs. Charles H. Bearce and Miss L. M. Smart of West Quincy, started on Tuesday for Brewer, Maine, where they will spend their vacation.

One of Mrs. Ann Everson's biddies surprised her recently, laying a large egg, inside of which was found another egg of good size with a hard shell.

Commodore Shaw of the Quincy Yacht club and a party of friends sailed Wednesday on a ten days' trip. They were fortunate to escape this hot wave.

The LEDGER reported Councilman Thompson as figuring 24 pavings to a square yard in the report of the Council meeting. It should have said 34.

The City Clerk reports 177 deaths in this city for the six months ending June 30, against 154 in 1889 and 149 in 1888. This would make the death rate 21.24 on a thousand.

The City Council has adjourned for the summer without passing an order stating the amount which shall be raised by taxation this year, Whether it is necessary that it should, the writer does not know, but the Council of 1889 established the precedent.

The annual return of the Citizens' Gas Light Company filed July 19, places the assets at $74,534 as follows: Land and water power, $3,800; buildings and holders, $15,000; machinery, mains and meters, $51,400; cash and debt receivable $1,784; manufactures and merchandise, $550; stoves, pipes, tools, teams etc., $2,000. The liabilities were $74,534, as follows: capital stock, $33,000; debts, $32,500; profit and loss $9,034.

Profit and Loss $23,750.

The annual meeting of the Wollaston Foundry Company was held July 21, and the return filed at the State House July 25 shows the assests to be $56,608 as follows: Land and water power $5,000; buildings $10,000; machinery $10,000; cash and debts receivable, $21,745; manufactures and merchandise $9,863. The liabilities include, capital stock, $38,000; debts $2,858; profit and loss $23,750.

Dressmaking in New York.

Dressmaking can no longer be regarded as a distincively woman's trade. At a low estimate there are five thousand men dressmakers in this town today. The swell establishments in Fifth avenue have a host of imitators all over town. One shop in Orchard street is run by a man. The proprietor keeps two or three figures in the window dressed in the latest styles, and one cannot help admiring the way these dresses are made. There is not the slightest trace of shop work about them. The basques have evidently been cut after the French chart system, and the most ingenious woman could not arrange the draperies more artistically.

More men than women are employed at this place. There is another establishment on Clinton street near Grand which employs fully as many men as women. They can be seen working side by side from the street. Some stylish garments are made there. As a rule men dressmakers are more thorough and artistic than their female competitors. They are also much more expensive. This difference is especially true of East Side dressmakers. Over there the women take up dressmaking as a temporary means of support or until they marry. Among East Siders an old maid is an unusual thing.—New York Press.

The Nose.

The nose must be considered the unfortunate member of the countenance. It is bound to grow in any shape which pleases a capricious fate, subject to no rule or possibility of restriction. Its prominence has often to be deplored, especially when the contour is something that one wishes to have hidden; for there it stands, in the center of the face, more prominent than a light house off a rocky coast, the first to catch the eye of a friend, the last to arrest the attention of a casual acquaintance.

Unlike some of its fellow members, it has no expression of its own, worth speaking of; and what it has is of the reverse order. The plain mouth may break into a smile to touch the coldest heart with a gleam of sympathetic joy; the dullest eye may light up with a gleam of radiance wholly unlooked for; but any such attempt on the part of this awkward attachment only ends in distortion. The "expression" of the nose is best in its natural state and its normal condition.—Good Housekeeping.

Among the Zunis.

Curiosity seems a predominant trait in Zuni character. When we had reached the housetops with our photographic instruments there gathered about us on the walls of adjoining pueblos scores of boys and girls, laughing and chattering at a great rate. Further off, in little groups, stood the men of the pueblo, staring at us with sour looking visages and evidently not at all pleased at what we were doing. Big Dan was with us and kept talking to them incessantly in their own tongue, telling them that after we had finished taking photographs we would open a big trade with them and purchase all the pottery and trinkets they had for sale, if the price was right.—New York World.

Not Wholly Arcadian.

City Beau (feelingly)—How delightful must be your life amid these lovely pastoral surroundings! What can you know of the jealousies, the heart burnings, the rivalry, the malice and the hatred that exist in my great city?

Village Belle—But, Mr. Townleigh, I know all about these things.

C. B.—Impossible! You?

V. B.—Yes; I'm a member of the village sewing society.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

Heard on the Boulevard.

"Is necessity the mother of invention?"

"Yes, it is said to be."

"Well, then, I would like to marry necessity."

"Why?"

"Because I would not have a mother-in-law. Necessity knows no law, you know."—Munsey's Weekly.

Where Pure Silk Cannot Be Worn.

It is not lawful for Mohammedans to wear pure silk, but silk mixed with cotton they are permitted to wear, and hence "the well known eastern fabrics, with a cotton warp or back and a woof of soft silk in a striped pattern, having the luster of satin."—Dry Goods Chronicle.

How He Knew.

"Has your girl a keen sense of the ridiculous?"

"Yes, she laughs all the time I am with her."—Detroit Free Press.

—The new Dorchester Club house in Dorchester was dedicated last evening.

Dissolution of Co-partnership.

WEST QUINCY, July 30, 1890.

THE Partnership which existed under the firm name of Shea & Milford, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, Luke S. Shea withdrawing. The business will be continued under the name of Milford Bros.

JOHN J. MILFORD,
PATRICK A. MILFORD.

WEST QUINCY, July 30, 1890.

The undersigned has this day severed all connection with the firm of Shea & Milford.

LUKE S. SHEA.

DIED.

NIGHTINGALE—In Quincy, July 30, William Harrison, son of Mr. Willard E. and Mrs. Emily R. Nightingale, aged 5 months and 12 days.

MULLEN—In Quincy, July 30, James Mullen, aged 39 years.

AHEARN—In West Quincy, July 31, James, son of Mr. Michael and Mrs. Ellen Ahearn, aged 1 month and 18 days.

EFFECT ON LIQUORS.

Probable Outcome of the New Original Package Law.

PRESIDENT AND MR. BLAINE.

Denial of the Stories That Differences Exist Between Them—Federal Election Bill Shelved for the Year.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The original package legislation is probably settled for this congress. It will be, if the house shall sustain the action of its conferees. The house conference has decided to recede—that is to say they will accept the senate bill. Their recommendation will, it is expected, be accepted by the house. The senate bill applies to liquor only, and attaches to the original package at the border. The house bill included oleomargarine and all articles of commerce. There is dissatisfaction on the part of the immediate representatives of some of the farmers of the eastern states, who are as anxious that the decision of the United States supreme court shall be corrected in the matter of oleomargarine as are the temperance people in the matter of liquors. But that will have to be attempted in a separate bill, and it does not nowseem probable that a separate bill can be enacted at this season. The representatives of the New York farmers say that their constituents will be much displeased that the house bill was not adopted, but the senate would not have accepted it, that is clear.

STORIES OF ESTRANGEMENT.

Between President Harrison and Secretary Blaine Pronounced Untrue.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The story about an estrangement between the president and his secretary of state is imaginary. The allegation that an intrigue has been going on for some time among friends of presidential aspirants in the house, in which Speaker Reed and Maj. McKinley are parties, is characterized as not only absurd, but ridiculous. The president has never been particularly demonstrative over any of the members of his cabinet, so that any formality between him and Secretary Blaine would apply as well to any of the other members of his official household. The friends of the president in congress very emphatically disavow any friction between the two and assert that the relations between them are as cordial now as they always have been. The talk about forcing Secretary Blaine, or any one else, out of the cabinet is regarded as too preposterous to discuss. Presidents are not in the habit of being forced to make cabinet changes to suit designing politicians.

There is some irritation among both Republican senators and members of the house at some things Mr. Blaine has said about the tariff bill, but it is not believed that he intended to be put in opposition to the measure or that his language should have that construction. There are likely to be some developments within a few days which will make this fact clear.

THE PROPOSED ELECTION BILL

Said to Have Been Practically Buried by the Republican Caucus.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The Republican caucus Monday night practically settled the fate of the election bill. In arranging the order of business, that measure was left out. It was conceded pretty generally that some legislation should be adopted to secure fair elections in the south, and it also was admitted that the amended bill submitted by Senator Hoar could not be passed unless the rules were changed. The sentiment among the leading senators was decidedly against making any change in the rules in order that the election bill may be passed. It is pretty well settled, therefore, that no effort will be made to call the bill up at the present session. The action of the caucus concerning the matter has been communicated to the Democratic senators. They accordingly feel greatly relieved, and it is understood that they will allow the debate on the tariff bill to proceed in order, and make no factious opposition. At least, that is the general understanding on the Democratic side, and it is likely to shorten the session by several weeks.

Contract Goes to Hartford.

WASHINGTON, July 31. — Postmaster General Wanamaker has awarded the contract for furnishing stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers for the four years beginning Oct. 1, 1890, to the Plimpton Manufacturing company and Morgan Envelope company of Hartford, the lowest bidders. The bid of these companies, based on the number of envelopes and wrappers issued during the last year, amounted to $755,276, being $85,720, or 10.3 per cent. less than the corresponding numbers and kinds at the prices in present contract, made in 1886. With an allowance of an annual increase of 12 per cent. in the quantities to be required, the reduction in the cost for the four years of the contract will amount to over $450,000, as compared with the existing contract.

Senate Confirmations.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The senate in executive session confirmed the following nominations: Thaddeus S. Sharrett of Baltimore, general appraiser of merchandise; Henry H. Fay, postmaster at Newport, R. I.; Emory F. Strong, United States marshal for Connecticut; Charles O. Curtis, collector of customs, Plymouth, Mass.

In Brief.

Senator Chandler is prostrated by dysentery.

The government is to pay for the education of Indian children attending the public schools.

A committee has been appointed by Speaker Reed to investigate the charges against Gen. Raum.

In the tariff debate in the senate, Mr. Morrill gave his views of the finance committee, and Mr. Carlisle made his maiden speech.

Russia's Cruel Edict.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 31. — An outrageous edict against the Jews has been enforced. It confines their residences to sixteen provinces, prohibits them from owning shares or working in the mines, from entering the army, practicing medicine or law, or entering any other profession. It will result in expelling a million Jews from Russia.

The Race Track.

Adonis, a California gelding, paced a mile in 2:11 1-2 at Cleveland, a new record for a race.

Favorites were beaten at the races at Saratoga and Brighton beach.

A NEWFOUNDLANDER'S VIEWS.

If a Change of Allegiance is Made, His Countrymen Prefer the United States—Hostility Toward England.

MONTREAL, July 31.—J. W. Brayley, one of the foremost fish merchants in Newfoundland, has arrived here on business, and, it is said, on a secret mission in connection with the islanders' troubles. In an interview he said that, from an acquaintance with the whole colony, many of the people express themselves as strongly in favor of annexation with the United States if there is not a satisfactory settlement of the question which is now causing so much anxiety on the island.

They argue that if there is to be any change of allegiance at all, it is better to unite with the United States, which, they believe, will protect their interests; and at the same time they gain a market of 60,000,000 of people for what they can produce, while if they joined with Canada their gain would be a market of only 6,000,000 of people. It was an English man-of-war and not a French one which closed up Baird's lobster factory on the French coast, and English vessels are responsible for most of the acts which are causing the present trouble.

In connection with the ball heretofore given annually to the officers of her majesty's ships, Mr. Brayley said that if such courtesy had been officially given this year it would have led to the overthrow of the government.

CELMAN'S UNPOPULARITY.

Fears That the Much-Disliked President May Be Assassinated.

LONDON, July 31.—The Times correspondent at Buenos Ayres says: The exasperation against Celman is indescribable. Unless he resigns it is feared that attempts will be made upon his life. The bourse is closed and the settlement is postponed until Aug. 9. Exchange shops quote gold at 480. If Celmen has the slighest patriotism he will resign, but the sycophants around him have assumed a bullying tone and assert that he never will resign.

It is reported that the squadron has surrendered.

The payment of all bills has been deferred one month.

The minister of war has issued a bulletin pardoning the rank and file of the revolutionists, and declaring that 200,000 national guards are ready to defend the country and President Celman, being now united with him by the tie of the battlefield. The bulletin is treated with derision.

PARIS, July 31.—A dispatch from Buenos Ayres says that all is quiet there and that the banks and the bourse will resume business to-day.

THE SUGAR TRUST.

Reorganization Plans—Salaries of Officials Said to Have Aggregated $325,000.

NEW YORK, July 31.—The officials of the Sugar Trust have announced that Kidder, Peabody & Co. have been selected by them as the bankers for the reorganization committee, and that the firm had been added to the committee. Treasurer Searles states that an agreement has been entered into by which the reorganization committee will not adopt any plan of reorganization until it has been approved by Kidder, Peabody & Co. and the Central Trust company.

A person who claims to know says that very recently at least the following salaries were paid to the Sugar Trust officers: Theodore Havemeyer, $100,000; H. O. Havemeyer, $50,000; one other officer not named, $50,000; W. F. Havemeyer and four others, $25,000 each, making a total of $325,000.

New Yorkers are wondering to what to ascribe the contradictory statements of The Sun on Sugar Trust affairs.

Farm Hand's Method of "Squaring Up."

NEW HAVEN, July 31.—Samuel A. Flight of Hamden quarrelled with one of his farm hands, and struck him several blows and discharged him. The laborer told Flight he would make him sorry that he struck him, later. An hour later Flight's new barn, 40 by 70 feet, was in flames. It burned to the ground with $600 worth of hay, $100 of wheat, several sleighs, wagons, etc. The barn was only completed a few weeks ago and cost $2500. The total loss is $4000. Flight secured officers to search for the farm hand, but he has not yet been captured.

On a Week's Vacation.

CAPE MAY, N. J., July 31.—President Harrison arrived here last night and immediately took the train for the Point, where he is to remain for a week. Secretary Blaine is expected to visit the president here. It is said that he will leave Bar Harbor on Friday, and will stay here until Tuesday, accompanying the president to Washington.

Attempt at Train Wrecking.

BOSTON, July 31.—A double attempt to wreck the "Flying Yankee" was made at Chelsea last evening. Three men found an obstruction near Eastern avenue, Chelsea. Within a few minutes of its removal another was placed on the track and was taken away by the engine pilot.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Forecast for Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts: Showers; easterly winds; cooler.

For Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair weather; southwesterly winds; stationary temperature.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Latest Quotations of the New York and Boston Stock Markets—July 30.

The New York stock market was dull, and with the exception of one special feature was decidedly weak. That feature was cotton oil. There was only one feature in the Boston stock market to-day: namely, strength in the Boston and Maine group.

The New York Market.

Atchison	43¾	Nor Pac. pref.	82⅛
Central Pacific	32½	Oregon Navi	....
Chi & Northwest	112	Oregon Trans.	47⅛
Del Lack & West	148¼	Pacific Mail	46⅛
Del & Hudson	168	Reading	45⅜
Illinois Central	116	Texas Pacific	20½
Lake Shore	110	Union Pacific	62⅝
Missouri Pacific	72⅞	Wabash St. L. & P.	12⅛
N. J. Central	....	do pref	26⅝
N. Y. Central	107¾	Wheel & Lake Erie	38¼
Northern Pacific	35⅞	Western Union	83⅛

The Boston Market.

Aspinwall Land	8¼	Fitchburg pref	91
Fremn's Bay Land	6¼	Flint & Pere Mar	28
Newport Land	3	Maine Central	152½
West End Land	27¾	Mexican Central	25⅝
Atchison	43¾	N Y & N E	48⅝
Atlantic & Pacific	6¾	do pref	118
Boston & Lowell	....	Old Colony	173¼
Boston & Maine	206	Union Pacific	62⅝
Boston & Prov	255	Wisconsin Central	28
Chicago, B & Q	106⅝	American Bell	227½
Central Mass	....	New England Tel	54
do pref	43	Erie Tel	49⅝
Eastern	171	Mexican Tel	80

The Produce Market.

NEW YORK, July 30.—FLOUR — Quiet; city mills $4 60 to 4 85; city mills patents $5 00 to 5 40; winter wheat, low grades, $2 75 to 3 35; do fair to fancy, 3 45 to 5 00; do patents $4 70 to 5 40; Minnesota clear $4 00 to 4 65; do straights 4 10 to 5 15.

WHEAT—Dull; No 2 red 96⅜ to 100c elevator; No 3 red 94½c.

CORN—Quiet; No 2, 51⅛ to 51⅝c elevator; steamer mixed 51¼ to 51⅛c.

PLAYED A GOOD GAME.

Boston Whitewashes the Cincinnati League Club.

RADBOURN GIVES PUZZLERS

Which the Clevelands Fail to Solve, and They are Downed—New Yorkers Take Two Games from Pittsburg.

CINCINNATI, July 30.—The Bostons won the closing game of the series from the Cincinnatis by bunching of hits. Clarkson pitched a splendid game and received faultless support. Attendance 1786.

BOSTON	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Long, ss	4	1	1	1	0	4	6	0
Tucker, 1b	4	0	1	1	0	8	2	0
Sullivan, lf	4	0	2	2	0	1	0	0
Brodie, rf	3	2	1	1	0	2	0	0
Hines, cf	3	0	2	4	0	2	0	0
McGarr, 3b	4	0	0	0	0	1	3	0
Bennett, c	3	0	0	0	0	3	1	0
Smith, 2b	3	0	0	0	0	4	3	0
Clarkson, p	3	0	1	1	0	2	1	0
Totals	31	3	8	10	0	27	16	0
CINCINNATI.	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
McPhee, 2b	3	0	0	0	0	3	2	1
Beard, ss	4	0	1	2	0	1	3	0
Marr, 3b	4	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
Holliday, cf	4	0	1	1	0	2	0	0
Reilly, 1b	3	0	1	1	0	8	0	1
Knight, lf	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mullane, rf	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Harrington, c	3	0	1	1	0	4	0	1
Rhines, p	3	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
Total	29	0	4	5	0	24	8	3

Innings............ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Boston.............. 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 —3

Earned runs—Boston 2. Two-base hit—Beard. Three-base hit—Hines. Stolen bases—Boston 2. Base on balls—Cincinnati 2. Struck out—Boston 3, Cincinnati 2. Double plays—McGarr, Long, Tucker; Rhines, Reilly, Beard, McPhee and Reilly. Umpire—McDermott.

Philadelphia, 9; Chicago, 8.

CHICAGO, July 30.—Chicago hit Gleason quite hard, but Hutchinson was touched up as well and was very unsteady, giving bases on balls that turned out runs. The score stood even when Philadelphia went to bat in the last half of the ninth. Then came two bases on balls, a single and a four-bagger, and the Red Stockings had the game.

Philadelphia.........1 0 0 0 1 0 1 5 1—9
Chicago............ 0 0 0 0 0 2 2 1 3—8

Earned runs—Philadelphia 2, Chicago 6. Base hits—Philadelphia 7, Chicago 9. Errors—Philadelphia 2. Batteries—Gleason and Clements, Hutchinson and Kittredge.

New York, 14; Pittsburg, 5.

PITTSBURG, July 30.—The Allegheny-New York game was too one-sided to be interesting. Baker's delivery was batted freely throughout the game, every man hitting safely.

New York.......... 3 1 3 2 1 0 2 2 —14
Pittsburg.......... 2 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 0— 5

Earned runs—New York 10, Pittsburg 3. Base hits—New York 24, Pittsburg 9. Errors—New York 3, Pittsburg 3. Batteries—Rusie and Buckley; Baker, Gumbert and Decker.

Brooklyn, 15; Cleveland, 5.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 30.—Brooklyn won to-day's game by superior batting and fielding.

Brooklyn............2 6 0 3 0 0 0 4 —15
Cleveland.......... 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 1— 5

Earned runs—Brooklyn 5. Base hits—Brooklyn 18, Cleveland 16. Errors—Brooklyn 3, Cleveland 4. Batteries—Terry and Clark; Smith, Garfield and Zimmer.

PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

Bostons Win Easily—New Yorkers Win Two Victories.

CLEVELAND, July 30.—Cleveland played a better game of ball to-day. Cleveland bunched their hits in the first inning and scored two runs. After that they could do nothing with Radbourne. Boston secured one run in the first inning on a two-bagger and a single; one in the sixth inning on a base on balls, a steal, a wild pitch and a single, and won the game in the seventh inning on a base on balls, a steal, a single and a double. Attendance 1436.

BOSTON	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Brown, cf	3	1	2	3	0	3	0	0
Stovey, rf	4	1	1	2	0	0	1	0
Brouthers, 1b	4	0	1	1	1	10	2	1
Richardson, ss	4	0	1	1	0	3	5	0
Nash, 3b	3	0	0	0	0	3	4	0
Quinn, 2b	2	1	0	0	0	3	4	0
Madden, lf	3	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
Swett, c	3	0	0	0	1	4	0	2
Radbourn, p	3	1	1	1	0	0	1	1
Totals	29	4	6	8	3	27	18	5
CLEVELAND.	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Stricker, ss	4	0	1	1	0	1	2	1
Delahanty, 2b	4	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
Browning, lf	4	0	2	2	0	4	0	0
Larkin, 1b	4	0	1	1	0	9	0	0
Brennan, 3b	4	0	1	1	0	3	1	0
McAleer, cf	3	0	1	1	0	3	1	0
Radford, rf	4	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Sutcliffe, c	4	1	1	1	0	3	1	0
O'Brien, p	3	1	1	1	0	0	2	0
Total	34	2	9	9	0	24	11	1

Innings............ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Boston .... 1 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 —4
Cleveland .... 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

Earned runs—Boston 2, Cleveland 2. Two-base hits—Brown, Stovey. Stolen bases—Boston 5, Cleveland 2. Base on balls—Boston 3, Cleveland 1. Base on errors—Boston 1, Cleveland 2. Struck out—Boston 2. Double plays—Quinn and Brouthers, Brouthers and Nash. Umpires—Ferguson and Holbert.

New York, 10; Pittsburg, 2.

PITTSBURG, July 30.—Two games were played this afternoon by the Pittsburgs and New Yorks, and the Giants won both. In the first game Keefe's pitching was too much for the home team, and in the second game they were off in their fielding and did not strike their pace in batting until too late.

New York............3 2 3 1 0 0 0 1 —10
Pittsburg ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0— 2

Earned runs—New York 5, Pittsburg 1. Base hits—New York 12, Pittsburg 5. Errors—New York 2, Pittsburg 2. Batteries—Keefe and Ewing, Staley and Fields.

Second Game.

New York............3 4 3 0 2 0 0 0 —12
Pittsburg............ 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 8 1— 9

Philadelphia, 12; Buffalo, 5.

BUFFALO, July 30.—The Bisons lost another game. They could not hit at the right time and made costly errors. Haddock was injured in the seventh inning and Twitchell took his place.

Philadelphia.......... 4 0 1 0 1 4 2 0 —12
Buffalo ....0 0 0 1 0 4 0 0 0— 5

Earned runs—Philadelphia 4, Buffalo 3. Base hits—Philadelphia 12, Buffalo 7. Errors—Philadelphia 3, Buffalo 6. Batteries—Knell and Hallman; Haddock, Twitchell and Mack.

Brooklyn, 6; Chicago, 5.

CHICAGO, July 30.—The Brooklyns outplayed the Chicagos and won a close and exciting game.

Brooklyn.............. 3 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 —6
Chicago .... 0 1 0 2 0 1 1 0 0—5

Earned runs—Brooklyn 4, Chicago 3. Base hits—Brooklyn 12, Chicago 8. Errors—Brooklyn 3, Chicago 4. Batteries—Wehying and Kinslow, King and Farrell.

Other Games.

At Wilmington—Wilmington, 3; Hartford, 2.
At Newark—Newark, 3; Harrisburg, 1.
At Washington—New Haven, 6; Washington, 3.
At Brooklyn—Columbus, 12; Brooklyn, 5.
At Philadelphia—Toledo, 7; Athletics, 6.
At Syracuse—St. Louis, 6; Syracuse, 1.

Fourteen Victims Thus Far.

BALTIMORE, July 31.—The bodies of seven more victims of Monday night's steamboat disaster were recovered from the river yesterday, making the total number of those known to have been lost fourteen. Two of the injured are dying.

Sophocles' "Antigone" Produced.

On Tuesday a very successful performance of the "Antigone" of Sophocles was given at Bradfield college, near Reading. For the first time since the overthrow of the ancient world a Greek play was produced under much the same physical conditions as prevailed at Athens. An accurate copy of an ancient theatre had been constructed out of a disused chalk pit, the spectators sitting on broad, low steps, which rose tier above tier of semicircle from the level of the orchestra.

The blue sky of a perfect June day overhead, the scent of the incense burning on the altar round which the senators chant in rhythmic cadence the strophes and antistrophes of the chorus, and the stately pageant of the stage beyond, combined to produce an impression which few of their audience are likely to forget. The effect of the voices in the open air was excellent, the boys having been trained to make every word heard, and the occasional half interruptions from a bird singing in the leafy borders of the rural playhouse only increasing the charm of the whole performance. The acting throughout was remarkably good and very unmodern—the players wisely refraining from any attempt to copy the mannerisms of Mr. Irving and Miss Terry. The dresses and the stage arrangements generally left nothing to be desired.—London Spectator.

"Young and Gentle and Kind."

Yesterday was a memorable one to veteran drover Isaac Cochran. He personally conducted the sale of a lot of stock at his stable yards in the east ward, and extolled the qualities of every animal offered until the presence of a red bull was announced. This animal Isaac proceeded to affectionately touch up with his stick and umbrella. "Alive! Look at him—young and gentle, kind and"— The stick flew one way and the bull another at this point. He was after Isaac. The latter threw his umbrella and finally his hat at the bull, all to no purpose. The animal was gunning for Mr. Cochran; it was he who had pricked him too hard with the umbrella.

Mr. Cochran cleared a five rail fence at one bound, and then the animal began adjourning the sale, which he did in short order. Some climbed the posts, others sought safety on the roofs of adjacent sheds, while more crawled through the knot holes. The bull finding he was lord of the manor, turned his attention to Mr. Cochran's hat, which he tore into shreds. Above the din and noise of the trouble, however, could be heard Mr. Cochran's voice calling: "Alive! Look at him—young and gentle and kind."—West Chester Local News.

The Speed of Naval Ships.

The speed of English naval vessels is generally determined by a run over a measured mile. This is as if a sprint runner were allowed to take a flying start, and as if the speed he attained by spurting 100 yards on a good track were assumed to be the speed he could make in chasing a pickpocket in the street. It is notorious that these vessels rarely if ever attain in actual service the speed with which they are credited. It will therefore be understood how much more accurate was the test imposed upon the new cruiser Philadelphia when she was made to run forty miles and back along the coast of Long Island. The record she made was of course materially aided by the work of the most skillful engineers and stokers employed by the Cramps, and by the use of picked coal, but there seems to be little reason for doubting her ability to run twenty knots an hour in actual service.—Illustrated American.

Death of an Aged Printer.

It is with no ordinary feeling of sorrow that The Alta offers tribute to the memory of one of its oldest and most faithful employes, Charles G. Hughes, who had been connected with this paper for nearly forty years. He came to The Alta a young man, almost in the first flush of youth, and he grew old and gray in its service. At the time of his death he was foreman of The Alta's press room, a position which he had filled uninterruptedly since 1857; but for several years prior to that time he had rendered faithful service in the same department of this paper. He was a man whose sterling worth commanded the respect and won the affection of all who knew him.—San Francisco Alta.

Electricity Superseding the Cable.

A change, which is strongly suggestive as indicating the tendency which is now being markedly shown in regard to the street railway traction of the future, has been made on a street railway line in Omaha, where the cable has been superseded by electric cars. The company has tried both modes of propulsion, and finds electric motors are cheaper to work and in almost every way preferable to the cable.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Prominent as an Astronomer.

Dr. Christian Henry Frederick Peters, professor of astronomy in Hamilton college, Utica, who died the other day at Clinton, N. Y., was a man of great scientific attainments, and was chiefly noted for the number of comets and asteroids he discovered. He was 77 years old.

Dr. Charles W. Dullas, a prominent physician of Philadelphia, in a recent paper on the subject of consumption, points out that while in England half a century ago there were 55,000 deaths annually among 15,000,000 people there are at present, in a population of 40,000,000, but 14,000 deaths due to phthisis.

A farmer in Warwick, R. I., finding that words wouldn't induce a gang of tramps to leave his yard, overturned a hive of bees. His visitors then departed in a hurry, some of them taking with them very unpleasant reminders of the call.

Mrs. Adare, of Rathdare, Ireland, has refused an offer of $350,000 for her cattle ranch somewhere in the west. She holds it at $2,000,000.

Marked Down Sale

IN THE

City of Quincy,

IN ORDER TO

Compete with the Times,

AM CATERING FOR THE

City of Quincy

TO KEEP THE

PEOPLE AT HOME.

We keep all Styles of

Ranges,

BUT THE

Breeze and the Berlins,

which I have manufactured expressly for me, cannot be beat, as I have more than 100 different families in the City of Quincy that will testify in their favor.

All other Goods equally low in Price.

The Strike

Is virtually to be settled satisfactorily to all Parties. In order to give those who have lost time and money a

Good Bargain

for the next thirty days, I am about to place my Entire Stock of

Woolen Carpets

at such Prices that all who want may not hesitate to purchase.

You have heard of people advertising the Great Gigantic Sales; This I shall call the

GREAT

Gigantic Sale.

1200 yds. of Straw Matting

will be offered from the Lowest Price to the highest grade of

English Straw Matting.

In this Sale you will find

3000 Yards

WOOLEN, TAPESTRY,

AND

Brussels

of all Shades and Qualities, and the Prices will be very low, and the Quality cannot be beat for the Prices.

We are right at home on the

Imperial Ice-Chests

AND

Refrigerators,

and the Prices can't be beat in Boston or out of Boston.

J. W. Lombard,

PANTON'S BLOCK.